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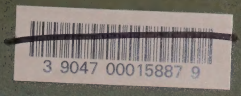

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Walter Colton

THE CALIFORNIAN

VOLUME ONE

Facsimile Reproductions of Thirty-eight Numbers,
a Prospectus, and Various Extras and Proclamations,
Printed at Monterey
between August 15, 1846 and May 6, 1847

INTRODUCTION BY GEORGE P. HAMMOND
DIRECTOR EMERITUS, THE BANCROFT LIBRARY
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From Wm. D. M. Howard, Monterey, August 12, 1846 *facing* ii

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KEY TO SYMBOLS USED FOR LOCATION

CHi	California Historical Society, San Francisco
CP	Pasadena Public Library, Pasadena
CSmH	Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino
CU-B	University of California, Bancroft Library, Berkeley
JHB	John Howell—Books, San Francisco (formerly in the Collection of Thomas W. Streeter)*
KKB	Kenneth K. Bechtel
LC	Library of Congress
NYHi	New York Historical Society

* The only complete file of regular issues of Volume I of the *Californian* in existence.

NOTES TO VARIOUS COPIES

1 Of the first number there exist three single-page copies of undetermined status. Copy A: page 1 only, verso blank. Possibly a proof sheet. Collection of Mrs. Peter H. Zischke. Copy B: page 2 only, recto blank. Printer's proof, with marginal corrections. In the Bancroft Library. Copy C: page 4 only, recto blank. Possibly a proof sheet, or an Extra (though not so designated) circulated for its important war news. Reported (1955) but not examined. See Greenwood, Robert. *California Imprints, 1833–1862* (Los Gatos, California, 1961), 84.

2 *Greenwood 84.*

3 All known copies are misdated September 17 for September 19, 1846.

4 Single leaf printed on one side only. A reprint of two columns from the regular issue of September 19. Greenwood calls it an Extra, although it is not so designated. Wagner believes it was circulated to provide more extensive coverage of Stockton's two proclamations. Both Greenwood and Wagner mistakenly describe the reprint as being in smaller type than the regular issue. *Greenwood 85.* Wagner, Henry R. *California Imprints, August 1846–June 1851* (Berkeley, California, 1922), p. 1.

5 The Bancroft Library also has a single leaf copy of the October 24th edition, consisting of pages one and four only. This special issue contains the report of the Public Celebration held at Portsmouth Square, 5th October 1846, in honor of Commodore Robert F. Stockton.

6 *Greenwood 99.*

7 Two states are known. State B, reproduced herein (p. 116, col. 1, 3rd paragraph), disclaims the following text which had appeared in State A:

We have been using every effort to get the law authorizing the sale of *town lots*, but have not been able to do so, nor can the *present* or *former* authorities here give us even an indefinite idea what the law is, nor are they certain that such a law ever existed. It has been the *custom*. Custom is very good in the *absence* of *law*; but the people of the U. States have been so much in the habit of enquiring what the law is, that they are not satisfied to act upon the *ipse dixit* of one man, although he may say that he "is the Law." Will ANY ONE give us light?

CSmH has State A; CP and CU-B have State B.

8 Not published until six months after publication of the *Californian* commenced. *Greenwood 100. Wagner, p. 2.*

9 The most significant of the broadsides printed on the *Californian* press, and therefore included. At least two others have survived. *Greenwood 87.* Also see *Greenwood 91, 101, 102,* and *104.*

10 *Greenwood 88,* erroneously giving San Francisco for Monterey as the place of publication.

Note: The following lines of text failed to reproduce:
P. 2, col. 1, line 39: "antes sea de bastante consideracion para que se admita co-."
P. 24, col. 2, last line: "recently returned, a skeleton of 38 men and 3 officers."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is legitimate to claim that this book represents the first composite Volume I of the *Californian* that could possibly be assembled anywhere. The original numbers that have been reproduced here were gathered together over a period of years from many different sources in the United States. Each page was examined meticulously, and in many cases a single issue had to be sought from a variety of sources in order to obtain a copy of excellent quality. Only in the case of the Prospectus was the original unobtainable, as the one known copy had unfortunately disappeared. As a result, the reproduction of the Prospectus had to be taken from Henry R. Wagner's *California Imprints, August 1846–June 1851* (Berkeley, 1922), extra-illustrated edition.

The following persons and institutions generously supplied original numbers of the *Californian* from their collections, and we thank them all for their cooperation: The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley; Mr. Kenneth K. Bechtel, San Francisco; The Huntington Library & Art Gallery, San Marino, California; Library of Congress, Rare Books Division, Washington, D.C.; The New-York Historical Society, New York City; Pasadena Public Library, Pasadena, California; the late Thomas W. Streeter, Morristown, New Jersey; and Mrs. Peter H. Zischke, Orinda, California.

The main task of reproducing the originals fell to Charles R. Wood & Associates of San Francisco. Copies in libraries and private collections on the East Coast were photographed for us by Mr. Harold Hugo of the Meriden Gravure Company at Meriden, Connecticut. To both Mr. Wood and Mr. Hugo I am deeply grateful for their cooperation.

The intricate and demanding task of providing an index was carried out by Beverly Georgia Smith, Michael David Horowitz, and Mary Ann Fisher, who deserve much credit and thanks.

To Colonel Fred B. Rogers, who edited Volume I of *The California Star* published by the Howell-North Press in 1965, I wish to express my appreciation for his generous assistance.

WARREN R. HOWELL

September 24, 1971

INTRODUCTION

In this 20th century, the power of the press, with its endless proliferation of newspapers, magazines, and their virile competitors—radio and television—is staggering. It can make or unmake presidents, marshal the sentiments or emotions of a nation on the most vital issues, even peace or war. Leaders of public opinion consult it, manage it, or become its victims.

The situation in California was different when the first newspaper, the *Californian*, was launched on August 15, 1846. Then, by contrast, there was an almost total lack of communication in this sparsely settled area. European civilization, planted on its coast only three quarters of a century earlier, had barely taken root, and that only in a few strategic centers.

The capital of the province was Monterey, founded June 3, 1770, after establishment of the presidio and mission of San Diego the previous summer. The governor, other provincial officials, and the president of the missions set up their headquarters at Monterey, though Father Junípero Serra soon moved to nearby Carmel mission. Ships wishing to dock in California were required by Spanish law to enter the port of the capital and pay taxes. These restrictions, often violated, were modified when Mexico gained her independence in 1821, but even before the news reached California, every vessel, foreign or Spanish, was welcomed for the duties paid. Smuggling, too, could be carried on with relative ease due to official connivance, the vast coastline, the dire needs of the province, and the lack of any effective means or desire of interfering with the traffic.[1]

The fame of California in the Mexican period, spread abroad by traders and occasional visitors, proved to be a magnet that attracted an increasing number of adventurers. The benign climate, friendly people, ease of dealing with local officials who craved some contact with the outside world, availability of land grants and business opportunities, held an irresistible lure.

The population of California in 1846 numbered perhaps 15,000, mostly descendants of Spanish or Mexican fathers and Indian mothers, according to Thomas Oliver Larkin's report to the government of the United States in April of that year.[2] There were, in addition, many thousands of "wild" Indians, who lived in the mountains or interior valleys, beyond the influence of the missions and settlements. Obviously, only a small percentage of the population would benefit from a newspaper, as but few could read or write. By 1846, the missions had been secularized for nearly 15 years, had fallen into decay, and their people, both Indians and missionaries, had dispersed. Those Indians who had been reared in the missions and trained as carpenters, weavers, blacksmiths, et cetera, if still alive, were employed as servants by the inhabitants. The rest had fled to the interior, beyond the coastal settlements, and from such points of security engaged in depredations, mostly horse-stealing, with almost complete impunity.

In Larkin's opinion, the number of foreigners in California, i.e., not Spanish or Mexican, was from 1,000 to 1,200, including their families. Most of them resided around San Francisco Bay and in the Sacramento Valley. A smaller number lived in Monterey, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Diego. Not more than a third took the trouble to learn the Spanish language, as it was considered more important to know English![3]

In the days before 1846, Mexican citizenship was easily gained. If a person sought naturalization it was usually for the purpose of obtaining a grant of land, or to marry one of the California women. The person desiring to become a citizen could do so by simply signing a statement to that effect, wrote Larkin, and his request would be granted without "any form, oath, or ceremony on his part." Even so, few of the foreigners sought local

citizenship, perhaps not more than one-third. Many of the Californians, notably their leaders and more prominent members, looked forward to the day when their land would become a part of the United States, so effective had been the example and leadership of the American entrepreneurs in their midst.[4]

Farming and trade, both of a primitive character, were the chief occupations of the local citizens. Farming, almost without exception, was limited to raising horses and cattle. Both roamed wild on the vast open lands of the country. Horses and mules were the settler's only effective mode of transportation. Even far-off New Mexico became a good market for them, whenever a large *caballada* could be herded that far without too much interference from Indians.[5] Cattle were raised for their hides and tallow, not for dairy purposes. Hides were worth $1 each in 1822, and tallow $2 per arroba (25 pounds) when William E. P. Hartnell first entered the business, but the price of hides soon stabilized at $2. He and Hugh McCulloch were the agents in California of John Begg and Company of Peru, who purchased mission produce, chiefly hides and tallow, and paid in such goods as might be desired.[6] Other foreigners soon followed in their footsteps.

In brief, this was the nature of life in California when the war between the United States and Mexico broke out in May, 1846. California enjoyed a rural, placid society, undisturbed, in so far as the general population was concerned, by anything but the most ordinary needs of daily life. Largely unknown to them, foreign nations were eying this province—its lucrative fur trade, vast coastline, its great harbor of San Francisco, and its strategic location. Whichever nation held this region would effectively control much of the interior. In fact, this foreign interest in California was a continuation of the rivalry for new lands that had characterized European expansion for centuries.

In this virgin land of California, poverty and neglect beset its settlements after secularization of the missions, long contemplated by the Mexican government, had finally begun in 1833. Under this plan, the missions were to be converted into ordinary parishes and the Indian neophytes and their lands released from supervision and control by the friars. In San Diego, where soldiers had not been paid for years, the presidio, described by José Bandini in 1828 as falling into complete ruin,[7] had been abandoned by 1835 and all of its buildings were in a state of decay. The population of the town at that time numbered only 150, says H. H. Bancroft,[8] of whom ten were foreigners, three of them married. The mission Indians, more than 5,000 in 1830, had declined to fewer than half that number in ten years. Gradually they died or drifted away, and the town, which boasted of such fine families as the Bandinis, Picos, and others, had to await more stirring events before it could begin a new era of growth.

The pueblo of Los Angeles, more prosperous and populous, "had become a centre of political agitation," envious of both Santa Barbara and Monterey for their political and social ascendancy. It contained about 1,800 persons, 1,100 in the town and 700 on the surrounding ranchos, and something like 1,500 Indians.[9]

Santa Barbara had about 900 *gente de razón* in 1840, but its Indian population had declined by two-thirds, to about 1,550. More conservative than neighboring towns, it took but little part in the intrigues reflected in the actions of political leaders of the south, especially in Los Angeles, and those of the north, entrenched in Monterey.[10] Its grand families, such as those of José de la Guerra y Noriega or of José Raimundo Carrillo (founder of that distinguished clan), owned good lands, raised large families, traded with occasional foreign visitors, and entertained everyone on a lavish scale. In a word, they lived the good life, content for the most part to leave the quicksands of politics to others.

On the splendid Bay of San Francisco, there were in 1840 only somnolent communities, giving little promise of the vitality and dynamism they would generate in another decade.[11] San Francisco itself, called Yerba Buena until 1847, slept a monotonous and uneventful existence. Other villages around the Bay were small and insignificant—Santa

Monterey August 12th 1846

Received of Wm Dill Howard five dollars being
his subscription for California from Aug 15th
1846 to Aug 15. 1847.

R. Semple

Clara, San Jose, San Rafael, and Sonoma. There was as yet no evidence of the magic seed of vibrant life that was to amaze the observant correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Bayard Taylor, a decade later, when he wrote that the city of San Francisco "seemed to have accomplished in a day the growth of half a century."[12] San Jose, one of the early pueblos of Spanish California, founded in 1777, had only about 750 residents by 1840, and this may have included some Indians. The fertile Santa Clara Valley had not yet felt the spark of life that was to make it known as "the garden of the world."[13]

In the northeast, at the junction of the American River with the Sacramento, where the Swiss immigrant, John Sutter, had started a little kingdom of his own in 1839, there was nothing to excite attention, except perhaps the flamboyant character of the man himself, his Indian followers, and the varied people he had drawn to his post. He did get along reasonably well with nearly all, built a substantial fortress-like structure called New Helvetia, raised agricultural crops and herds of horses and cattle, but it was all very primitive. Happily, nature had provided that his post was the spot where travelers, after a two-thousand mile trek over deserts and mountains, would find their first taste of civilization.[14] Here they could count on help in case of need, and relax from the trials and exertions of their dangerous journey.

Almost in the middle of these widely scattered settlements lay Monterey, whose harbor had first been described by Sebastián Vizcaíno (1602–1603) as one of the finest on the Pacific Coast. Later Spanish navigators, as we know, had failed to explore it. But there it was, named on the charts, and its virtues imbedded in the printed pages of González Cabrera Bueno (Manila, 1734), one of the king's own navigators.[15] In this way it became a chief objective of Spanish officials in their hope of establishing ultimately a permanent base on the California Coast. And thus it happened that Don Gaspar de Portolá, governor of both Baja and Alta California, received orders to occupy this famous port to prevent its falling into the hands of enemies, whether Russian or English. His well-known expedition of 1769, accompanied by Father Junípero Serra as head of the Franciscan missionaries, did succeed in establishing a Spanish base, first at San Diego in 1769, and then, after numerous misadventures, at Monterey on June 3, 1770. From that date, Monterey remained the capital of Spanish California and as such achieved special fame.[16]

The Monterey area, by the end of the Mexican regime, had a population of about 1,600, "on authority that is tolerably satisfactory," wrote Bancroft. Of these about 700 lived in Monterey, 550 on ranchos of the surrounding district, 250 at Branciforte, near the present Santa Cruz, and the remainder at San Juan and other localities. Foreign settlers totaled about 75. The Indian population had declined from 3,500 to one-half that number, many of whom lived in nearby communities.[17]

The quiet, uneventful course of life in California was abruptly interrupted by the Mexican struggle for independence against Spain during the years 1810–1821. For 300 years Mexico had been a colony governed from Europe. Now an independent nation, she had not only to bind up her own wounds after a decade of strife, but to adopt and inaugurate a new form of government. These responsibilities taxed the nation severely. Extremely urgent matters at home had to be attended to. Guerrilla bands must be controlled; local governments organized; armies demobilized. With such problems of national scope, remote and lightly populated territories like the Californias were left mostly to shift for themselves. There were no funds with which to pay the governor, other officials, the soldier guard, or even the missionaries. Enforcement of customs regulations and other laws was left of necessity to the discretion of local authorities.

By chance, this was the very time that the Boston ships began arriving on the Pacific Coast in increasing numbers, bringing the goods that the local inhabitants could get in no other way. The trade that developed was mostly one of barter, but proved mutually satisfactory. The Boston merchants obtained the hides, tallow, and local produce of value to

them, while the Californians received the items needed for their very existence—clothing, household necessities, supplies for the missions, and even munitions.[18]

As the national government lacked the ability to enforce its own regulations, much depended on the governor of the individual province. Normally, he bowed to necessity, permitted more and more foreign ships to enter local ports, and welcomed occasional strangers who chose to remain in the land. Among them were such men as John Gilroy, a pioneer of 1814, who married a Californian, daughter of Ignacio Ortega, and got a rancho which became the town named after him; Thomas Oliver Larkin, 1832, who settled in Monterey, became a merchant, gained the confidence of Californians and Americans alike, and in the 1840's became the United States Consul in California; the Swiss, John A. Sutter, who in 1839 founded the settlement of New Helvetia, now a part of Sacramento; and Charles M. Weber, who journeyed overland with the Bidwell-Bartleson party in 1841 and in 1847 founded Stockton, then at the head of navigation on the San Joaquin River.

Through letters and reports, often published in Eastern newspapers, these newcomers publicized well the qualities and opportunities of California. They were the vanguard of the migration that was to descend on the province after the gold discovery in 1848, and to transform its rustic economy into a frenzy of activity that swept away much of the old and laid the basis of a new society, a society in which the easy-going ways then prevailing yielded to the spirit of Yankee ingenuity, industry, and dedication to "progress."

The publication of California's first newspaper, the *Californian*, on August 15, 1846, was a harbinger of the dramatic changes about to take place. Its editors and publishers were the Reverend Walter Colton, a chaplain in the United States Navy, writer and lecturer, and Dr. Robert Semple, "a huge and picturesque" frontiersman from Kentucky, both of them recent arrivals on the Coast.

These two men, typical of those who found their way to these distant shores, were an interesting contrast. Colton, born in Vermont in 1797, was the son of Deacon Walter Colton, the third of twelve children, descendant of pioneers who had found a refuge in America in 1650. As a lad, young Colton received a good education, prepared for the ministry, studied at Yale College, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1825. Ordained in the Congregational Church, he was made professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres, and chaplain, at the Scientific and Military Academy at Middletown, Connecticut. In this capacity he often preached to the students, wrote occasional articles, and showed a flair for journalism. By 1830, he had gone to Washington, D.C., to edit a paper, the *American Spectator and Washington City Chronicle*, for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The paper had been founded to oppose President Andrew Jackson's plan of removing the Cherokee Indians from Georgia, in which it failed, but Colton preached occasionally in the church where the President worshiped, and they became friends, despite their political differences. When Colton's health showed signs of impairment, Jackson offered him a naval chaplaincy, which he accepted, and in 1831 he made a cruise to the West Indies, followed by another to the Mediterranean. A keen observer with a talent for writing, Colton recorded his experiences in two books, entitled *Ship and Shore; or Leaves from the Journal of a Cruise to the Levant* (New York, 1835), and *A Visit to Constantinople and Athens* (New York, 1836). Returning to Washington, he had various editorial duties, especially one as co-editor of the Philadelphia *North American* for a couple of years.[19]

Colton married a cousin, Cornelia B. Colton, in August, 1844. In the summer of the next year he was ordered to sea as chaplain of the *Congress*, with Robert F. Stockton as captain and the Pacific its destination. The vexing political situation between the United States and Mexico was the immediate cause for this action, and the danger that California might fall into other hands. The voyage was to afford Colton further opportunity to

exercise his literary talents, and it resulted in two excellent books: *Deck and Port; or Incidents of A Cruise in the United States Frigate Congress to California*, and *Three Years in California, 1846–1849* (both published in New York in 1850). Each has been reprinted several times.

In 1846, the *Congress*, as part of Commodore John D. Sloat's Pacific squadron, kept moving up and down the coast, from Peru to Mazatlán, the Hawaiian Islands, and the mainland of California. Rumors of an outbreak of hostilities with Mexico were rife, particularly in May and June while the *Congress* was at Mazatlán. Commodore Sloat was extremely cautious about making any premature move looking to war, conscious no doubt of the unfortunate experience of Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones who in October, 1842, believing that war between the United States and Mexico had broken out over Texas, had occupied Monterey and run up the American flag.[20] Then, convinced by Consul Larkin and others that there was no war, he had lowered it again in some embarrassment. By 1846, the international situation had changed, and when Stockton in the *Congress*, with Colton aboard, anchored in Monterey Bay on July 15, he found that Commodore Sloat had arrived on the 2nd, and that, after a period of uncertainty, on July 7, Sloat had taken possession of the town and its fort and run up the Stars and Stripes.[21] As Fred B. Rogers wrote, "He was in a fog, but he was not yet sure that it was the fog of war."[22]

Once American forces had taken possession of California, and Mexican rule had ended, it was imperative that administrative rules and regulations for government of the province be adopted, even though the military authorities and Consul Larkin were the only United States representatives there. In Monterey, Sloat appointed Chaplain Colton as alcalde, an office equivalent to mayor and judge combined, a position he was to discharge with distinction for two years, first by appointment and then by election.[23] With his educational background and training, Colton had not only a vigorous idea of right and wrong, but also some knowledge of the law, and he acquitted himself well in this post, in the eyes of Californians and Americans alike. Colton returned home in 1849 and prepared his last two books for the press; he died in January, 1851.

Colton's companion in California's first newspaper venture was Dr. Robert Baylor Semple, who had migrated to California with the Lansford W. Hastings party in 1845. It had set out from Independence, Missouri, in August, dangerously late in the season for a Sierra crossing, but had arrived safely at Sutter's Fort on December 25.

Semple was a native of Cumberland County, Kentucky, born February 3, 1806. His Scottish grandfather had come in 1752 to Virginia, where his eldest son, John Walker Semple, subsequently became a member of the legislature. Later this son, a physician, moved to Kentucky, where Robert Baylor Semple of California fame was born.[24]

Robert Semple learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Western Argus*, published at Frankfort. His Scottish father cannily sought to set his feet in a good path. But Robert did not like this course and persuaded his father to let him take up dentistry. Then, not finding this to his liking, he took up law, which evidently proved equally distasteful. Turning to medicine, his father's profession, he practiced dentistry and medicine for a few years. This is an obscure period in Semple's life, and the details scanty.[25]

Semple's story blossoms out with his arrival at Sutter's Fort in December, 1845. Curious to see the country, he took time to look around. His first months seem to have been occupied in raising a crop of grain in the Sacramento Valley. In mid-June, 1846, he was at John Grigsby's place, near Sonoma, where he joined a party of more than thirty men gathered to oppose the threatening incursion from the south of Californians under José Castro. Semple, with his picturesque garb, his huge stature of 6 feet 8 inches, and his good nature and talent for oratory, became a leading figure and secretary of the famous Bear Flag movement, of which the articulate William B. Ide was chosen leader. The immedi-

ate result was the establishment on June 14 of the "Bear Flag Republic," the capture of General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, chief symbol of Mexican authority in northern California, his brother Salvador, and Victor Prudon, the general's secretary, and their imprisonment at Sutter's Fort. This movement was overshadowed by the news of the Mexican War, and the raising of the American flag over California early in July.[26]

In the troublous times that followed, Semple enlisted in Captain Daingerfield Fauntleroy's company of volunteer dragoons, assigned to keep order in the Monterey district, and served there in July and August, 1846. On August 15, he made a formal request for sanction to leave the company, the reason for which soon became apparent: he had formulated a plan for starting a newspaper in California! Indeed, the idea seems to have been his brain-child, not surprising in view of his Frankfort experience. If this is so, he soon conferred with Alcalde Colton, and together they agreed to embark on the ambitious project. Considering the lamentable lack of communications and transportation facilities between the towns and ranchos in California, they took a big risk, but their success, if not phenomenal, was historic.[27]

The two partners moved so fast, with such enthusiasm and alacrity, that they issued the first number of their paper, happily baptized the *Californian*, on Saturday, August 15. Its birth was witnessed by a curious but pleased group of citizens of the little community, who heralded the event with enthusiastic good wishes. "A crowd was waiting when the first sheet was thrown from the press," wrote Colton in his *Three Years in California*. "It produced quite a little sensation. Never was a bank run upon harder; not, however, by people with paper to get specie, but exactly the reverse. One-half of the paper is in English, the other in Spanish. The subscription for a year is five dollars; the price of a single sheet is twelve and a half cents; and is considered cheap at that."[28]

The *Californian* was indeed a small sheet, 8½ by 12½ inches, consisting of only four pages. But the enthusiasm of the editors made up for any deficiencies in size. "This is the first paper ever published in California," they proclaimed, "and though issued upon a small sheet, is intended it shall contain matter that will be read with interest." In a few sentences, the editors set forth their principles:

"We shall maintain an entire and utter severance of all political connexion with Mexico. . . .

"We shall advocate an oblivion of all past political offences. . . .

"We shall maintain freedom of speech and the press, and those great principles of religious toleration, which allows every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. . . .

"We shall advocate such a system of public instruction as will bring the means of a good practical education to every child of California. . . .

"We shall urge the immediate establishment of a well organized government. . . .

"We shall encourage immigration. . . .

"We shall encourage domestic manufactures and the mechanic arts. . . .

"We shall urge the organization of interior defences. . . .

"We shall advocate a territorial relation of California to the United States. . . .

"We shall support the present measures of the commander in chief of the American squadron on our coast, so far as they conduce to the public tranquility, the organization of a free representative government and our alliance with the United States.

"We shall advocate the lowest rate of duties on foreign imports. . . .

"We shall go for *California—for all her interests, social, civil and religious*. . . .

"This press shall be free and independent; unawed by power and untrammeled by party. . . .

"We shall lay before our readers the freshest domestic intelligence and the earliest foreign news.

"We shall commence our publication upon a very small sheet, but its dimensions shall be enlarged as soon as the requisite materials can be obtained."

Then followed, in that historic issue of August 15, the first authentic news, received only three days earlier, of President James K. Polk's proclamation of war against Mexico by the Congress of the United States, approved on May 15, 1846—so long did it take to communicate even urgent messages to the Pacific Coast. Interspersed throughout the four pages of the paper were reports of the current situation in California. The presence of Captain John C. Frémont and his company of "130 effective riflemen" at Monterey was noted, and so was an excursion of Captain Fauntleroy's Dragoons against hostile Indians who had been running off horses. The town of Monterey was quiet, and the old inhabitants satisfied with the new state of affairs. In a paragraph directed especially to the old Californians, and hence given in Spanish, the editors assured those who had fled from their homes that they might return in complete safety and that neither they nor their property would be exposed to any danger. On the contrary, they were invited to participate in the formulation of regulations for a new civil administration in order to guarantee equal privileges for all. This was to include the framing of a new constitution, new judicial system, and election of a representative from California to the Congress of the United States.

To satisfy the news-hungry citizens, this first issue included much information gleaned from the most recent number of *The New York Herald* of some three months earlier, stressing the impetus given to the "advancing tide of emigration to California," the encouragement to be derived from the triumphant success of the annexation of Texas, and the tremendous advantages of San Francisco, "destined to be one of the greatest seaports in the world."

The fourth page of the paper carried the latest news (to the middle of May) from the war front, telling how General Zachary Taylor had crossed the Rio Grande and was marching on Mexico City, and that Vera Cruz had been blockaded. It told also of an engagement near San Rafael between a party of Californians under Captain Joaquín de la Torre and some Americans under Lieutenant William Ford on June 24, a few days after the Bear Flag uprising, in which one of their countrymen who had been taken prisoner was rescued, a number of the Californians killed, as the Ford party retired to the garrison at Sonoma.[29]

There was also a column on the debate in the United States Senate over the bill to call out 50,000 volunteers to prosecute the war with Mexico, and over the question of whether there was justification for war, an issue that aroused a heated difference of opinion in the Congress of the United States.

So the first newspaper in California had been printed! Only fifteen months earlier, May 31, 1845, Larkin had written the editor of the *New York Sun*, Moses Yale Beach, who wished to exchange local newspapers with him, that "there is a printing press here belonging to Government. As it was old when imported 10 or 12 years back it has not improved since." Larkin gave four reasons why there were no newspapers in California: there was no printer, no printing press, no editor, and no subscribers![30] The nearest publishing points were Honolulu, where James Jackson Jarves edited the *Polynesian* and Samuel Cheyney Damon *The Friend*, and Oregon City, where the *Oregon Spectator* had commenced publication in February. Occasionally batches of newspapers, through which it was possible to follow world affairs in some measure, came belatedly from Mexico, New Orleans, New York, and Washington.

As if in refutation of Larkin's statement, the *Californian* had now been launched, but where did the type and press come from? Happily, this subject has been fully investigated by George L. Harding in his *Don Agustin V. Zamorano* (published by the Zamorano Club of Los Angeles in 1934), by Herbert Fahey in *Early Printing in California*

(Book Club of California, 1956), and by Helen H. Bretnor in *A History of California Newspapers, 1846–1858* (Los Gatos, 1962). From these researches it now is fairly certain that California's first printing press was "new" only in the sense that it was the first real press to reach California. In fact, it had been ordered by Agustín V. Zamorano, secretary to Governor José María Echeandía, from Boston merchants, and shipped aboard the ship *Lagoda*, Captain Thomas Shaw, master. That vessel arrived in Monterey on November 8, 1833, after calling at the Hawaiian Islands. From the evidence available, the press, a Ramage, was delivered to its California owner at this time.[31]

But the press and the type were not new. Edward C. Kemble in his "History of California Newspapers," published in *The Sacramento Union* of December 25, 1858, stated that "the order was filled doubtless from the meanest and cheapest material in the market. . . . We have before us a sample of some of the first printing executed with it. It shows the type to be about worn out, and the press to have given a very uneven impression. It was an actual printing press and fixtures, however, and Zamorano was the first California printer."[32]

From these statements made by Kemble in 1858, when perhaps more samples of Zamorano's work were available than is the case today, it is easy to understand the disparaging remarks made by Colton and others about the quality of their press. Colton wrote, for example, it "was old enough to be preserved as a curiosity; the mice had burrowed in the balls; there were no rules, no leads, and the types were rusty and all in pi. It was only by scouring that the letters could be made to show their faces. . . ."[33] Since a printer like Kemble, and a contemporary like Larkin, concurred in Colton's complaint about the condition of the type, the accuracy of the latter's remarks seem well taken.

Zamorano, the owner of this press, had arrived in California as an alférez (ensign) in the military forces under Governor Echeandía in 1825. Later, Zamorano, in addition to being executive secretary of the province, was placed in command of the presidio at Monterey, and here he was associated with Governor José Figueroa. Zamorano appears to have had some experience with printing, for the first piece to be issued after delivery of the *Lagoda's* precious cargo was an announcement to the public, "Aviso al Publico," dated Monterey, 1834, carrying the imprint of "Zamorano y C.ª"[34] This notice was to advise the public that the new press was ready to serve patrons at its printing office in Monterey, and it gave a list of prices.

In this manner, Zamorano embarked on his venture as a pioneer printer in California. He had a press, though it lacked some of the Spanish characters, especially accents. The type was "Small Pica, No. 1, of the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, Boston." Says Harding: "There was available but one size of text letter, with capitals, small capitals, and figures of the same size. There was no italic. And there were no accented letters."[35]

The press just described, with some additional typographic material, had been found by Dr. Robert Semple while stationed in Monterey with Fauntleroy's dragoons. It had been used previously, first at the capital and later at Sonoma, and then returned and stored in a government building in its original home—Monterey.[36]

In make-up and physical appearance, the *Californian* was not impressive. Its small size, scarcity of type faces to relieve the monotonous style, and abundance of typographical errors, were its characteristic features. Colton, serving as chaplain, town alcalde, and editor, was certainly a very busy man. And Semple had other interests, too.

Nevertheless, publication of the first number was an exciting event. And when the second number was issued, on August 22, Colton wrote in his diary: "Our little paper, the Californian, made its appearance again today. Many subscribers have sent in their names since our last, and all have paid in advance. It is not larger than a sheet of foolscap; but this foolscap parallel stops, I hope, with the shape. Be this as it may, its appearance is

looked for with as much interest as was the arrival of the mail by the New Yorkers and Bostonians in those days when a moon waxed and waned over its transit."[37]

William E. P. Hartnell (Susanna Dakin, *Lives of Hartnell*) and William Robert Garner (Donald M. Craig, *Letters from California, 1846-1847*), who arrived in California in 1822 and 1824 respectively, both well educated, proved most useful to the editors as translators of articles into Spanish and in providing notes or comments in that language. It will be noted that the paper carried many items of interest to the old Californians.

Semple evidently left most of the editorial responsibilities to Colton, for soon after the newspaper had been started, he departed for the San Francisco Bay area. In his journal under date of September 12, Colton wrote that his partner "has been absent several weeks." And on December 12, 1846, he continued: "Our paper, the only one published in California, made its hebdomadal appearance again today. . . . My partner promised to stick by me, but has been the greater part of the time since its commencement on the bay of San Francisco. He went there to locate a city, but if rumor speaks truly, has gone off in quest of his Aphrodite before he builds her shrine."[38] The city Semple wanted to build was Benicia, which he hoped would become the metropolis on San Francisco Bay. Whether or not he found his Aphrodite, he continued to live in single bliss!

Clearly, Semple was ambitious and aggressive. He saw that the *Californian* needed wider distribution to be a success. And he thought, as did General Vallejo, that *the* great city of San Francisco Bay would arise on the shores of Carquinez Strait. With this purpose he launched a tremendous promotion project toward making it a reality.

As for Semple's travels during these months, the details, gleaned mostly from the *Californian*, seem to be that he had gone to Sonoma late in September, 1846. There he attended a town meeting on the 25th at which a committee of three—himself, Captain John Grigsby, and John H. Nash—was named "to investigate and gather all the information in their reach" relating to the Bear Flag party and to report back. In October, Semple returned to Monterey on the *Congress* with Commodore Stockton, for on the 17th, he wrote in the *Californian*: "I am glad to sit again in my own chair . . . after an absence of some weeks on a tour of observation, for the purpose of establishing a mail, or some regular communication through the country." At the end of December, he was in Sonoma again, returning to Monterey the following February, 1847.

But what of the *Californian* during Semple's absence? The answer is that it came out regularly every week. As Colton wrote in his diary: "All the work of the office has devolved upon a sailor, who has set the type for the whole paper, with fingers stiff as the rope around which they have coiled themselves into seeming fixtures. Yet the 'Californian' is out, and makes a good appearance. Who would think, except in these uttermost ends of the earth, of issuing a weekly journal, with only an old tar to set the type, and without a solitary exchange paper!" The "old tar" was Joseph Dockrill, a member of the crew of the *Congress*, who had evidently obtained his discharge for the purpose of assisting Colton in his journalistic activities.[39]

Another, Benjamin P. Kooser, was soon added to the *Californian* shop. He was a member of Company F, 3rd U.S. Artillery, which the *Lexington* had put ashore at Monterey late in January, 1847. Colton, Dockrill and Kooser made up the regular working staff in Semple's absence. Then, in April, 1847, Colton gave up his editorial post and turned the business over to his partner. The reasons for his action are not explained. Perhaps it was due to his frail health, his numerous civic responsibilities, or a longing to return soon to his wife and new-born son in Philadelphia. In any case, on April 24, 1847, Semple alone was listed as editor. Before Colton finished his tour of duty in California, however, he had set in motion plans to erect a schoolhouse and town hall in Monterey, the present Colton Hall, and then he returned to the East Coast early in 1849.

The ambition and historical perspective of the *Californian* were high. In the issue of

August 22 the editors wrote: "This being the only paper published in California, it is desirable, that it should not only be interesting for its news, but conducted in such a manner as to make it useful as a history of the country, we have therefore determined to publish a series of numbers devoted to that subject, in which will be embodied the state of the country, public opinion, the circumstances which led to the present outbreak, and principles and conduct of actors."

These guiding principles the *Californian* strove valiantly to attain. It gave extended notice to eagerly awaited battle news from the armies in Mexico, to conditions in California, to its varied citizenry, with many significant statistics, proclamations, and notices. The arrival of Sam Brannan with a colony of some 230 of that much discussed sect, the Mormons, on the *Brooklyn* at San Francisco, July 31, 1846, elicited editorial comment, and the observance that "so far as we are able to learn, California is now to be their grand central rendezvous, while the beautiful region around San Francisco Bay is the chosen spot where the latter-day saints propose to settle. . . ." There was speculation that perhaps 25,000 of them would do so! But, since they were an orderly people, according to Captain Richardson of the *Brooklyn*, and had brought their plows and all kinds of farming tools, and were interested in education, it was expected that they would make good citizens. This was written in reference to their odd customs, and the violent opposition to them in Missouri, Illinois, and elsewhere!

The next issue, on August 29, gave an extended account of events surrounding the Bear Flag revolt, the capture of General Vallejo at Sonoma on June 14, the return of Captain Frémont's forces from Oregon, to which story numerous details were added in the *Californian* on September 5. The previous issue, August 29, had cast some aspersion on the Californians and their government, to which the editors were now taken to task by one who signed himself "Amicus": "Where *reform* is desired, I very much doubt the policy of upbraiding a people for their past delinquencies, those acts are passed, and cannot be recalled, you can scarcely expect to conciliate their feelings, by this course. No! let the past be forgotten, and let the administration of the laws and justice of the new powers, pursue such a course as will compel the Californians to come forward and say, 'we cannot deny but our condition is much improved, we are now protected in our property and persons, laws have been established, that we now feel a perfect confidence that all who infringe them, will be brought to justice. . . .'"

Subsequent issues provided more news of the peaceful conquest of California. *The Californian Extra* of September 5, the first of its kind, printed Commander in Chief Robert F. Stockton's proclamation of August 17, 1846, at Los Angeles, declaring California completely pacified, a territory of the United States, and requesting the citizens to meet in their various towns to elect civil officers as needed, and to continue administering the laws "according to the former usages of the Territory." Temporarily, military law would prevail under Stockton as commander in chief and governor. Other proclamations and notices were published regularly.

Like any current newspaper, the *Californian* reported the coming and going of visitors; of ships (whalers and others) calling at Monterey; and the arrival of immigrants from other parts of the world. It carried a modest number of advertisements. Talbot H. Green had merchandise to offer; Hartnell was ready to translate "all languages spoken and written in California"; Navy officers tendered rewards for apprehension of deserters; there were notices warning that local regulations in Monterey forbade the "sale or disposition" of ardent spirits; the *Californian* offered its facilities for job printing notices. And it printed occasional letters such as that from Sutter to Larkin of July 21, 1845, reporting the brutal murder of a Walla Walla Indian while on a visit to New Helvetia; and it announced the election returns for alcalde and other officers in Monterey and San

Francisco in its issues of September 17 and 26, in which Colton won the chief post in the former and Washington A. Bartlett in the latter.

The famous Bear Flag Revolt at Sonoma of June 14, 1846, in which Semple had participated, did not draw prime attention in the *Californian* until September 5, when an account of it formed the leading feature in its first page, together with a copy of William B. Ide's proclamation issued at Sonoma on the 18th, declaring the group's peaceful intent to settle in the land, and to form a Republican Government "which shall secure to us all civil and religious liberty. . . ." It concluded: "I furthermore declare, that I believe that a government to be prosperous and happy, must originate with the people who are friendly to its existence; that the citizens are its guardians; the officers its servants; its glory its reward." The next issue of the paper, September 12, gave fuller details of what followed the Bear Flag affair, including two proclamations by General José Castro, protesting the justice of his cause. And on March 20, 1847, there was a more comprehensive account of these military events of the summer of 1846.

Succeeding issues of the paper brought notices from different parts of the Coast, testimony to the interest it had aroused, though most of the news was Californian, or material of national interest gleaned from Eastern newspapers. Among local items, on October 17, came word of the opening of the Portsmouth House in Yerba Buena by J. Brown, i.e., John Henry Brown. "His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors," said the advertisement. This was San Francisco's first hotel.

Yerba Buena, soon to be renamed San Francisco, but still a country village, gave a rousing reception for Commodore Robert F. Stockton, honoring him with "the hospitalities of the city" on October 5, 1846. Present at the procession were the chief marshal of the day, an excellent band of musicians, representatives of the French, Russian, and Hawaiian navies, the captains of various ships in port, General Mariano G. Vallejo, and others. From Portsmouth Plaza the procession moved down to Water Street (now Montgomery), where the honored guest was met by various dignitaries as he landed from his barge. William H. Russell, orator of the day, welcomed the Commodore, and he responded, the speeches well covered in the columns of the *Californian* for October 24. The occasion was one of patriotic exuberance, intended to impress old Californians and newcomers alike. And the recent raising of the American flag in California gave added zest to these ceremonies.[40]

Fulfilling its pledge to devote part of its columns to local affairs, the newspaper gave one-fourth of its space on November 7 and 14, 1846, to a "Description of Upper California," written by one well acquainted with it, and translated into English for the benefit of the *Californian*'s readers. The chief topics were Spanish California's form of government, its presidios, missions, towns, and something about its inhabitants, both Indian and white. In fact, these articles were based on José Bandini's "Descrision de l'Alta California," written about 1828. (The original manuscript, now in The Bancroft Library, was published, in Spanish and English, by the Friends of The Bancroft Library in 1951, edited by Doris Marion Wright.)

While the editors of the *Californian* gave much attention to news from the war front, interspersed with local happenings, they devoted several columns on January 2 and 9, 1847, to "A Residence on the Marquesas," by Herman Melville. Not yet having seen a copy of the book, the *Californian* borrowed the extract from the New Bedford *Mercury*, an account of sufficient interest to titillate the imagination and to arouse a desire for more.

By January 16, the editors had grapevine knowledge of events at Los Angeles, which, after its conquest by the Americans in 1846, had revolted and was again in Californian hands. After some sparring to try out enemy strength, or nerves, a military confrontation

of sorts did occur on January 8–9, 1847, with some shooting but no bloodshed, ending with the Treaty of Cahuenga soon after. The editors confessed that "the washer women in the vicinity of Monterey" were their grapevine. They had been the first to report Stockton's capture of Los Angeles in 1846, and the first to spread the news of its recapture by the Californians. "How they get this news is no concern of ours, but the fact no one can question. It is a little the most singular mode of getting intelligence with which we are acquainted; it outdoes entirely the carrier-pigeon system; and throws into shade even the magnetic telegraph!"[41] All this was confirmed in the *Californian* of January 28. Further details were published on February 6 and 13, including a copy of the Treaty, signed January 13, 1847, at "the Ranch of Cowenga." On March 1, General Stephen W. Kearny, by order of the president, took up his duties as civil governor of California in place of Captain John C. Frémont. A proclamation issued at Monterey was published in the *Californian* of March 6, notifying the inhabitants of this change.

One of the more interesting items that appeared in the spring of 1847 was the "Journal" of Thomas O. Larkin while a prisoner of the Californians from November 15, 1846, to the middle of the following January. Larkin, on his way from Monterey to San Francisco to join Mrs. Larkin and their children, had stopped overnight at the Rancho of José Joaquín Gómez near San Juan Bautista and was surprised in the middle of the night of November 15, taken prisoner, and held as a hostage. The reason for his trip was the critical illness of his youngest daughter, Adelaide. One of the most distinguished Americans in the province, a United States Consul and intimate friend of a great many Californians, Larkin was considered an especially valuable prize; he was well treated, in spite of his refusal to betray his countrymen. Freed after the Treaty of Cahuenga, only then did he learn of the death of his precious Adelaide.[42]

During the course of the winter of 1846–1847, tragedy had befallen a party of emigrants in the Sierra Nevada. The Donner Party, rather late in setting out from the Missouri frontier, and beset with internal dissensions and lack of supplies as they labored through the autumn days, finally reached "Truckee Lake" late in October. A succession of heavy storms snowed them in, and oxen wandered off or froze to death. In desperation a party of 19 started across the mountains to seek help. Only seven got through. The remainder huddled in their cabins and waited out the winter. Without adequate food, clothing or shelter, many became victims of one of the West's great tragedies.[43] News of the dire developments reached the editors of the *Californian* and was published on February 13, 1847. Other details followed on March 27, when most of the survivors had been rescued.

By this time the *Californian* had a competitor. "We have received the first two numbers of a new paper," said Colton on January 23, "just commenced at Yerba Buena. It is issued upon a small but very neat sheet, at six dollars per annum. It is published and owned by S. Brannan, the leader of the Mormons. . . ." The paper was *The California Star*, edited by Elbert P. Jones, which began regular publication on January 9, 1847.[44]

In Yerba Buena, renamed San Francisco on April 23, 1847, by order of Alcalde Bartlett, growth and expansion were in the air. The incoming Mormons had doubled its population; lots which had sold for $12 to $25 were going up; and the town was ready to expand into the waters of the Bay. On March 10, Governor Kearny, from his headquarters in Monterey and by virtue of his office, gave the town of San Francisco full title to the government's interests in the beach and water lots in the Bay between "the points known as the Rincon and Fort Montgomery," except for what might be needed by the government.

Today, Rincon Point at the foot of Harrison Street is well understood, but the name of Fort Montgomery has disappeared. It was, however, identical with "the battery" constructed at Clark's Point after Captain Montgomery took possession of San Francisco on

July 9, 1846. For defense, he had placed there five old Spanish cannons found at the old presidio. This was Fort Montgomery, or popularly, "the battery," and this is how Battery Street got its name. Fort Montgomery as such survived at least until the fall of 1849, according to Eldredge.[45]

Kearny's decree regarding the water lots opened a fabulous chapter in the city's history, especially after the discovery of gold in 1848. It paved the way for expansion into the cove and the filling of the Bay from the waterline at present Montgomery Street.[46] The order was published in the *Californian* for March 27, 1847.

Meanwhile, several *Extras* had been issued by the Monterey newspaper, September 5 and 19, 1846, January 28, 1847, as already noted, and three on March 1, 1847. The first of the latter was a promotional piece, seeking new subscribers. Another advised the inhabitants of the territory that the President of the United States had delegated to the commander in chief of the U.S. Naval Forces in the Pacific, Commodore W. B. Shubrick, authority to protect the country from invasion and to control its commerce, and to General S. W. Kearny, the power over the military forces on land, as well as the office of civil governor of California. The third was General Kearny's proclamation informing the public of his added responsibility as civil governor. It was printed in both English and Spanish.

Today, ease and speed of communication are basic factors of life without which our society could not endure. A century and a quarter ago, there was no public mail system in California. Early in 1847, General Kearny took steps to remedy the situation when he ordered that a horseback party of two soldiers was to start, simultaneously, every other Monday, from San Diego and San Francisco, meet halfway at Captain Dana's ranch near San Luis Obispo to exchange the mails, and return on the following Sunday.[47] This arrangement would, in other words, provide semi-monthly mail service for the chief towns along the coast between San Diego and San Francisco. The *Californian* of April 10 printed the decree in both English and Spanish. In view of the gold discovery some months later when everyone rushed to the mines, this express service could not long have survived.

The social life of Monterey, if one may judge by the pages of the *Californian*, did not merit much public notice. With the end of hostilities, however, Larkin about February 15 gave a ball, as he had done often in earlier days, which pleased the editor. "Mr. Larkin gave us an excellent supper, and arranged in the neatest order, and the last, but not the least, there was a large number of beautiful *ladies*, whose smiling faces gave light and cheerfulness to the whole entertainment, and made us feel as though we had been translated from a wilderness to the midst of refinement and civilized life."[48]

Earlier, Sr. José de Amesti had likewise given a ball, "a brilliant affair," said the newspaper. "The rooms were thronged—and the tables were furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. All were happy—

Fond eyes looked love to eyes that spake again,
And all went merry as a *marriage* bell.

Two months later, on April 9, the naval officers gave a grand ball, a report of which got into the *Californian* of the 17th. It was held in the extensive rooms at the barracks, decorated "in the very best taste" with flags and flowers, and the guests were "all in respectable standing in the city." They included Governor Stephen W. Kearny and staff, Commodore James Biddle and his suite, ex-governor Juan Bautista Alvarado, General Mariano G. Vallejo, "the latter gentlemen with their numerous relations in and near the Capital." Also present were the British and French consuls and United States military and naval officers. "The ladies turned out *en masse* with their best taste and smiles, and if we can judge from the evidence of our eyes (a married man having the advantage of

seeing through two pair), the ladies of California are *fairly* determined to conquer the conquerers of their country, and then of course 'to the victors belong the spoils . . .' The dancing was kept up . . . in high glee until early dawn."

With the issue of April 17, 1847, Colton's name appears for the last time in the masthead of his paper. He had just been appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty, an office of much responsibility that required him to preside over trials for condemnation of vessels seized as prizes by U.S. war vessels, so he wrote to his wife that same month.[49] This added greatly to his burdens as alcalde, which he continued to exercise. He took his new duties very seriously and executed them in such a manner as to secure universal respect and admiration.[50] Presumably, these demanding labors, plus the frailty of his health, increased his yearning to return to his wife and infant son in Philadelphia and may help to explain his withdrawal from the newspaper field.

As for the *Californian*, Robert Semple appears as sole editor in the issue of April 24, 1847. The following week he changed the time of publication from Saturday to Thursday, April 29. This was done to take advantage of the courier service, which departed from Monterey, for the north and south, on Thursdays. After issuing one more number, May 6, Semple left for San Francisco, taking along his type, press, and equipment. He gave no reasons for the move, or even said farewell to Monterey. Perhaps it was a simple case of economics, for Semple foresaw that in the struggle for the commerce of the world, San Francisco would inevitably outstrip the old capital of Monterey. In any case, *The Sentinel*, Monterey's next newspaper, was a long time coming and lasted only a year, from June, 1855, to May, 1856.

This review of the *Californian* and a sampling of its news coverage inevitably raises the question of its reliability, its accuracy. By what standards should these factors be judged? By those of 1970, when speed of communication is instantaneous and abundant? Or by those of 1846, when the magnetic telegraph had not yet left the Atlantic Coast and the telephone had not been invented, to say nothing of radio, television, the airplane, or space satellite with their ability to circulate the day's news immediately, or even to *make* it happen.

Reflection readily brings to mind the difficulties under which Colton and his assistants labored in finding material for their columns. From the highest military or naval officials, normally stationed in Monterey, they could obtain much. And from local officials, they could get local news. But from distant points, San Diego, Los Angeles, or San Francisco, they must await the arrival of news by boat, horse or mule. And as much was told by word of mouth as was given in written form, perhaps more. The grapevine story of the Treaty of Cahuenga (*Californian*, p. 94) suggests how much the newspaper depended on such sources. As a result, the historian, amateur or professional, will use the dates or other specific facts, as recorded in California's first newspaper, with caution, while he recognizes that this was a situation that confronted every frontier periodical.

In its San Francisco environment, the *Californian* led a checkered career. There, Semple continued his paper in competition with *The California Star* for two months, and then in July sold his interest to Benjamin R. Buckelew, a pioneer of 1846 and a vigorous entrepreneur in the growing metropolis. In the rapidly changing world that was San Francisco, the *Californian* united with *The Star* on November 18, 1848, and then was transformed into the celebrated *Alta California* on January 4, 1849.[51]

So the old *Californian*, mother of California's newspaper industry, vanished from the scene. Colton returned to Philadelphia to publish his famous books on California, and Semple to a ranch near what is now the town of Williams in Colusa County, where he died in 1854 after being thrown from a fractious horse. These two men had pioneered California journalism, had laid the cornerstone of the profession, and had written a glorious chapter in its annals. This re-publication of the Monterey issues of the paper is testimony to their achievement.

NOTES

1. See especially Alexander Forbes, *California, A History of Upper & Lower California* . . . (London, 1839, and later editions), Chapter 7; George P. Hammond, ed., *The Larkin Papers* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1953), IV, 310–313; H. H. Bancroft, *History of California* (San Francisco, 1886), II, 419–420, 473–477; III, 116–118, 367–370; IV, 84ff., 206–211, 339–341, and 428–433; Robert G. Cleland, *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills* (San Marino, 1951), pp. 188–189.

2. *The Larkin Papers, op. cit.*, IV, 305.

3. *Ibid.*, IV, 306.

4. *Ibid.*, IV, 306. For a different point of view on obtaining citizenship, see William R. Garner, *Letters from California, 1846–1847*, edited by Donald M. Craig (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1970), pp. 167–170.

5. Iris H. Wilson, *William Wolfskill*, pp. 79–80.

6. *The Larkin Papers, op. cit.*, IV, 305, 312–313; Bancroft, *op. cit.*, II, 475–479; Susanna Bryant Dakin, *The Lives of William Hartnell* (Stanford University Press, 1949), pp. 33ff.

7. Doris M. Wright, ed., *A Description of California in 1828 by José Bandini* (1951), p. 4.

8. Bancroft, *California*, III, 611.

9. *Ibid.*, III, 629.

10. *Ibid.*, III, 649–656.

11. *Ibid.*, III, 698ff.

12. Bayard Taylor, *El Dorado; or, Adventures in the Path of Empire* (1st ed., New York: Putnam, 1850), p. 302. See also Robert G. Cleland's edition of this work (New York, 1949), p. xvii.

13. Bancroft, *California*, III, 726–732.

14. *Ibid.*, IV, 122–139, 226–240; Richard H. Dillon, *Fool's Gold; the Decline and Fall of Captain John Sutter of California* (New York, 1967).

15. See W. Michael Mathes, *Vizcaíno and Spanish Expansion in the Pacific Ocean* (San Francisco, 1968).

16. Bancroft, *California*, I, 110ff.; Charles E. Chapman, *The Founding of Spanish California* (New York, 1916); Richard F. Pourade, *The Call to California* (San Diego, 1968).

17. Bancroft, *California*, III, 667ff.

18. Forbes, *op. cit.*, esp. pp. 281–308; William Heath Davis, *Seventy-Five Years in California* (San Francisco, 1967), pp. 78–83; Adele Ogden, "Hides and Tallow: McCulloch, Hartnell and Co., 1822–1828," in California Historical Society *Quarterly*, VI, 254–274; ———, "Boston Hide Droghers Along California Shores," *ibid.*, VIII, 289–305; ———, "Alfred Robinson, New England Merchant in Mexican California," *ibid.*, XXIII, 193–218; and *The Annals of San Francisco* by Frank Soulé, John H. Gihon, and James Nisbet (New York & San Francisco, 1855; Palo Alto, 1966), pp. 164–165.

19. *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1928–1936), IV, 323–324; Henry T. Cheever, *The Sea and the Sailor, Notes . . . of Rev. Walter Colton* (New York, 1851), pp. 365–380.

20. In addition to Bancroft, *History of Mexico* (San Francisco, 1883–1888), 6 vols., see Nathaniel W. Stephenson, *Texas and the Mexican War* (New Haven, 1921); Robert S. Henry, *The Story of the Mexican War* (Indianapolis, 1950); *The Annals, op. cit.*, pp. 83–90.

21. Bancroft, in his *History of California, 1846–1848*, Vol. V, has a detailed discussion of the period. See especially chapters 9 and 10. See also Larkin's letters to Secretary of State James Buchanan, *The Larkin Papers*, Vol. V, *passim*.

22. Fred B. Rogers, *Montgomery and The Portsmouth* (San Francisco, 1958), p. 48.

23. Bancroft, *California*, V, 288–290; Cheever, *op. cit.*, pp. 398–399; *The Annals*, *op. cit.*, pp. 179–180.

24. Zoe Green Radcliffe, "Robert Baylor Semple, Pioneer," California Historical Society *Quarterly*, VI, 130–158.

25. *Loc. cit.*

26. Bancroft, *op. cit.*, V, 145ff.

27. Herbert Fahey, *Early Printing in California* (San Francisco, 1956), pp. 35–36; Edward C. Kemble, *A History of California Newspapers, 1846–1858*, edited by Helen H. Bretnor (Los Gatos, Calif., 1962), pp. 55–56; Carl I. Wheat, *The Pioneer Press of California* (Oakland, 1948).

28. Colton, *Three Years in California* (New York, 1850), p. 33.

29. Fred B. Rogers, *Bear Flag Lieutenant* (San Francisco, 1951), pp. 266–270; Bancroft, *California*, V, chapters V–VIII.

30. *The Larkin Papers*, III, 215.

31. George L. Harding, *Don Agustín V. Zamorano*, pp. 191–193; and "A Census of California Spanish Imprints, 1833–1845," California Historical Society *Quarterly*, XII, 126–136.

32. Helen H. Bretnor, *A History of California Newspapers*, *op. cit.*, includes a reprint of Kemble's work. See esp. pp. 51–52.

33. Colton, *Three Years*, p. 32.

34. Harding, *Zamorano*, *op. cit.*, pp. 196–197.

35. *Ibid.*, p. 197.

36. Bancroft, *California*, V, 291–293.

37. Colton, *Three Years*, p. 38.

38. *Ibid.*, p. 121.

39. Fahey, *Early Printing*, *op. cit.*, p. 39; Colton, *Three Years*, p. 53.

40. Cf. Davis, *op. cit.*, pp. 208–209.

41. See the issue for January 16, 1847, p. 94.

42. Bancroft, *California*, V. 364ff.; George P. Hammond, ed., "Letters of Thomas Oliver Larkin to his Wife, Rachel . . . ," (San Francisco: Silverado Squatters, 1959).

43. In addition to Bancroft (*California*, V, 525ff.), see C. F. McGlashan, *History of the Donner Party* (1879), with many later editions; and George R. Stewart, *Ordeal by Hunger* (New York, 1936).

44. The Howell-North Press of Berkeley reprinted Volume I of this newspaper in 1965, edited by Fred B. Rogers.

45. Bancroft, *California*, V, 643–659; Zoeth Skinner Eldredge, *The Beginnings of San Francisco* (San Francisco, 1912), II, 542–543; John Henry Brown, *Reminiscences and Incidents . . . of San Francisco* (The Grabhorn Press, 1933), 41; Albert Shumate, *A Visit to Rincon Hill & South Park* (San Francisco, 1963); *The Annals*, *op. cit.*, pp. 180–184.

46. For a description of the cove, see *The Annals*, *op. cit.*, pp. 157–159.

47. In 1837, William Goodwin Dana, who had come to California in 1826 and married Josefa Carrillo in 1828, received the Nipomo rancho near San Luis Obispo and lived there after 1829. Larkin said of him that he was "A man of some wealth, of much respectability of character, of good and honest intentions, often Alcalde of Santa Barbara. Well versed in the general information of the day. Much looked up to by the poorer people, and of influence with them. Never connected with the political characters of the day." *Californian*, April 10; *The Larkin Papers*, IV, 325; Bancroft, *California*, III, 655.

48. See the *Californian* for February 20, 1847.

49. Cheever, *op. cit.*, pp. 399, 403–404.

50. For these early events of journalism in San Francisco, see Helen H. Bretnor, *History of California Newspapers*, *op. cit.*; Herbert Fahey, *Early Printing in California*, *op.*

cit., pp. 43–48; Fred B. Rogers, *The California Star* (Howell-North Books, Berkeley, 1965); Davis, *op. cit.*, pp. 62–63.

51. Bretnor, *op. cit.;* Fahey, *op. cit.*

CALIFORNIAN

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1846. No. I.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning* BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

Terms---SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR $5 00
" SIX MONTHS 2 50

PROSPECTUS.

This is the first paper ever published in California, and though issued upon a small sheet, is intended it shall contain matter that will be read with interest. The principles which will govern us in conducting it, can be set forth in a few words.

we shall maintain an entire and utter severance of all political connexion with Mexico. we renounce at once and forever all fealty to her laws, all obedience to her mandates.

we shall advocate an oblivion of all past political offences and allow every man the privilege of entering this new era of events unembarrassed by any part he may have taken in previous revolutions.

We shall maintain freedom of speech and the press, and those great principles of religious toleration, which allows every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

We shall advocate such a system of public instruction as will bring the means of a good practical education to every child in California.

We shall urge the immediate establishment of a well organized government and a universal obedience to its laws.

we shall encourage imigration, and take special pains to point out to agricultural imigrants those sections of unoccupied lands, where the fertility of the soil will most amply repay the labors of the husbandman.

we shall encourage domestic manufactures and the mechanic arts as sources of private wealth, individual comfort and indispensable to the public prosperity.

we shall urge the organization of interior defences sufficient to protect the property of citizens from the depredations of the wild indians.

we shall advocate a territorial relation of California to the United States, til the number of her inhabitants is such that she can be admitted a member of that glorious confederacy.

we shall support the present measures of the commander in chief of the American squadron on our coast, so far as they conduce to the public tranquility, the organization of a free representative government and our alliance with the United States.

we shall advocate the lowest rate of duties on foreign imports, and favor an exemption of the necessaries of life, even from these duties.

We shall go for *California---for all her interests, social civil and religious*---encouraging every thing that promotes these, resisting every thing that can do them harm.

This press shall be free and independent; unawed by power and untrammeled by party. The use of its columns shall be denied to none, who have suggestions to make, promotive of the public weal.

we shall lay before our readers the freshest domestic intelligence and the earliest foreign news.

we commence our publication upon a verry small sheet, but its dimentions shall be enlarged as soon as the requisite meterials can be obtained.

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The U. S. sloop of war, Warren, Capt. Hull, arrived on wednesday 12th, brings us the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President, declaring Mexico and U. S. at war. we give them below.

Act of Congress, approved May 15th 1846.

Sec. 1. In consideration, that by an act of the Republic of Mexico, there exists a state of war, between that government and that of the U. States. It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled; that with a view to provide the government of the U. States with the means of prosecuting the said war to a speedy and favorable termination. The President be authorized, as he is by these presents to employ the military and naval forces of the U. States, and to require and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding 50,000 men who may offer, both Cavalry, Artilery and Riflemen, to serve 12 months from the time they shall have arrived at the place designated, or until the termination of the war, unless sooner discharged; according to the time for which they may have enlisted; and the sum of 10,000,000 of dollars of money at present in the Treasury or such as may be hercafter received, not already appropriated for other objects, be appropriated as, it is by these presents to carry into effect he provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, that the Millitia, when called into the service of the United States, in virtue of the present Act, or any other, may, if in the opinion of the President (the exigencies of the public service require it,) be compelled to serve for a period not exceeding six months in any one year from the date of their arrival at the appointed place, unless sooner discharged.

Sections, 3,4,5.6&7, Treat of the organization of the volunteers into Companies, Battalions and Regiments, and of chosen officers, and other circumstences relative to their equipment and subjection to the military code of Laws.

Sec. 8. And it is further enacted, that the President of the United States, be, as he is by these presents, authorized to complete immediately, all the National ships already authorized by law; to purchase or hire, arm, equip and man such merchant ships and steamers, as may be found upon examination, fit for being converted into armed ships proper for the National service, and in sufficient numbers for the protection of the coast, and for the general defence of the Country.

Section 9, Arranges that the militia and volunteers shall receive the same pay as the regular army when in actual service.

In pursuance of the above Bill, the President, under date of the 15th May has issued the following

PROCLAMATION:

In consideration that the Congress of the U. States, by virtue of the authority with which it is clothed, has declared by the law of to-day, that through an act of the Republic of Mexico, there exists a state of war between that government and the U. States, therefore I, James K. Polk, President of the U. States by these presents do proclaim the same, and I especially recommend to all persons who hold civil or military employment under the government of the U. S. that they be vigilant and zealous in the discharge of their respective duties. Moreover, I exhort the entire people of the U. S. by their love of country and a sense of the injuries which have obliged them to appeal to the last resort of nations, (and in as much as it consults the means most opportune to abbreviate the calamities) that they would exert themselves to maintain order, to promote re-union, to sustain the authority and efficiency of the laws and to give aid and force to all the measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities to obtain an early, just and honorable peace.

IN TESTIMONY of which, I have placed my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

JAMES K. POLK, *President U.S.*

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1846.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *AUGUST* 15, 1846.

El Californio se publicará cada sabado, por la mañana,
REDACTADO POR COLTON Y SEMPLE.

Terminos de subscripcion, por un año, $5 00
" por medio año, $2 4 reales

Este es el perimer periodico que ha salido á luz enCalifornia, y aunque sale en pliego pequeño, se procurará que su contenido sea de un interes general. Los principios que nos servirán de regla para su redaccion esplicarémos en pocas palabras.

Mantendrémos una separacion entera y absoluta de toda conexion politica con Mexico. Renunciamos de una vez y para siempre, todo homenage á sus leyes y toda obediencia á sus mandatos.

Abogarémos por el olvido de toda clase de ofensas politicas pasadas, y concederémos á cada uno el privilegio de comenzar esta nueva era de eventos, sin que tenga responsabilidad alguna por la parte que haya tomado en las revoluciones anteriores.

Sostendrémos la libertad del habla y de la imprenta, y esos principios grandes de tolerancia religiosa que permiten a cada uno el adorar á Dios segun el dictamen de su propia conciencia.

Intercederémos por la plantificacion de un sistema de instruccion publica, capaz de facilitar á cada hijo de California una buena educacion practica.

Procurarémos el establecimiento inmediato de un gobierno bien organizado y la obediencia universal a sus leyes.

Ampararémos la trasmigracion, y nos esmerarémos en hacer conocer á los emigrados agricultores aquellas secciones de terrenos valdios, cuya fertilidad ofrezca mayores ventajas para compensar el trabajo del labrador.

Fomentarémos las manufacturas domesticas y las artes mechanicas, manantiales de la riqueza particular y de la comodidad individual, é indispensables á la prosperidad publiça.

Solicitarémos una relacion territorial de California con los Estados Unidos, hasta que el numero de sus habitantes sea de bastante consideracion para que se admita como miembro de aquella confederacion gloriosa.

Sostendrémos las medidas actuales del Señor Comandante enGefe de la escuadra americana en esta costa, en cuanto conduzcan á la tranquilidad publica, á la organizacion de un gobierno libre represenativo, y á nuestra alianza con los Estados Unidos.

Procurarémos que los derechos sobre las importaciones estrangeras, sean los mas bajos posibles, y favorecerémos la exencion total de derechos sobre los articulos necesarios á la vida.

Mirarémos por el bien de California. por todos sus intereses sociales, civiles, y religiosos; estimulando cuanto conduzca á la proteccion de dichos intereses y resistiendo todo cuanto pueda serles nocivo. La impronta será libre é independiente, sin temor al poder, y sin dejarnos gobernar por ningun espiritu de partido. El uso de nuestras columnas no se negará á nadie que tenga sugestiones que hacer que tengan por objéto el bien publico.

Comunicarémos á nuestros lectores las noticias domesticas y estrangeras mas recientes.

Comenzamos nuestro periodico en pliego muy pequeño. pero aumentarémos sus dimensiones, tan luego como se puedan obtener los materiales necesarios.

Un hombre acaba de llegar a este punto del campamento del General Castro, y nos informa que el General tenia en su compania apenas un ciento y veinte ó treinta hombres; y que este corto numero está diariamente disminuyendo, y que dicho General ha espresado un deseo de conferir con el Comodoro Stockton.

Es generalmente creido que el Gobierno Americano pronto tendra un Buque de Vapor en esta costa, que correrá desde aqui hasta Panama, y tocara en todos los Puerto entremedios.

Our military. The forces under command of Captain Fremont, amounted to about 130 effective riflemen when he left this place, and it was supposed that his forces would be increased on his landing. From the character of the men, under so vigilant an officer we have every confidence in their success, many of the men are mountain hunters and the two young men in command of the second and third companies of the Battalion have been in California several years, both of them posses talents and unflinching bravery.

Indian Excursion. Captain Fauntleroy, of Company A, California Dragoons, stationed at San Juan, being informed of some depredation having been committed by some wild Indians, left his quarters with a detachment of 20 men, and at night of the second day out, fell in with the party in the Santa Cruz mountains, above Santa Clara. But with all the Captain's precautions, the Indians discovered him before he could get near enough to secure them, they left their horses and secured their retreat in a thicket of brushwood, where it was impracticable to follow them, without imminent risk, and little prospect of getting the Indians, he however, captured about 100 horses, and probably killed one Indian; returned to Santa Clara, and next morning delivered the property to its proper owners, and returned to San Juan. Capt. F. deserves great credit for the promptness with which he acted in securing the property of the citizens, who are highly gratified. His conduct, will go far to gain the confidence and respect of the Californians.

We are not fond of making apologies, but at present we beg leave to inform our readers that the materials on which the Californian is printed, was found in the public buildings here, and have been used for the Spanish language, and in deed has been much injured by neglect. Many of the letters have been wasted or mislaid, and the whole very much out of order, so that, in fact, we have made our first number almost from chaos.

It has been a custom in some countries for the proprietors to send their papers to subseribers, year after year without receiving their pay, and when they send out a collector and pay him a high salary, many persons are not prepared, and many others are unwilling to pay, making it necessary to get enough from their punctual patrons to cover the losses by delinqnents. As this is the first periodical every published in California we have put it at the lowest rates with the view of establishing the *Cash System*, which will enable us still to reduce our prices as the facilities for printing increases, & other articles reduced in price.

ITEMS.

We understand that Capt. Fauntleroy was to leave his quarters at San Juan, yesterday evening, for another Indian excursion to the mountains.

The last news from Capt. Fremont, he had procured horses to mount his company, and was marching towards Castro's head quarters.

Our own town is entirely quiet, and the old inhabitants are becoming satisfied with the new state of things.

The crops in this country as far as they have matured, are good, and the remainder, look promising. The wheat crop was verry abundant.

We understand that Purser Watmough of the Portsmouth, with a small party, is at the Pueblo above, for the purpose of keeping a lookout for the horse thief Indians.

The American Government it is believed will very soon have a steamer on this coast to ply between this place and Panama and the intervening ports.

A man just arrived from Gen. Catro's camp informs us that the General had with him only a hundred and twenty men, and that this small number was daily diminishing and that he had expressed a desire to confer with Commodore Stockton.

La Fragata Brooklyn, con un ciento y setenta Mormontas a bordo arrivó en San Francisco el dia 3 del corriente treinta dias de Honolulu: estos emigrantes son unas gentes sencilla y industrioso y los mas son mechanicos y rancheros.

Los ciudadanos que degaron sus casas cuando la bandera Americana fue enarbolada en Monterey, estan invitados a volver al seno de sus familias. La Proclama del comandante en Gefe de la esquadra Americana, les estiende entero indulto. Podran estar muy seguros que no sufriran perjuicio ninguana en sus personas ni en sus propriedades. La felicidad de sus familias y la tranquilidad comun requiere su regreso, quedandose estos separados, causa la desconfianza de otros, en sus disposiciones patrioticas y pacificas, tambien estan invitados para ayudar en la formacion de un Gobierno civil, que sea adaptada a la nueva condicion en que está puesta la California, y que asegurará derechos y privilegios iquales para todos. No tan solo sera adoptado una nueva constitucion, pero una sistema de jurisprudencia, bajo sus provisiones, sera establecido, y un delegado sera eligido quien representara la California en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, tan luego como aquel honorable cuerpo haya reconocido los reclamos territoriales, que sera indubitablemente uno de sus primero actos.

Se ha perdido en la recindad de Monterey, una baquata de Pistola de cinco tiros: como es cosa de patente no se puede conseguir aqui otra que sirva, Cualquéra que lo encuenta, hara el favor de dejarlo en esta oficina.

The Brooklyn, with one hundred and seventy mormon emigrants on board, arrived at San Francisco, on the 3rd instant, in thirty days from Honolulu. These emigrants are a plain industrious people, most of them are mechanics, and farmers.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Sloop of War Levant, Capt. Page, with Commodore Sloat on board, sailed for the United States, on the 23th of July. The U. S. Sloop of War Cyane, Capt. Dupont, with Capt. Fremont, Capt. Ford, and Capt. Swift, with their companies on board, sailed on the 21 st of July, for point San Pedro, with the view of landing the forces to attack the combined party of the Governor and General Castro, which was supposed to be at the pueblo below. Commodore Stockton, with the frigate Congress, sailed on the 26th of July, with the intention of taking such a position as to place Castro between himself and Fremont. The U. S. Sloop of War Portsmouth, is still in the Bay of San Francisco, and the frigate Savannah here.

PROSPECTS OF CALIFORNIA.—No impediment now exists to the establishment of a collonial government in California, all patriotic citizens should unite at once for this purpose. A constitution should be drawn up, wisely adapted to the condition of the country, and this should be adopted in a general convention of the citizens. A Legislature should be chosen under its provisions, competent to elect a delegate, who should proceed at once to the capitol of the United States, present his credentials to Congress at the next session, claim a formal recognition of the territory of California and a seat in that honorable body.

CALIFORNIA MAIL.—We would suggest the propriety of establishing a regular communication through this country, from the upper end of the Sacramento valley to the extreme South. It would require but a single route as the principal population is on the coast.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office. Price 12 1-2 cents.

From the New York Herald.

EMIGRATION TO OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.—We have received intelligence from Washington relative to the progress of preparations for the formation of an extensive emigration to California. Several similar expeditions are preparing in the great Atlantic cities, and also in the Western and South Western States. The accounts which have been communicated by the pioneers in this great movement, have been so encouraging; have stimulated to such a degree the spirit of enterprise; and the triumphant success of Texas annexation has produced such a wide spread moral effect in the same direction, that an immense impetus has been given to the advancing tide of emigration to California and Oregon, and in less than two years, we have not the slightest doubt, those fertile and attractive regions will be occupied by many thousands of the most energetic and determined of the American people.

Upper California, however, it would appear has become the favorite destination of great numbers of those hardy adventurers who are seeking their fortunes in those regions. The country in the neighborhood of San Francisco; destined to be one of the greatest seaports in the world; is described as extremely fertile and the climate is agreeable and salubrious. The broad and smiling plains, watered by the Sacramento river, are attracting much of the emigration that is proceeding to the shores of the Pacific. The population at present consists of about four thousand Indians; one thousand Spaniards; and five hundred Americans. But several large expeditions to California are now preparing to start from various points in the United States, and the probability is, that the territory will be still more rapidly filled up with Americans than Texas was; and that, as soon as they be strong enough, they will at once assert their independence, and seek admission to this confederacy. It is proper to observe that several of these associations of emigrants have applied to the British minister at Washington for official sanction and concurrence, and others have made similar applications to the American goverment, but both declared off, and decide that the emigration should proceed upon their own hook.

Thesé expeditions and this great movement only commenced with the resolution and annexation of Texas. The movement will now go on with vastly accelerated rapidity and strength. It is connected with all political movements in this country, and if the governmeut attempt to impede its progress in any way, the party at present in power will be very quickly deposed. The annexation of California and Oregon will now be the great question in our political contests, and the President must show some disposition in relation to it in his Message, or very soon after the opening of Congress, if he desires to avoid a fatal collision with the popular impulses of the age and the country. As for any European interference, it is laughed at by a people, now numbering nearly twenty-five millions, and possessing all the riches, power and resources of a mighty continent.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, *the authorities of the United States deeming it of the first importance to maintain order and quiet, and to give security to all persons, and to prevent any riot or disturbance in the town of Monterey and its jurisdiction. An order was published prohibiting the sale or disposition of any ardent spirits. Notwithstanding the order, the sailors and soldiers of the United States, as well as persons of this place, frequently become Intoxicated. It is therefore evident that persons are still indirectly disposing of liquors. It is hereby ordered that no one is to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors whatever, and all persons that have formerly vended liquor, and all store and shop keepers and keepers of public houses are prohibited from keeping any liquors, or wines of any kind or description in their shops or stores, so doing will be considered violation of this order, and will be looked upon with the greatest severity, and punished by forfeiture of their liquors, fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Magistrate, Monterey. August 13th,* 1846.

WALTER COLTON,
RODMAN M. PRICE, } U. S. Justice.

1tf

NOTICE. The subscriber offers his services to the public, as a *general translator* of all languages spoken and written in California. Office at his house, in Monterey.

1tf W. E. P. HARTNELL.

Her B M. Brigantine "Spy," Lieut. Com'dt. Woodridge, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, 35 days from San Blas. By her we have the important news of General Taylor's having crossed the Rio Grande, and with a large army was advancing towards the Mexican Capitol, he had had another engagement with the mexicans in which they were totally routed, and the belief was, that he would soon hoist the stars and stripes on the walls of Mexico. Vera Cruz was strictly blockaded by a large naval force. Santa Anna had returned, and the supposition was, that he would soon have the direction of affairs, his wishes are that there may be a cessation of hostilities preliminary to a treaty of peace, but we do not trust him. Let us finish in California the work we have so gloriously commenced, and let not him or any other subtile Mexican, by his grandiloquent proclamations and evasive promises, throw us back into the anarchy of Californian laws, and Mexican misrule.

we regret to hear of the death of the King of France, Louis Phillipe, whom, after Napoleon was probably the greatest monarch that France, and even Europe has seen in the last century, his was a peaceful reign, and the country which he so wisely governed, has reached in the arts and in the sciences a high state of perfection, his death may break the harmony of Europe. we hope not, but if it does, we trust, that we in the western world may be exempt from the calamities of a bloody European war.

The mail from Vera Cruz through Mexico, owing probably to the blockade had been stopped, so we have no information from the United States of a later date than the middle of May.

The U States Sloop of War Warren arrived on the 12th, 37 days from Mazatlan, all was quiet when she left. The importance of the news brought by the Warren makes it necessary for her to return immediately with desqatches for Commodore Stockton who was at San Pedro, for the purpose of acting with Capt. Fremont.

The first battle in California, in which blood was spilled, was fought on the 24th day of June, on the plains between Petaloma and St. Raphel, between a party of Californians under command of Capt. Del la Torre eighty six strong, and a small detachment of the Patriot Army, under Lieut. Ford, (now Capt. Ford,) 22 strong. Some days previous to the battle Del la Torre crossed the Bay with 70 men, and was joined by a small party which had been collected by Correo and Padea on the North side.

The garrison at Sonoma being informed that 3 Americans were prisoners in La Torre's Camp, a party of 92 under Lieut Ford, left Sonema on the 23rd, on their arrival at the Santa Rosa Plains they ascertained from some prisoners which they had taken, that La Torre had gone by the Laggoones towards San Raphel, they followed all night, and on the morning of the 24th came up with the enemy, encamped for breakfast in the edge of a plain, bordering on a brushwood of several acres. Lieut. Ford, with several of his men charged on them in such a manner as to draw them to the edge of the wood where the remainder of his force were stationed, the enemy charged so closely that the fire of our riflemen was very effective, having several prisoners, to guard there was only 18 men engaged, they fired only about 18 or 20 shots, and from the best information we can get, the enemy lost 8 killed and 2 wounded, while our men were not touched under a discharge of near 200 muskets. The enemy retired to a hill about a mile off, our party then stopped at a coral, in full view and changed their tired horses for fresh ones from the enemys cavalla, with the prisoners whom they had rescued, and those of the enemy whom they had previously taken, retired to the garrison at Sonoma. Lieut. Ford displayed the most perfect coolness, judgement, and daring bravery, the whole party, with two or three exceptions, distinguished themselves for bravery and discretion.

The U. S. Sloop of War Warren, Capt. Hull, sailed on the 13th with despatches for Commodore Stockton. Mr. Brice left in the American ship Vandalia, on the 13th, also with despatches for the Commodore.

DEBATE IN THE U. S. SENATE.

In the discussions respecting the bill, which authorized the President to enlist 50,000 volunteers and appropriate $10,000,000 for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and Mexico, the Senators showed themselves unanimous respecting the necessity of the said mensures, but many of them opposed violently the declaration of the existence of war. Mr. Mangum declared, that he was disposed to advocate all the means necessary for the defence of the nations rights, and that in his opinion, it would have been better to decree the enlistment of 100,000 men in room of 50,000; but he added, that it could not be declared that the hostilities committed on the banks of the Rio Grande constitutes a state of war.

Mr. Calhoun said that he could not approve of the solemn declaration of war, when in reality none exists between the United States and Mexico. How do we know, said he, that war exists? How do we know that the Mexican Government will not disavow the hostilities? The idea is monstrous, that hostilities authorized between the people, or a part of the people of the two republics, constitutes a war. Mr. Calhoun approved the portion of the bill which afforded to the President the means of repelling an invasion: on this account he did not vote favorably, or otherwise, not being able to approve the declaration "THAT WAR DID EXIST," contained in the preamble, nor to disapprove of the other sections: thus did other senators: the bill was approved by 40 to 2, and not by 50 as the New York Heraldstated.

Mr. Benton read the manifesto of General Parades to demonstrate that there might be hostilites without war, and *vice versa:* and concluded by affirming that said manifesto proved that negotiations might still be re-established, and that every thing might be amicably managed.

Mr. Calhoun again took the floor, to insist that war did not exist, since neither the President of Mexico, nor that of the United States could declare it, and that the competent authorities had not made it.

Messrs. Cass. Archer, Allen and others sustained the existence of a *de facto* war, and consequently opposed the amendment which consists in omitting the words PROSECUTE THE WAR, and substituting those of REPEL THE INVASION.

Mr. Crittenden disapproved (or doubted,) the fact of the American troops having placed themselves in actual position on the Rio Grande, because he saw no motive to impel them to do it, but he added, if it was to be waged, it was his opinion that means should be taken to finish it briefly, because a prolonged war might enlist France and England in the ranks of Mexico, since the paralization of its commerce might excite the anger of those nations. He then proposed an amendment by which authority was given to repel invasion, and to prosecute hostilities, until peace should be effected

Mr. Calhoun seconded the amendment, saying, that the risks of a continual blockade might thus be shunned, as well as the granting of letters of marque by Mexico, and that on the other hand it would be more easy to re-establish peace through these hostilities without declaring war, than by such a declaration. However ultimately the amendment directing the declaration of the existence of war to be omitted were disapproved of by votes 26 to 20, all the latter being those of Whigs except those of Calhoun and McDuffie.

The bill was approved finally by 40 votes to 2 the Whigs protesting against the Act (Hicks) announced on the preamble, viz. the existence of war. Messrs. Calhoun, Dayton and Berrien, (Whigs,) did not vote: ten Senators were absent 5 whigs and 5 democrats.

In our next number we shall probably commence the publication of a series of numbers in relation to those sections of our country which are unoccupied, and where settlements may be profitably made agricultural purposes, in connexion with convenient water power for milling purposes, and their respective contiguity to navigable waters, as a guide to strangers arriving in the country with the view of settling.

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1846. No. 2.

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We copy from a correspondent of the New York Herald, from New Orleans, the position of General Taylor of the U. S. and Perades of the Mexican armies, up to the day preceding the battle. From other sources we have the further news that Gen. Perades crossed the Rio Grande with about 7000 troops and attacked Taylor, which resulted in the entire defeat of the Mexican army, with the loss of their baggage and artillery.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

THE RIO GRANDE.

General Taylor arrived at the Rio Grande on the 28th instant, having, as has already been reported, on his march, met two bodies of Mexican troops, who threatened to impede his advance, but prudently abstained from attempting to execute their threats. On his arrival there, he was met by a deputation of civilians from the town of Matamoras, who protested against the "invasion of the Mexican Department of Tamaulipas," and on the 11th, General Ampudia having arrived at Matamoras, General Taylor was notified by him to retire to the eastern bank of the Nueces. The notification was of a threatening character, and was regarded by General Taylor as of a belligerent nature, and accordingly he instructed the military commander at the Brazos to consider the Mexican army as in a hostile attitude.

Mexican vessel, or perhaps two, from New Orleans, with supplies for the troops at Matamoras was expected to arrive soon, and General Taylor had also ordered the naval commander at the Brazos to seize them the instant they appeared. To the notification of General Ampudia, General Taylor replied, that he was instructed by the President of the United States to occupy the territory east of the Rio Grande. He came there, he said, without any hostile intention, either towards the government or people of Mexico, but any attempt to dislodge him would be repelled by force; and furthermore, if General Ampudia attempted to cross the Rio Grande, it would be considered a hostile act, and would be resisisted as such. Ampudia marched 2500 men into Matamoras, 1000 of which were cavalry. This augmented the army at Matamoras to 5000 or 5500. He started with a much larger force, but it was weakened by desertions, during the march, to the number, it was reported, of 1,000. He was said to have a considerable force in the rear of Metamoras. Previous to the arrival of Ampudia, the Mexicans had placed a battery of 18 field pieces, all the available artillery in their possession, in such a position as to command the American camp. To this Gen. Taylor paid no attention until he received Ampudia's communication. Then, as a measure of precaution, he placed the army beyond the range of the battery, by moving up towards a four gun battery, by which he had complete command of Matamoras. By this means he rendered the Mexican batteries useless. It was represented by the Mexicans to the people on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, that the destruction of the American army was inevitable, and that if they remained, they would in all probability share its fate. This induced a majority of the inhabitants to cross the river. Still, the army was well supplied with provisions from both sides of the river.

About thirty of the American troops had deserted, ten or twelve of whom were shot in endeavoring to make their escape. This had the effect of checking further desertion.

On the 12th, General Ampudia fortified himself opposite to Gen. Taylor's position. Gen. Taylor also raised breastworks on the bend of the river, so as to command the river and the works raised by the Mexicans. So advantageously was Gen. T. situated, that it was evident no possible force at the command of the Mexican General could dislodge him; and on the 13th General Ampudia notified General Taylor that he would not act further, until he received definite instructions from his government.

It is reported that General Taylor, hearing that there were two vessels off the mouth of the Rio Grande from this place, with provisions for the Mexican army at Matamoras, despatched Lieut. Renshaw of the U. S. brig Lawrence, with the revenue cutter St. Anna, to cut off all communication with that place.

The army was in good health and fine spirits ardently wishing for an opportunity to give the Mexicans a lesson.

CALIFOLNIA.—No. 1.

This being the only paper published in California, it is desirable, that it should not only be interesting for its news, but conducted in such a manner as to make it useful as a history of the country, we have therefore determined to publish a series of numbers devoted to that subject, in which will be embodied the state of the country, public opinion, the circumstances which led to the present outbreak, and principles and conduct of the actors.

The population of California is estimated at about 10,000, exclusive of Indians, and probably less than two thousand of that number are foreigners, most of these originally from the United States. The latter was rapidly increasing by immigration, while the natives were, if increasing at all, but slowly. The fact became evident, to a few men, that, under the present state of things, this tide of foreigners, would soon fill up the country, and probably change the very nature of their institutions, they were preparing to prevent it, but before entering upon a history of the measures adopted, we shall premise a few facts in relation to the actors on the part of the Californians.

But little more than a year ago, Gen. Terano, the Governor appointed by the Government of Mexico, was in power, Don José Castro, Alverado, Pico and others, complained of the oppressions of the governor, and accordingly got up a party to depose him, composed of Calafornians and foreigners, a number of foreigners also on the side of the Governor. Much warlike preparation was made and some long marches, but without a battle, or at least, without the loss of human life, it finally resulted in Pico's assuming the station of Governor, and Castro commander of the military, the situation of both Mexico and California, can not be better described, than in the following paragraph from the N. Y. Herald.

"The stupidity and weakness of the people, and the selfishness and tyranny of their military officers and government, have reduced Mexico to the lowest grade of degradation and infamy. The sun never shone on a more beautiful country, and the God of Nature never dispensed his favors to a greater degree than he has on this now unfortunate country. Yet notwithstanding these natural advantages, Mexico, from certain causes, is now the meanest and lowest in the category of nations. Her people are ruled with a rod of iron, and are sunk in imbecility and infamy; her military rulers are the most despotic and mercenary that ever exercised power; through the effects of successive revolutions, all confidence in government is gone—she is without an army or navy, and her coffers are empty. There is a never-ending struggle, by a set of designing men, to

attain the management of the national affairs, and the only principal that guides them is self-aggrandisement. Such is the condition of Mexico at the present time, and such it has been for a number of years."

In this state of things, Gen. Castro issued one proclamation after another, ordering the foreigners to leave the country, and in some instances without arms. The people well knowing the character of the "Commandante," still remained quiet, but at last the decisive blow was struck, which forced us to rally and defend ourselves, or run for the mountains.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *AUGUST* 22, 1846.

Mr. Wm. H. Davis, has been appointed our agent for the Sandwich Islands.

Talbot H. Green, Esq., has been appointed collector, for the port of Monterey.

We yesterday witnessed the "drill" of the men quartered at the Upper Barracks, under the command of Lieut. Geo. Minor, we have never seen veteran soldiers move, and form with more regular precision, their "light infantry" exercises strike us as being very perfect, and when they are charging in line, their rush, and the three thrilling cheers, that they give would make an enemy quail, if not give way before these gallant tars. In connection with Lt. M's. command are ten horsemen, well equipped, the number of prisoners they have made, gives the best evidence of their vigilance, it is a useful corps, and we hope to see it increased. Great credit is due Lieut. Minor for the prompt manner in which he has filled his station.

Lieut. McLane, of the 1st Dragoons, was in town yesterday. The company has just returned from another indian excursion to the mountains. The Indians are beginning to find who has the country, they have divided into small parties. which renders it next to impossible for a company to find them. The only effectual means of stopping their inroads upon the property of the country, will be to attack them in their villages, in the California Mountains. We are in hopes, that, at least a division of that company will be sent down the Toolary valley, and to cross the mountains at the Bear River pass, to meet the emigration on the 10th of September, at Trucky's lake. Should such a division be sent, under command of Mr. McLane, his suavity of manner and gentlemanly department, with the knowledge he will have acquired of the country, will be of great service to the emigrants, and to the country.

FORT STOCKTON.—This is a handsome fortification situated at the north west corner of this town, on an elevated point of land, so situated as to command the town and the harbor, on the S. W. corner is a strong block house, with three 42 pounders, the battery extends in an angular circle from N. W. to N, E. and is then continued to South in a regular circle, so that with the block house, the whole circle is well guarded. The intention is at present to mount ten heavy guns on the battery, 4 of them 68's, in all thirteen guns, and so arranged that they may be moved and brought to bear at any point. The whole will be surrounded by a ditch seven feet deep. The position and plan was directed by Commodore Stockton, and is now under the direction of Capt. Mervine. Mr. Cecil constructor.

NEWS FROM BELOW.

Officers, soldiers, and prisoners, have been arriving here all the week from Castro's camp. Capt. Gonquin De La Torre came in on Tuesday, from whom we gathered all the information we have. Mr. Washburn, an American, who was a prisoner only confirms the main facts stated by Torre, being confined he had but little opportunity of learning any of their plans.

De La Torre says, that when Castro learned that Capt. Fremont had reached the town of Angeles, about 12 hours march from him, he broke up camp in the night, buried his cannon, and left in the direction of Sonora. At his first camp from Pueblo, he gave permission to as many as chose, to return home, the whole force consisting of about 200. He thinks that about 60 followed Castro and Pico, but Mr. Washburn says that he understood that there were but 16 officers and soldiers, they kept Mr. Weaver, one of the prisoners, with them. Most of those who followed the Governor, were persons who had committed so many crimes, that they were afraid of justice, the remainder have most of them returned to their ranches.

So far as California is concerned, the war is at an end. The next thing is to take steps for the organization of a Territorial Government.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.—In reviewing the President's Proclamation, and the act of Congress authorizing it, we could not help arriving at the conclusion, that there is, at least, a very strong probability of a war with some other power than that of Mexico. Nine or ten years ago. when Mexico was in a much better situation to maintain a war than at present; the little province of Texas, without a navy and only one or two thousand men, not only kept her out, but defeated her best Generals, and her best appointed armies. If no other power was likely to take a part in the present war, the regular army and navy of the United States on her peace establishment would be amply sufficient; but the knowing ones at Washington have passed an act authorizing the President to raise FIFTY THOUSAND troops; to finish all the war ships and steamers previously authorized, and to purchase or hire all the merchant ships and steamers, which may be found serviceable, in sufficient numbers to meet any emergency. All this is pertentious of something more than a petty war with the purile state of Mexico. We are too well acquainted with the feelings and actions of the American Congress, to believe that all this preparation is for nothing. What may be the direct question which will bring about a war with England, we are not prepared to say, but we do know that there has been much heart-burning among the people, and some prominent politicians have openly advocated a war, since the burning of the steamer Caroline. Nothing but a thorough knowledge of the immense injury which war would do to the commerce of both nations, has prevented it for several years. The English will not now want for an excuse to strike when she remembers that Mexico owes her an immense sum of money, and that this very territory of California was mortgaged for its payment, she can make a very plausible objection to the hoisting of the stars and stripes. It is very evident from her whole course of policy, that England has had her eyes upon our own beautiful valleys, and especially on the bay of San Francisco, and it will go very hard with her, not only to see it beyond her own reach, but to fall into the hands of her rival, the United States.

CALIFORNIA.—El interes de la California requiere el breve establecimiento de un Gobierno civil, bajo una nueva constitucion que por supuesto proveerá por la anexacion de esta Pais a los Estados Unidos en la condicion, de un Territoris, hasta que el numero de sus habitantes la intitula a tomar el rango y dignidad de una Estado confederado. En el interin sera representado por un deputado qui en tendra un asiento en el Congreso Americano; y quien pondra al conocimiento de aquel honorable cuerpo,las condiciones y menesteres del Pais Mientra que la California es Territorio, los gastos del Gobierno civiles y Militares, recaieran en los Estados Unidos, ninguu individuo podra se rtributado en persona ó en propiedad un solo peso por esto objeto. Si hubieramos caido bajo la condicion de una colonia Ingless, no tan solo estuvieramos eternamente destinado a la condicion dependiente de una colonia, pero tuvieramos, que pagar una impuesta por cada articulo que consumieramos, por nuestra ropa, y ajuar. Pero ahora brevemente podremos llegar a ser, un Estado, y un miembro dela confederacion Americana.

El 17 del corriente recibinos uña noticia del Pueblo de los Angeles, por donde nos es dado a saber, que el General Castro en compania de algunas personas, inclusos el Gobernador Don Pio Pico, y un hermano de él Don Andres Pico, se ha retirado para Sonora. Sin duda alguna, estos Señores no saben los dificultades y trabajos que los estan aguardando; pues, segun sabemos por las comunicaciones que han venido del Norte, a la hora de esta las Fuerzas de los Estados Unidos han penetrado hasta muy cereade la ciudad de Mexico, y por lo consiguiente, si nos es permitido el usar de una espresione muy comune diremos que el General Castro y los que lo acompañan han salido de Guatimala para entrar en Guatipeor. No obstante esta decision del General Castro esperamos que despues de un momento de reflexcion él se desisterá de proceder en un viage tan penoso, y tendremos el sumo gusto de verlo regresar a la California, y vivir en el seno de su apreciable familia, bajo la proteccion y seguridad del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Americano.

TRES PREGUNTAS PARA LOS CALIFORNIOS.

1. Cuales son los beneficios que han resultado a la California de las revoluciones que havido desde el mez de Noviembre delaño 1846. 2. Cuales han sido los daños recibidos en la California causados por estos revoluciones. 3. Cuales son las esparanzas que tienen bajo el nuevo sistemo de Gobierno—quiere que cada uno de las personas inteligentes ponga la diestra sobre su pecho y responda a estas preguntas conformo el dictamen de su corazon.

Para el Californio—comunicado.

Megico se parece á un arbol en estado de decadencia, cuyas ramas uno despues de otro van cayendo al suelo, los que si no arraiguen de nuevo ó se ingerten en algun tronco sano, deben forzosamente secarse. ¿Porque la California debe adherirse a Megico? ¿Le debe acaso algo de ese cariño, que un hijo debe a sus padres? ¿Que ha hecho Megico en su beneficio? Le ha oprimido con la tirania, en lugar de darle proteccion. Le ha llenado de empleados necesitados, quienes le han mantenido en un estado continuo de revolucion; cuyo objeto en cada caso ha sido, no el bien del pueblo, sino el en grandecimiento de sus opresores! Por su mal gobierno, ha recargado á unos habitantes ya demasiado pobres, impuestos casi insoportables de modo que la mayor parte de las gentes, carecen absolutamente de las comodidades que en otros paises disfrutan todos. Ha sido causa de la pereza de sus habitantes y de la falta de cultivo de sus campos. ¿Con que gusto podrá el labrador enterrar sus semillas, cuando sabe que la mayor paste de sus cosechas han de ir á parar en manos del colector de rentas? ¿Con que energia podrá mejorar sus campos, cuando sabe que corren peligro de ser barridos con la escoba de la guerra civil, ó desolados por las inoursiones de los indios barbaros é inhumanos, contra quines su gobierno no le da ninguna proteccion? ¿Que satisfaccion podrá senter en criar y educar á sus hijos, cuando sabe que á la hora menos pensada le puedan ser arrebatados, para servir en las filas de algun gefe ambicoso, cuyo objeto es su propio adelantamiento, y á quien nada le importa la desolacion que sigue á sus pasos?

Si la California se agregase á los Estados Unidos, ó se hiciese un Gobierno independiente, todos esos malos cesarian, ó á lo menos se modificarian en gran manera, dentro de un tiempo increiblemente corto. La exencion de las gabelas, engendraria la industria y la energia en todas las clases de la comunidad, pues los hombres se afana para procurarse lo que saben ha de ser suyo despues de adquirido. La trasmigracion progresaria rapidamente, hacia un pais tan hermoso y las propiedes aumentarian en valor; se prestaria proteccion contra las incursiones de los indios, y el mejoramiento adelantaria can pasos rapidos. El ranchero en los rincones mas remotos del pas, dormiria seguro despues de las fatigas del dia. La costa del mar, en lugar de presentar a distancias muy remotas, aldeas insignificantes, se cubriria de poblaciones populosas y florecientes. Esos articulos de lujo, que en la actualidad apenas conocen los medianamente ricos, y de que carecen enteramente los pobres, por causa de los derechos enormes con que están sobrecargados, se reducirian en precio como trescientos por ciento, de modo que tanto el labrador, como el ranchero a caudalado, podria sorber su café y su chá, y la abuncancia se dejaria ver de un modo risueño, en los semblantes de los paisanos bien alimentados. En medio de este estado feliz de cosas, la educacion se fomentaria, y entonces, ¿que faltaria para que el pueblo fuese feliz?

We are highly gratified with the great interest that the seamen of the Savannah have taken in the success of our paper, we insert the following communication written by one of them. It might have been written in better language, but it speaks forth the warm feelings of the honest-hearted "Tar," and we are always proud of the sentiment, though it may be couched in homely phrase.

To the Editor of the Californian:

Happy I am to see floating about the decks of our noble and gallant ship, a handsomely printed paper, published in this land of plenty, but perhaps it is the first that ever appeared in this land; that is to be so highly appreciated; and what adds much more to its value is, that it is edited by one of those patriots, who so nobly defended our rights, and at a risk of life and health, emigrated; and now about to establish the diffusion of knowledge to the wild and turbulent Mexicans. It could hardly be believed in strange eyes, that in the present infancy and paralized state of affairs, that one would step forth amidst so much confusion, to plant the morals of independence and temperance.

But, I do not hesitate to say, that there could have been no mode so ingeniously struck upon, and you will not only have the prayers of all the Americans now settled—but those whose wish and desire it will be to hasten back to join in the emigration; and is to be hoped that your sheet will be sufficiently large, as not to be filled up with state matters, as perhaps a chance may be given to display it in a mixed multitude at home, as a small description of the interior would be very satisfactory—and rest assured, Sir, that you may express yourself in perfect reliance, as to the bravery and firmness of "Yankee Tars," either on land or on sea, as whatever may be the difficulties of our country, we shall always be found on the alert, with our arms well polished and primed with care, to resist tyranny and oppression: and that in consideration of having received a daily compensation in times of peace, that as faithful citizens we will prove true to our trust, in the greatest hour of perils. As at present enough cannot be said in regard to the efficiency of the "Commander," and those officers who act in concert in putting to flight our enemies.

As they may depend upon us always, as long as our brave ship floats on the waters of California, that her noble tars will never desert that emblem of Liberty which now floats itself in different places throughout Monterey. I shall be most happy to find this correspondence entered upon the files of your paper, and any assistance that can be given, will be readily rendered, so far as it can, by a free and independent CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Peruvian barque Guipazcoana, arrived August 16th, 55 ds fm Callao, with merchandise, consigned to Jose Antonio Aguerre, San Diego; Gaspar Orena, supercargo; Floria Branisan, Passenger; Scott & Wilson, Santa Barbara; pitch and tar, to Capt. Cooper.

Euphemia, arrived, August 19th, 1846, bound to Oahu, cargo, lumber, soap, sea otter skins, land otter skins, beaver, mexican dollars, old copper.

PROPOSALS, for carrying a Mail from Monterey to Yerbabuno. there and back, once a week, will be received at this office, until the first day of September, as follows: On horse back, leave Monterey on Saturday morning and arrive at Yerbabuano, before Tuesday night, leave Yerbabuno on Wednesday morning, and arrive at Monterey before Friday night. Compensation paid quarterly.

ADDRESS; R. SEMPLE, *Monterey*.

THE MORMONS. In making some extracts from the "Friend," a paper published at Honolulu, we feel it our duty to state some facts, which have occurred within the circle of our acquaintance. We lived in Illinois, not far from the mormons at the time of the last mormon war, there was a great many hard things said against them, probably much of it true, though many things may have been highly colored. At all events, they have landed here; this is to be their home; those of us who have preceded them, have not the right to prevent their settlement, but we must join heartily with the "Friend" in wishing that whatever errors of Government or of conduct may have led to their former troubles, will be corrected here; that they may see the vital importance of pursuing such a course as to insure their harmony with others. May God rule their councils in wisdom.

"*Their present Condition and Prospective plans.*—As has been already stated, they estimate their numbers by hundreds of thousands, very many of whom have come off from other denominations. This is true of the company on board the "Brooklyn." Some have come from the Baptists, others from the Methodists, a few from the Presbyterians, while almost every denomination has its representative among them. So far as we are able to learn, California is now to be their grand central rendezvous, while the beautiful region around San Francisco Bay is the chosen spot where the latter-day saints propose to settle. Abating much from the highly colored descriptions which we have always heard respecting that region, it must still be regarded as a most enchanting spot, and the most desirable location for a colony to be found upon the long line of the North and South American sea coast. The natural facilities of the country and bay conspire to render it certain, that many years cannot elapse before flourishing cities and villages will diversify the scene. The watchword of the Mormons now is "California." The few score of emigrants on board the "Brooklyn" are but a fraction of the immense numbers already on their way thither. The difficulties in which these people found themselves at Nauvoo, and other parts of the states, have led to the resolution to "break up" and "be off" for California. From various reports, we conclude that about 25,000 have left Nauvoo and other parts of the states for California; while the report has reached us, that a vessel with Mormon emigrants has already left Liverpool, and that others will soon follow, all bound for California.

Whatever views different classes of christians and politicians, may form of the dogmas and tenets of this people; one thing is certain, that this general movement in the four quarters of the globe, and rush for California, opens a new chapter in the colonizing and peopleing of a sparsely inhabited and fruitful region of our globe. The influence in which their arrival and settlement must have upon the present condition of California, is quite uncertain; but should the tide of emigration continue to flow in, (as it undoubtedly will) California must very soon become a very different country from what it has been,—civilly, socially, morally, and religiously. We cannot but hope for a brighter day, and most certainly we are far from taking a dark view of the subject.

Before closing our remarks, we feel ourselves in duty bound to give publicity to the testimony of Capt. Richardson, master of the "Brooklyn" in regard to the general character of the emigrants as it has been developed during a long voyage round Cape Horn. Of their general behavior and character, he speaks in the most favorable manner. They have lived in peace together, and uniformly appeared to be quiet and orderly. They are going with the full determination of making a settlement, and have brought ploughs, carts, scythes and all kinds of husbandry implements, and tools for ship and house building. They have not lost sight of the means of promoting education and schools. Many of the emigrants coming from New England and the middle states, are inclined to transplant some of the noble institutions of their native regions. Capt. R informs us that during most of the passage they have maintained orderly and well conducted daily religious exercises, which still continue while lying in port.

During the passage of the "Brooklyn" there have occurred 10 deaths, (4 adults and 6 children.) and 2 births. A male child born before doubling the Cape, was called Atlantic, and a female born this side is called Pacific.

This numerous company of emigrants are soon to leave for their new home; may it prove more peaceful than the one they left. So far as their minds may have been led to embrace error, may it be renounced. That we differ upon many essential points of doctrine and practice is clearly manifest, yet our best wishes and prayers go with them. May the fostering smiles of a benignant Providence rest upon them. They are to lay the foundation of society, and institutions, social, civil and religious. O, may they be such that coming generations shall rise up and call them blessed."

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, *the authorities of the United States deeming it of the first importance to maintain order and quiet, and to give security to all persons, and to prevent any riot or disturbance in the town of Monterey and its jurisdiction. An order was published prohibiting the sale or disposition of any ardent spirits. Notwithstanding the order, the sailors and soldiers of the United States, as well as persons of this place, frequently become Intoxicated. It is therefore evident that persons are still indirectly disposing of liquors. It is hereby ordered that no one is to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors whatever, and all persons that have formerly vended liquor, and all store and shop keepers and keepers of public houses are prohibited from keeping any liquors, or wines of any kind or description in their shops or stores, so doing will be considered violation of this order, and will be looked upon with the greatest severity, and punished by forfeiture of their liquors, fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Magistrate, Monterey. August 13th,* 1846.

WALTER COLTON, } U. S. Justice.
RODMAN M. PRICE, }

1tf

AVISO.

Por cuanto las Autoridades de los Estados Unidos conociendo ser de la mayor importancia la mantencion des buen orden y quietud para dare mas sequiridad a todos los habitantes, para evitar todo clase de alboroto y desturbio en el Pueblo de Monterey y su jurisdiccion tuvo a bien el publisar una order prohibiendo la venta y esposicion de todas clases de licores ardientes. No obstanta dicha orden, los solvados y Marineros del Servicio de los Estados Unidos como tambien varios habitantes de esta Poblacion se han encon trado frecuenternente ebrios, y por la consiguiente es muy evidente que hay algemas personas quienes indirectamente siguen vendiendo sus licores. Por los presentes está ordenade que ninguna persona sea de la clase que fuese es permitido el vender ó disponer por ninguna manera de ninguna clase de licores que podran causar el embriaguez, y toda persona que anteriormente ha vendido aguardiente, y a todo dueño y dependiente de tienda ó taverna, esta estrechamente prohibido de tenor licores ó vinos de cualesquiere clase ó descripcion en sus casas de venta, y el que los tuviere en los partes mencionades acra considerado como violador de este orden, visto con la mayor saveridad, castigado con la confiscacion de sus licores, Multa, y Prision a discrecion de los Magistrado. Monterey, Agoste 13 de 1846.

RODMAN M. PRICE, } Firmado.
WALTER COLTON, }

2tf

NCTICE. The subscriber offers his services to the public, as a *general translator* of all languages spoken and written in California. Office at his house, in Monterey.

1tf W. E. P. HARTNELL.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office. Price 12 1-2 cents.

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despach at this OFFICE.

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1846. No. 3.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning* BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

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CALIFORNIA.—No. 2.

The movement alluded to in our last No. which brought about the movement on the part of the Americans at the *time* it occurred, was an order from Don José Castro, to Lieut. Francisco de Arcé, at Sonoma, to move with 14 men as a guard, for some horses belonging to the Government, which were at the Mission of San Raphel, and report them at Head Quarters, which was at that time, at the Mission of Santa Clara.

The Lieutenant was under the necessity of passing up the Sacramento, on the North side to cross at New Helvetia, the first point at which the horses could swim the river. On his trip he was seen by an Indian, who came in, and reported that he had seen two or three hundred armed men on horseback advancing up the Sacramento, at a point, that made it verry evident, if the Indian had been correct, that Castro was at the head of a large party, with the intention of attacking Capt. Fremont, who was at that time encamped at the Buts, near the junction of Feather river with the Sacramento. The news travelled with the speed of the swiftest horses, among all the Americans, in a scope of country, 150 miles in extent, in 24 hours from every direction, we rushed in to assist Capt. Fremont, under the impression that if he was defeated, that we should be taken at our homes as had been reported, by forming the junction with him, we availed ourselves of his assistance, but on our arrival at the camp the truth was ascertained. Mr. Knight there met us with the information that Francisco had told him that the general had sent for the horses which he then had, for the purpose of mounting a Battalion of 200 men to march against the Americans, settled in the Sacramento valley, and that he, (the Gen.) intended to build a fort near the Bear River pass, in the California mountains, for the purpose of preventing the ingress of the expected emigration.

The time had now arrived when some decisive move had to be made. The day for union of action had arrived. The proposition was made, that a sufficient company should follow the Lieut and take the horses, not only for the purpose of weakening our enemy, but if possible, induce him to cross the American Fork, where we kept the property and at a point which would give us the advantage. Without waiting for organization or plan, twelve men volunteered to go. Mr. Merrit, the oldest of the party was named as the leader.

We left the Buts, 55 miles above the American Fork, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and by night crossed it, and there ascertained that the caviliado had passed there in the afternoon, stopped and rested our horses and got supper, and at daylight on the morning of the 10th of June, we surprised the Lieut. in camp, near the Macosamy river, who, without resistance gave up his arms, and the government horses.

We had no disposition to be troubled with prisoners, we therefore, dismissed him with his party, with their arms and a horse for each—one private individual, who claimed not to be of the party, and the owner of six horses. Mr Merrit informed him, that our object was not to interfere with *private property*, and that he was at liberty to turn out his horses, which he did. On dismissing the party, they were informed that the property which we had taken would be kept together, and we wished them to tell the General to come after them, but to bring with him force enough to get them. This was the first overt act on the part of the foreigners, which commenced the Revolution, and opened the breach so wide that it was necessary that all should take grounds for one side or the other. This act was immediately followed by the taking of the town and mission of Sonoma, which occurred on the morning of the 14th, our little party had been augmented to 33, still under command of Mr. Merrit. At Sonoma, we made prisoners of General Guadaloupe, M. Vallejo, Lieut. Col. Prudon, and Capt. Don Salvador Vallejo. This move was made under the impression that the Gen. had a very great influence in the country, and by securing him we might secure our object with less blood shed and with a better effect upon the people of California.

As we have now got through the first movements of the revolutionists, it will not be amiss to give some idea of the people with whom we have had to deal.

Our remarks in our last number, in relation to Mexico, is strictly true as regards California, but is only applicable to a few men, who kept the country in a constant excitement, with no other object in view, than their own advancement. The great mass of the people of California, are a quiet inoffensive people, and but for those ambitious leaders, would remain on their ranches, a contented and happy community, and under a good Government would be valuable citizens, many of them are men of fine sense, and high moral worth, though from the very nature of their government, they have been deprived of the means of education to a great extent.

The Ladies, who are numerous, are handsome, and some of them beautiful, very sprightly, industrious, and amiable in their manners, affectionate to their relatives and friends, kind to their neighbors, and generous even to their enemies, and we are much in hopes that their mild and genial influence will go far to bring about that amity of feelings which is so desirable between the old and the new citizens of this highly favored country.

S.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—A large party of settlers propose leaving Arkansas for California next May. The chairman of the committee of arrangements gives notice in the Little Rock Gazette, "that the Californians will rendezvous at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the first Monday in Arpil next, preparatory to taking up the line of march for the Pacific coast. Every person starting is expected to be well armed with a rifle or heavy shot gun, 16 pounds of shot, 4 lbs. of powder, &c."

Two hundred Mormons residing in Wanef Oakland and Lapeer counties, Mich., have lately left to join their brethren now about emigrating to California.

THE MORMONS FOR OREGON.—The following curious letter has just been received by Col. Wentworth of Ill., member of Congress.

NAUVOO, Ill., Dec. 17, 1845.

SIR,—On the event of an act passing Congress for the erection of those forts on the Oregon route, suggested in the President's Message, we should be pleased if you would exert your influence in our behalf, as we intend to emigrate west of the mountains in the ensuing season. Our facilities are great, and we are enabled to build them at a lower rate than any other people. I have written the Secretary of War on the subject, and shall be pleased by your co-operation—also, for transportation of the mail.

Yours, &c.,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
President of the Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter Day Saints. [*Honolulu Friend.*

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *AUGUST* 29, 1846.

We have received a communication signed "A Citizen of California," complaining of some nuisances and riding at speed across the bridges. We spoke to the Alcadi, who says that they shall be remedied at once.

DISORDER.—Notwithstanding the untiring vigilance of Capt. Mervine, liquor, in considerable quantity, has been sold to our sailors during the week; quite a number have been found intoxicated, noisy and turbulent. All well disposed citizens should do their utmost for the suppression of this nefarious traffic with sailors. Every thing may be expected from Capt. Mervine, which the most indomitable energy can achieve; but his efforts should be seconded by all who vvant sobriety and good order to prevail in the community. C

LAWS.—Civil magistrates are being appointed in different parts of California, who vvill constitute the inferior courts, the functions of a superior tribunal are vested for the present in the magistration of Monterey. This court also takes cognizance of all cases that come within an Alcadi's jurisdiction. It has two justices and performs these double functions until a more extended system of judication can be established. The magistrates of Monterey set daily and give a patient attention to all cases that are bro't before them, on them devolves the civil police of the town and district. Their investigations are thorough, their decisions prompt, and impartial. Their office is open from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

NEWS FROM BELOW.

A courier arrived on Thursday night bringing despatches for Capt. Mervine, from the Commodore. The commodore with a considerable force had advanced to the town of Angeles, vvhere he was joined by Capt. Fremont. The difficulty of procuring horses had prevented Capt. Fremont from being able to follow Gen. Castro vvith any hope of falling in with him. There is no mention made of the time when the Congress vvill probably return to this place. Commodore Stockton made prize of the Mexican Brig Primerara, bnt released her to her ovvners. The Courier brings verbal news, that a division of the Mexican army had fallen in with the Mazatlan troops under Commandante Raphel Telles, and a battle ensued, which terminated in the defeat of Telles, who with 22 other officers, vvere shot as rebels.

We learn from letters received here, that Acapulco having declared in favor of Santa Anna, all communication had ceased between that place and Mexico—and Santa Anna had proclaimed himself President, and marched for Vera Cruz. The same letters bring the news that there has been a revolution in Chili, and about 3000 troops killed. no other particulars. S

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.—It has been surmised by some that England might interfere with the Flag of the United States in California. But such an interference would be tantamount to a declaration of war, a crisis for which England is not prepared, with Ireland in a state of rebellion and her East India possessions in revolt, she has as much as she can do at home. Besides war would plunge in ruin her vast manufacturing population, who derives the raw material from the United States, and also swell her national debt, which is now almost insupportable.

But further, England cannot make war on the American Flag here, without giving the plainest contradiction, and lie to her own political history. She has acquired by force of arms, all her territory beyond her own diminutive isle.—If she should attempt a blow here she annihilates the tenure on which she holds these vast possessions. She condemns her own acts and breaks the bonds which fastens subject realms to her sway. She puts every foot of her territorial possessions in imminent peril, and all this to embarrass the spread of republican institutions. and that spirit of freedom which now struggles for birth among her own people. Mr. England would see California sunk in an earthquake sooner than plunge into a war from any such causes of hostility as exists between her and the United States. She might possibly remonstrate should she see Mexican power denationalized and dismembered. But even in that case we are inclined to think, remonstrance would be all. She will deliberate long before she fires the first gun. It would be the signal for a hundred thousand Americans to precipitate themselves upon her Canadian provinces. In attempting to save Mexico she would lose these. She will venture on no such reckless experiment. Her wisdom will dictate peace, whatever may become of California and Mexico. C

CALIFORNIA.—The destiny of California is fixed—she is to become a free and independent state—a member of the North American confederacy. She is no longer to be subject to a foreign arbitrary power, to domestic revolutions or military rule. She is to make her own laws, manage her own resources, and found those institutions in which her children are to find a happy home.

California has hitherto possessed but very few advantages for developing her resources. Her lands have been in the hands of but few individuals who-se enormous grants discouraged emigration. These lands, without disturbing legitimate titles, will now find occupants. They will be purchased by a thrifty population, trained to habits of industry. Golden harvests vvill wave over hills and vallies, where now only the briar and bramble are seen, and where only the howl of the wolf is heard, the gloomy silence of the wild cascade will be broken by the thunder of factories, where art and industry will roll out upon the public, their richest products. Commerce will enliven every bay, and penetrate into the gorges of the distant mountains.

This may seem too flattering a picture, but it is no more than what is seen and felt through the length and breadth of the United States. The same enterprize and prosperity which prevails there, avail this country. The same spirit which has made the farmer and mechanic vvealthy there, will make them wealthy here. The same spirit that has carried the advantages of an education to every child there, will carry the advantages to every child here. The same spirit that has founded asylums there for the infirm, the deaf and dumb, the blind, the houseless vvidow and orphan, will found the same beneficient institutions here. Such is the destiny of California. such the patrimony which the aged, now descending to their graves, bequeath to their children. Who would dread such a vista? Who bar his offspring from such a heritage? C

LA RACION DE AGUARDIENTE.—Indubitablemente algunos personas han estrañado que la venta de aguardiente, está prohibido en tierra, y en el mesmo tiempo es permitido a nuestros marineros abordo el tomarlo. Pero el congreso, hace ya muchos años, lo puso en la racion de los marineros, y ahora ningun oficial por mas que sea su rango lo puede quitar: nosotros lo vemos como la causa de infinitos daños en el servicio de los Estados Unidos y como el immediato ó proximo causa de nuevo decimados de las ofensas que son comotidos; y esperamos que el congreso lo abolirá eteramente, y no dudamos que en el primer ocasion vendra un orden para el efecto La mitad ne nuestra marineros en la actualidad no toman el aguardiente que los es permitido en su racion aunque si ellos quisieran lo podrian tomar; tenemos una Fragata en la cual no hay un solo marinero que toma su racion de aguardiente.

Estas notas son para esplicar a los ciudadanos el motivo, porque a nuestros marineros les es permitido el uso del aguardiente; y por interes del quietud fue prohibido la venta de ello en tierra. Supongamos que aqui en tiera es permitido la venta de aguardiente no tan solo los indios se havian de embriagar pero tambien los marineros; y mil actos de violencia sucedira y al contrario si no es permitido la venta, ningun marinero podra embriagarse con el aguardiente que el gobierno le ha racionado, y por lo consiguiente si algunas se embriagan debe de ser con el aguardiente que clandestinamente compran en tierra, y esta venta es la que tanto nos empeñamos en evitar.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.—At no very distant epoch, the heads of the Government of Great Britain declared that any regular connection, past or present, with a newspaper, must be regarded as a fatal bar to promotion in the department of the State. When this resolution was incidentally made known to Prince Metternich, he inquired, with a look of wonder, if the ministers were mad. There is great point in the question. A single writer, capable of showing up the error of an opposing party, and giving clear, plausible exposition of the policy of his own, done more to advance their real interests, than the efforts of any twenty members in Parliament or Congress. Such was the judgment of a statesman of eminence.

At a late anniversary of the Newspaper Printer's Benevolent Society, Lord Lyndhurst expressed himself thus:—"It had become the duty of every man, sensible of the power of this engine, (the press,) to do his utmost for the purpose of adding to the respectability of those who directed it, who ought to be sought rather than avoided, as associates, and treated with the courtesy and respect to which their character and attainments entitled them. The press had by degrees become an important profession; and to those who supposed that only a moderate share of ability was requisite for it, he would say, try your hands, and if such a person did attempt to write a leading article, he would afterwards entertain juster notions on the subject."

It is, however, useless to dispute of the required talent.—Let fops and fools sneer as they will, the writer who is daily read by thousands, must entertain a consciousness of his power; and the capacity of bringing wildly scattered information into one focus—of drawing just results from well selected data—of arranging, amplifying, compressing, illustrating a succession of important topics—all on the spur of the occasion, without a moments stay; to think, to examine or refer, this surely argues a degree of intellectual capability, entitled at least to respect and consideration. The newspapers are the political apostles of the age. The people in folio, as a celebrated French writer observes, "and they can say with far more truth, what was once uttered by a British Parliament—step by step, measure by measure, failure by failure, we will watch, and we will check, and we will control the Government."—[*Savannah Georgian.*

For the Californian.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The evil of intoxicating liquor has been a theme for conversation, and in fact, for Legislation, in almost all parts of the world, for several years, and it would be a great labor to get up new arguments and nevv reasons now, for such and such a course of policy, but I am in hopes you will pardon me for making a few suggestions on the subject of the best means of suppressing the too free use of the ardent in this place. For the last thirty years, philanthropic men have been devising the means of stopping the abuse, and the countless miseries which have been produced by it, and it has been vvithin the last six or seven years, that the new principle of "moral suasion" has been adopted;—to find out the best means to accomplish an object, we should inquire into the success of the various means which have been tried. Let us examine the facts.

In the State of Mississippi, U. S., "moral suasion" had accomplished so much that a large majority of the Legislature passed a law, making it a criminal offence, even to give a man ardent spirits in ones own house, the result was that the people felt the restraint, and even those who, before cared nothing about it, rebelled against the law, which they believed to be an encroachment upon the rights of the citizen, and in a short time, the law vvas repealed, and the vvhole community vvas again overvvhelmed vvith the indiscriminate use of the stuff, and the reaction produced by the previous restraint, increased the abuse three fold. Again, in Massachusettss, during the existence of the 15 gallon law those who vvished it alvvays found it. The "striped pig," and a thousand and one other stratagems were resorted to, for the purpose of avoiding the letter of the lavv. So that it vvas soon ascertained that the evil had not been prevented, and the most sensible portion of the friends of temperance was convinced of the utter fallacy of such a course, and again resorted to the doctrine of "moral suasion."

Mankind, in general, is very much like Paddy's pig, when you wish them to travel in one direction, try to *drive* them in an opposite course. In all instances, when you are under the necessity of attacking long established custom, the only means vvhich have heretofore succeeded, has been to convince the mind, and by the mildest possible means, persuade them to abandon a bad habit.

As a warm and devoted friend of the cause of temperance, I doubt of the success of the present system in Monterey. If drinking spirits be a CRIME, then punish it as a crime in all, from the Commodore to the cook's mate, but if only the *abuse* of it, be a crime, then punish the *abuse:* this is justice, and not a man before the mast but knows it, and uses, in his ovvn mind, this mode of argument. With these feelings, the sailor gets ashore, he says to himself, "the officers of the ship, have their wines and brandy, and many of them even drank *too much* of it, and I am denied the liberty of buying one glass of grog, he accordingly goes to a shop keeper and pays him *four times* its worth for the "aguadirente." it being stolen, he drink- too much. The citizen of the town says to himself, "I am free," and the man vvhose proud spirit vvould not quail in front of a hostile army, *sneaks* into the *back door* of a filthy doggery, to drink vvith the rabble, vvhere he never would have been seen under other circumstances.

I have throvvn out these few pencil-mark ideas, gentlemen, in hopes, that, through you they may reach the ears of our present lavv-makers, and perhaps induce them to think, whether or not, some more succes-ful mode may not be devised to stop the evil.

A CITIZEN.

For the Californian.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have had the pleasure of seeing your spirited little paper, and permit me to assure you, it gave me much pleasure. I have lived for some years in California, and have only at long intervals, seen a newspaper, and those dated 6 or 8 months back. It looks like a new era was opening on the people of this beautiful land, to see a paper published in one of our towns, and giving us the news of the country; it is a gratification which I have looked for, but not so soon. When I look round me, and suffer my imagination to look forward, but a fevv years more, when my adopted country shall become a member of the "Glorious American Union," when the natives and the naturalized citizen shall hail each other as brethren, and all strive together in the pursuit of industry, virtue and kindness, my heart leaps with pleasure. Under the belief, that your paper, if conducted on the principles upon which you have commenced, will go far to hasten these good results.

OBSERVER.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Hawanian Bark, Don Quixot, Capt. Paty, arrived Aug. 28th. Sailed from San Pedro on the 9th. U. S. Frigate Congress arrived there same day. Santa Barbara on the 15th, Ships Barnstable and Vandalia in port. U. S. Sloop of war Warren, touched and proceeded to leeward. Hawanian Brig John Young, sailed from Santa Barbara on the 15th for San Pedro. Saw an American whale ship off St. Louis, Aug 18. Steering south east.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Any person who shall apprehend, and bring into the town of Monterey, WM. PARKS, a deserter from the service of the United States, will be paid the above revvard of fifty dollars. He is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, light coarse hair, vvhich stands out from the head, ordinarily keeps his lips parted, blue eyes, vvhite eye-brows, round shoulders, tone of voice rather feeble.

WM. MERVINE,
3 4t Commander U. S. forces in Monterey.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

We have received a communication signed "Amicus." which we shall insert with pleasure. It is a criticism upon our No. 1 California, which would not have been called for if he had waited for the appearance of No. 2, which must satisfy all who are not opposed to hearing the truth. The sentiments embodied in Amicus, are our own, and we are well satisfied that not even the Californians will either deny the truth, or object to the sentiment contained in our article on California, our great object in the publication of these numbers is TRUTH and when we speak of those persons who have had the government of this country, it must be very evident to our readers, that we cannot allude to the mass of the people. Although the very confused state in which the country has been kept by successive revolutions, has cut off, to a great extent, the means of educating their children, yet there are many valuable men, and it would be the last of our designs to wound their feelings, yet it is a sacred duty we owe to ourselves and to posterity to expose error, crime and misrule. The editor of a public journal, should consider himself a "*Sentinel* on the watch tower of Liberty," and when he fails to warn the people of their danger, and through fear of the "powers that be," conceals acts of oppression, and encroachments upon the rights of the citizen, he is guilty of a dereliction of duty which should drive him from his "Sanctum" in disgrace.

FOR THE CALIFORNIAN.

Messrs Editors:—In reading your remarks relative to California in your last (no. 2) paper, it occurred to me, that it is very doubtful whether the severe invectives you cast on Mexico, is likely to produce a happy result with the Californians, although the latter may have some grievances against the former, yet they are identified with them when viewed as a nation, and can but deeply feel those severe remarks. Their position somewhat resembles the woman, whose husband was beating her, and on a stranger about to chastise him for his cruelty, she joins her husband on his attack on the assailant, so Californians, though treated badly by their own countrymen, can but little relish this attack on them, and are likely to join issue against the common enemy. Where *reform* is desired, I very much doubt the policy of upbraiding a people for their past delinquencies, those acts are passed, and cannot be recalled, you can scarcely expect to conciliate their feelings, by this course. No! let the past be forgotten, and let the administrators of the laws and justice of the new powers, pursue such a course as will compel the Californians to come forward and say, "we cannot deny but our condition is much improved, we are now protected in our property and persons, laws have been established, that we now feel a perfect confidence that all who infringe them, will be brought to justice, besides we find that *Agriculture and Commerce* have been the particular objects of protection by the new powers, and we now can put forth our energies for their advancement, with a full trust that they will not be in vain, but our labours will be rewarded by a rich harvest." It is by such a policy as this Mr. Editor, that we must expect to conciliate our new *friends* as we are desirable of calling them. Invaders, no matter how pure or just may be their object, can but expect to meet at first a cold and distrustful reception, and it is by such a course as has been suggested that they can expect to make friends of those whose soil and homes are about to be brought under a new course of things.

I have thus drawn together a few suggestions which have occurred to me as being now likely to produce the earnest desire we all must feel, and that is to obliterate from the Californians all feelings of a conquered people, and even us, as friends and brothers whose only object is that they should also partake of the rich fruits of the wise laws of our own dear land, and if such should be the case, it will meet the view that these remarks are intended by

AMICUS.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office. Price 12 1-2 cents.

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE.

LAST CASE OF ABSENCE OF MIND.—Two men, who were cutting wood about 4 miles from town, came in to grind their axes. After one of them commenced turning the stone, they remembered they had left their axes in the country. 3 1t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, *the authorities of the United States deeming it of the first importance to maintain order and quiet, and to give security to all persons, and to prevent any riot or disturbance in the town of Monterey and its jurisdiction. An order was published prohibiting the sale or disposition of any ardent spirits. Notwithstanding the order, the sailors and soldiers of the United States, as well as persons of this place, frequently become Intoxicated. It is therefore evident that persons are still indirectly disposing of liquors. It is hereby ordered that no one is to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors whatever, and all persons that have formerly vended liquor, and all store and shop keepers and keepers of public houses are prohibited from keeping any liquors, or wines of any kind or description in their shops or stores, so doing will be considered violation of this order, and will be looked upon with the greatest severity, and punished by forfeiture of their liquors, fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Magistrate, Monterey. August 13th*, 1846.

WALTER COLTON, } U. S. Justice.
RODMAN M. PRICE, }

1tf

AVISO.

Por cuanto las Autoridades de los Estados Unidos conociendo ser de la mayor importancia la mantenoion des buen orden y quietud para dare mas sequiridad a todos los habitantes, para evitar todo clase de alboroto y desturbio en el Pueblo de Monterey y su jurisdiccion tuvo a bien el publicar una orden prohibiendo la venta y esposicion de todas clases de licores ardientes. No obstanta dicha orden, los solvados y Marineros del Serviaio de los Estados Unidos como tambien varies habitantes de esta Poblacion se han encon trado frecuenternente ebrios, y por la consiguiente es muy evidente que hay algemas personas quienes indirectamente siguen vendiendo sus licores. Por los presentes está ordenado que ninguna persona sea de la clase que fuese es permitido el vender ó disponor por ninguna manera de ninguna clase de licores que podran causar el embriaguez, y toda persona que anteriormente ha vendido aguardiente, y a todo dueño y dependiente de tienda ó taverna, esta estrechamente prohibido de tenor licores ó vinos de cualesquiere clase ó descripcion en sus casas de venta, y el que los tuviere en los partes mencionadas sera considerado como violador de este orden, visto con la mayor saveridad, castigado con la confiscacion de sus licores, Multa, y Prision a discresion de los Magistrado. Monterey, Agoste 13 de 1846.

RODMAN M. PRICE, } Firmado.
WALTER COLTON, }

2tf

NCTICE. The subscriber offers his services to the public, as a *general translator* of all languages spoken and written in California. Office at his house, in Monterey.

1tf W. E. P. HARTNELL.

PROPOSALS, for carrying a Mail from Monterey to Yerbabuno, there and back, once a week, will be received at this office, until the first day of September, as follows: On horse back, leave Monterey on Saturday morning and arrive at Yerbabuano, before Tuesday night, leave Yerbabuno on Wednesday morning, and arrive at Monterey before Friday night. Compensation paid quarterly.

ADDRESS; R. SEMPLE, *Monterey*.

It has been suggested that a company of men join, one at Santa Cruz, one at the Pueblo and one at Yerba Buena, and receive for their compensations for the present, the postages received.

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846. No. 4.

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CALIFORNIA.—No. 3.

From the facts which took place at the taking of Sonoma, I feel justified in saying that the world has not, hitherto, manifested so high a state of civilization. The reader will remember that the party which took Sonoma, consisted of 33 men, gathered in the country, without officers, or the slightest degree of organization, and with no publicly declared object, and each man having felt the oppression of the then existing government, and the certainty of an increase of those oppressions, with a clear sense of their danger, their rights, and their duty, they rushed to the rescue with one impulse and one object, the watchword was equal rights and equal laws, and they nobly sustained their principles.

Sonoma was taken without a struggle, in which place was nine pieces of artillery, about 200 stand of small arms, of public property, which was taken possession of. There was also a large amount of private property, and a considerable amount of money, all of which was known to the victors, a single man cried out, "let us divide the spoils," but one universal, dark, indignant frown, made him shrink from the presence of honest men, and from that time forward no man dared to hint any thing like violating the sanctity of a private house, or touching private property, so far did they carry this principle, that they were unwilling to take the beef which was *offered* by our prisoner. The General sent for his cavallada and offered them fresh horses which was accepted, but with the determination of remunerating him, as soon as the new government should be established. The party had been made, mostly of hunters, and such men as could leave home at the shortest notice, they had not time to dress, even if they had had fine clothes, so that almost the whole party was dressed in leather hunting shirts, and many of them very greasy;—taking the whole party together, they were about as rough a looking set of men as one could well imagine. It is not to be wondered at, that one would feel some dread at falling into their hands, but the prisoners, instead of being dragged away with rough hands and harsh treatment, met with nothing but the kindest of treatment and the most polite attentions from the whole party, and in fact before five hours ride from their homes they seemed to feel all confidence, and conversed very freely on the subject of the establishment of a better government, gave their opinions and their plans without any apparent restraint.

The writer cannot leave this part of the subject without telling an anecdote, which will illustrate the character of one of the actors in this scene. A year or two previous, one of the prisoners, (Salvador Vallejo) in an official capacity, had fallen in with Mr. Merrit, the leader of the revolutionary party, and under the pretense that Mr. Merrit had harbored a runaway man-of-war's-man, beat him severely with his sword. With all the keen resentment of a brave man, Mr. Merrit suddenly found this same man in his power; the blood rushed to his cheeks, and his eyes sparkled; he leaned forward like a mad tiger in the act of springing upon his prey, and in an energetic but manly tone, said: "when I was your prisoner, you struck me now you are my prisoner, I will NOT STRIKE YOU." The motives which had prompted him to act in the present contest, were too high, too holy, to permit him for a moment to suffer his private feelings to bias him in his public duties. However able may be the pen which shall record these events, none but those who have witnessed the moderation and uniform deportment of the little garrison left at Sonoma, can do them justice, for there has been no time in the history of the world, where, when without law, without officers, without the scratch of a pen, as to the object had in view, has acted with that degree of moderation and strict observance of persons and property as was witnessed on this occasion.—Their children, in generations yet to come, will look back with pleasure, upon the commencement of a revolution carried on by their fathers, upon principles high and holy as the laws of eternal justice.

A small garrison was left at Sonoma, consisting of about 18 men, under command of Wm. B. Ide, which in the course of a few days was increased to about forty. On the 14th day of June, Mr. Ide, by the consent of the garrison, published a proclamation setting forth the objects, for which the party had gathered, and the principle which would be adhered to in the event of their success. The paper itself is plain and concise, and needs no comments of mine to recommend it.

A PROCLAMATION

To all persons and citizens of the District of Sonoma, requesting them to remain at peace, and follow their rightful occupations without fear of molestation.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Troops assembled at the Fortress of Sonoma, gives his inviolable pledge to all persons in California, not found under arms, that they shall not be disturbed in their persons, their property, or social relations, one with another, by men under his command.

He also solemnly declares his object to be, first to defend himself and companions in arms, who were invited to this country by a promise of lands on which to settle themselves and families; who were also promised a Republican Government, when having arrived in California were denied the privilege of buying or renting lands of their friends, who instead of being allowed to participate in, or being protected by a republican government; were oppressed by a military despotism; who were even threatened by proclamation, by the chief officers of the aforesaid despotism, with extermination if they should not depart out of the country, leaving all their property, arms, and beasts of burthen, and thus deprived of the means of flight or defence, we were to be driven through deserts inhabited by hostile Indians, to certain destruction.

To overthrow a government which has seized upon the property of the Missions for its individual aggrandizement; who has ruined and shamefully oppressed the labouring people of California, by their enormous exactions on goods imported into the country, is the determined purpose of the brave men who are associated under my command.

I also solemnly declare my object in the second place, to be to invite all peaceful & good citizens of California, who are friendly to the maintainance of good order and equal rights, and I do hereby invite them to repair to my camp at Sonoma, without delay, to assist us in establishing and perpetuating a Republican Government, which shall secure to us all civil and religious liberty; which shall encourage virtue and literature; which shall leave unshackled by fetters, *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.*

I further declare that I rely upon the rectitude of our intentions; the favor of Heaven, and the bravery of those who are bound and associated with me, by the principles of self preservation: by the love of truth, and the hatred of tyranny, for my hopes of success.

I furthermore declare, that I believe that a government to be prosperous and happy, must originate with the people who are friendly to its existence; that the citizens are its guardians; the officers its servants, its glory its reward

(Signed,) WILLIAM B. IDE.

Head Quarters, Sonoma, June 18th, 1846.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

On my approach to this place with the forces under my command, José Castro the Commandant General of California, buried his artillery and abandoned his fortified camp "of the Mesa;" and fled, it is believed, towards Mexico.

With the sailors, the marines, and the California Battalion of mounted Riflemen, we entered the "City of the Angeles," the Capital of California on the 13th of August, and hoisted the North American Flag.

The Flag of the United States is now flying from every commanding position in the Territory, and California is entirely free from Mexican dominion.

The Territory of California now belongs to the United States, and will be governed as soon as circumstances may permit, by officers and laws, similar to those by which the other Territories of the United States are regulated and protected.

But until the Governor, the Secretary and Council are appointed, and the various civil departments of the Government are arranged, military law will prevail, and the Commander-in-Chief will be the Governor and protector of the Territory.

In the mean time the people will be permitted, and are now requested to meet in their several towns and departments, at such time and place as they may see fit, to elect civil officers to fill the places of those who decline to continue in office, and to administer the laws according to the former usages of the Territory.

In all cases where the people fail to elect, the Commander-in-Chief and Governor will make the appointments himself.

All persons of whatever religion or nation who faithfully adhere to the new Government, will be considered as citizens of the Territory, and will be zealously and thoroughly protected in the liberty of conscience, their persons, and property.

No person will be permitted to remain in the Territory, who do not agree to support the existing Government, and all military men who desire to remain, are required to take an oath, that they will not take up arms against it, or do, or say anything to disturb its peace.

Nor will any persons, come from where they may, be permitted to settle in the Territory, who do not pledge themselves to be in all respects obedient to the laws which may be from time to time enacted by the proper authorities of the Territory.

All persons who without special permission, are found with arms outside of their own houses, will be considered as enemies, and will be shipped out of the country.

All thieves will be put to hard labor on the public works, and there kept until compensation is made for the property stolen.

The California Battalion of mounted Riflemen will be kept in the service of the Territory, and constantly on duty to prevent and punish any aggressions by the Indians or any other persons upon the property of individuals, or the peace of the Territory; and California shall hereafter be so governed and defended as to give security to the inhabitants, and to defy the power of Mexico.

All persons are required as long as the Territory is under martial law, to be within their houses from 10 o'clock at night until sunrise in the morning.

R. F. STOCKTON, Commander-in-Chief,
and Governor of the Territory of California.

Ciudad de los Angeles August 17th, 1846.

ALOS HABITANTES DE CALIFORNIA.

Acercandome á esta plass con las fuerzas de mi mando Dn. Jose Castro Comandante General de California enterró sú artilleria abandonó su campamento fortificado de la Mesa y se fugó se cree hacia Mexico.

Con los marineros soldados marinos y el Batallon Californio Rifleros montados el 13 de Agosto entramos en la cuidad de los Angeles Capital de California é hizamos el pabellon del Norte America.

El pabellon de los Estados Unidos flamea en todo el Territorio y la California se halla interamente libre del dominio Mixicano el Territorio ya pertenece álos Estados Unidos y tan pronto como lo permitan las circunstancias será gobernado por sus correspondientes autoridades y leyes conforme alos demas Territorios de los Estados Unidos é igualmente sera protejido y gobernado. Pero hasta que el Gobernador, el Secretario y el Consejo esten nombrados y los varios departamentos civiles del Gobierno esten arreglados laley militar gobernará y el Comandante en Gefe será Gobernador y Protector del Territorio.

En el entretanto invito por el presente alos habitantes se reunan en sus respectivos Distritos para proceder ala libre eleccion de sus autoridades civiles segun su antigua costumbre e reemplaso de las autoridades actuales que no quieran seguir, ocupando sus puestos

En caso de no proceder los pueblos á hacer sus elecciones el Comandante en Gefe y Gobernador nombrará los que crea conveniente

Toda persona de qualquier á Religion y Nacion que sea que fielmente se adhiere al nuevo gobierno será considerado como ciudadano del territorio y como tal será Celosa y completamente protejida en su libertadad de conciencia persona y bienes.

A nadie le será permitido quedar en el Territorio que no convenga en obedecer al Gobierno actual. Todo militar que quisiera quedarse debe prestar juramento de no tomar ármas en su contra ni hacer ni decir cosa alguna que perturbe la paz ni ápersona alguna de adonde viniera se le permitirá establecer-e en el Territorio sin previa obedencia á toda ley que mane de los correspondientes autoridades toda persona que se halle sin permiso con armas afuera desu casa será considerado como enemigo y será desterado. Todo ladron será puesto en obras publicas y será alli detenido hasta reembolsar el valor de la cantidad robada. El Batallon Californio de Rifleros montados se mantendrá en el servicio del Territorio y costantemente empleado para evitar y Castigar cualquiera agresion delos indios ú otros personas sobre la propiedad individual ó tranquilidad publica y la California será en adelante gobernado y defendido de manera de dar siguiridad alos habitantes y repeler el poder de Mexico. Se requiere de todas que se mantengan en sus casas desde las diez de la noche hasta el salir el sol mientras que el Territorio este bajo la ley militar.

(Firmado.) R. F. STOCKTON,
Commandante-en-Gefe y Gobernador del Territorio
de California

Ciudad de los Angeles Agosto 17 de 1846.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

On the 15th day of September, 1846, an election will be held in the several towns and districts of California, at the places and hours at which such elections have usually been holden, for the purpose of electing the Alcaldes, and other municipal officers for one year.

In those places where Alcaldes have been appointed by the present Government, they will hold the election.

In places where no Alcaldes have been appointed by the present Government, the former Alcaldes are authorized and required to hold the election.

Given under my hand, this twenty second day of August Anno Domino, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at the Government House, Ciudad de los Angeles.

R. F. STOCKTON, Commander-in-Chief
and Governor of the Territory of California.

ALOS HABITANTES de CALIFORNIA.

El dia 15 de Septembre se convocará una junta de todos los pueblos de California en los parages y horas de costumbre, afin de elegir los Alcaldes y demas autoridades municipales por un año.

En los pueblos donde lubiere Alcaldes puestos por el presente Gobierno, estos convocaran la junta y en los queno lo hubiere los antiguos Alcaldes tendran este deber.

Dado y firmado por mi mano enla caso de Gobiernio enla. Cuidad delos Angeles alos veinte y dos dias del mes de Agosto, del año de mil schocientos cuarento y seis.

(Firmado) R. F. STOCKTON,
Comandante-en-Gefe, y Gobernador del Territorio
de California.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *SEPTEMBER* 5, 1846.

☞We would suggest the propriety of electing an Alcalde in Napper valley and one in the neighborhood of Dutton's; as there has not been one at either place before, they are not authorized by the proclamation, but Capt. Mervin is of opinion that such election will be sanctioned by the Governor General, it being his object to have enough for the administration of justice.

☞Captains For l and Swift, of the California Battalion of Volunteers, and Lieut. Maddox, of the U. S. Marine Corps, arrived in town on wednesday evening, bringing despatches from the forces below. They were despatched with a portion of the 2nd and 3rd companies to follow the movements of the troops disbanded by Castro on his departure for Mexico.

Our paper is so much filled with important documents, that we have only room to say, that the sloops of war War ren and Cyane, sailed from San Pedro, about the 25th ult., it is said, with sealed orders. The Congress. with Commodore Stockton is expected here in 10 or 12 days.

Lieut. W A. Bartlett's favor of the 26th ult. enclosing us some very interesting news and fifteen new subscribers. was received too late for our last publication.

We beg leave to return our most sincere thanks to Lieut. Bartlett, not only for his very active exertions in procuring subscribers, but for the very valuable information which his letters contain; we hope he will continue to send us the news from San Francisco;—that is the important shipping point, and the ship news will be very important.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. W. *A. Bartlett.*

„There is a regular *express mail* from the Head Quarters of the Northern Military District at Yerba Buena to Sonoma, and New Helvetia (Sutter's Fort) leaving every Wednesday morning—and returning from Sonoma as soon as the River mail arrives.

Also constant communication from Head Quarters at Yerba Buena to Sausloito, San Rafael, San Pablo, Pinole, Cerito and other points on the opposite coast.

Appointments by the Commander of the Northern District.—Head Quarters at San Francisco. E. M. Kern, Esq. to command at Sutter's Fort. E. J. Sutter, Lieut. of the Fort. Lieut. J. M. Revere, U. S. N., commandant of the Sonoma District, with fifty mounted men. J. H. Watmough. Esq., U. S. N., commander at Santa Clara.

Civil Duties.—Lieut. W. A. Bartlett, U. S. N., to the Civil Magistracy of the District of San Francisco;—office in Yerba Buena. Stephen Smith, Esq., Magistrate at *Bodega.* Geo. Hyde, Esq., Civil Magistrate for the district of Santa Clara—office at the Pueblo de San José.

PUEBLO de SAN JOSÉ, August 24th, 1846.

My dear sir:—I have read your paper with pleasure, al low me to congratulate you on being the first editor in a great country. The bearer, Henry Bee, will hand you my subscription for four years. My best wishes for your success. Your ob'dt servant JAS. H. WATMOUGH.

Dr. Semple. Com'dg San José.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Yerba Buena, Bay of San Francisco.—Arrivals since hoisting American Flag, July 9th, 1846. American whale ship Jeannette, Atkins, N. W., 600w, 150 sperm for Chili. Paladian, McLane, do. 1600w. for Chili. Abigail, Barnard, 1100 sperm to cruise. The above refreshed and sailed previous to 14th August. July 31st American ship Brooklyn, 230 passengers from New York via S. Islands, landed passengers and freight, and sailed for Bodega, and will touch at Monterey. 20th August, Bremen whale ship Patriot, Mensing, N. W. no oil; the 4th mate with a boat and six men left the ship at Southselita, on the 22d ult. look out for them at Monterey. 24th, Bremen whale ship Europa, Curns, 400 whale oil, to cruise 25th Amer whaler Stonnington, of New London, 13 mo's 1100w, to cruise. 26th, American (Californian) schr. Santa Cruz, from Monterey and Santa Cruz; goes to San José to load and unload. 26th, U. S. Transport Erie, Lieut. Com'dt. Turner, 31 dys from Honolulu, stores for the squadron. In port whalers Isaac Howland, Cabiner; barque Columbus, Prescott; and Hide ships Sterling and Tasso. All the launches in the bay in active employment, bringing the wheat crop to market, and transporting lumber

Monterey. 3rd.—Transport ship Erie, frm Yerba Buena. In Port, U. S. Frigate Savannah, Erie, and Hide ship Don Quixot.

HEAD QUARTERS OF ARMY,
Of Occupation Monterey, Sept. 4, 1846.

All officers and soldiers, late of General José Castro's Army, now in Monterey and its vicinity, are hereby required to present themselves immediately and give their parole; in default of which, they will be dealt with according to the usages of war. Also, all who have been paroled, are requested to present themselves and give an additional pledge.

WM. MERVINE, Com'dg U. S Forces in Monterey.

4 2t

CUARTEL GENERAL DEL EGERCITO DE
Occupacion Monterey, Septiembre 4 de 1846.

Todos los oficiales y soldados que han pertenecido ultimamente al egercito del General D José Castro, y que se encuentren en la actualidad en Monterey ó en su vecindad, se presentarán inmediamente para para dar su palabra de honor, so pena de ser tratados segun las usanzas de la guerra. Igualmente se serviran presentar todos los demas que hayan dado ya sa palabra, para otorgar otro seguiridad adicional.

GUILLERMO MERVINE,
Comandante de las Fuerzas de los Estados Unidos
4 2t en Monterey.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Any person who shall apprehend, and bring into the town of Monterey, WM. PARKS, a deserter from the service of the United States, will be paid the above revvard of fifty dollars. He is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, light coarse hair, vvhich stands out from the head, ordinarily keeps his lips parted, blue eyes, vvhite eye-brows, round shoulders, tone of voice rather feeble.

WM. MERVINE,
3 4t Commander U. S. forces in Monterey.

AVISO.

Por cuanto las Autoridades de los Estados Unidos conociendo ser de la mayor importancia la mantencion des buen orden y quietud para dare mas sequiridad a todos los habitantes, para evitar todo clase de alboroto y desturbio en el Pueblo de Monterey y su jurisdiccion tuvo a bien el publiear una order prohibiendo la venta y esposicion de todas clases de licores ardientes No obstanta dicha orden, los solvados y Marineros del Servicio de los Estados Unidos como tambien varios habitantes de esta Poblacion se han encon trado frecuenternente ebrios, y por la consiguiente es muy evidente que hay algemas personas quienes indireotamente siguen vendiendo sus licores. Por los presentes está ordenade que ninguna persona sea de la clase que fuese es permitido el vender ó disponer por ninguna manera de ninguna clase de licores que podran causar el embriaguez, y toda persona que anteriormente ha vendido aguardiente, y a todo dueño y dependiente de tienda ó taverna, esta estrechamente prohibido de tenor licores ó vinos de cualesquiere clase ó descripcion en sus casas de venta, y el que los tuviere en los partes mencionade aera considerado como violador de este orden, visto con la mayor saveridad, castigado con la confiscacion de sus licores, Multa, y Prision a discrecion de los Magistrado. Monterey, Agoste 13 de 1846.

RODMAN M. PRICE, }
WALTER COLTON, } Firmado.

2tf

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c.
Executed with despatch at this OFFICE.

For the Californian.

A FEW FACTS FOR THE CALIFORNIANS.—Are the Californians at war with the United States? If so, they are in an attitude the most unnatural that ever existed! For what and against whom are they fighting? Are they fighting for liberty and their country and for life itself? Are they fighting for honor? Are they fighting against tyrants and oppressors? against men who trample upon their rights and deprive them of the sacred privileges of freemen? No! they are fighting for a country not their own, and for which they ought to entertain no feelings but those of contempt and hatred. They are fighting for men who have no interest in common with them; who reap profit from their oppressions, and who share not in their poverty and misfortunes! They are at war with a people who are disposed to be their best friends. A people who are great and powerful, who enjoy the purest government under the sun, and who are willing to admit them to a participation of all its blessings and advantages.

In time of peace when Mexico has no enemy to fear, does she not overrun California with collectors of customs? With rapacious officers, both military and civil, whose grasping after money knows no bounds, but the inability to pay more? And when war comes, how does she treat California then? Does she send armies and navies to her protection? Does these same officers, who are so active when peace smiles on the land, rush fearlessly into the front of the battle and repel the enemy from her shores? Far otherwise! We see these same gentry who are so fierce when there is nothing to oppose them, sneaking from corner to corner upon the first appearance of a foe, and with as much speed as possible, quitting like dastards a country which it was their duty to defend. This is what Mexico, by her conduct, says to California. "In time of peace you must give me all you make, and in time of war you must take caré of yourselves." Can any intelligent Californian make up his mind to remain any longer subject to such slavery! It is far worse than the most despotic government.

As a state of the American Union, you would enjoy perfect freedom of action and of thought! You would elect your own officers and make your own laws. The proceeds of your industry would enrich yourselves, and not a few individuals. You would be protected from the savages, who are now the source of so much inconvenience and uneasiness to you. You would get many of the manufactured articles which are necessary to your comfort or convenience, free from all duty, and the others, with the addition of so small one that you would not percieve it. As you would elect your own officers, they could never oppress you. All power would be in your hands, and your officers would be the mere executors of your decisions. You would not be a province of the United States, as you are now of Mexico, but you would be a *part* of the United States, an individual of a number of States which have joined themselves together, for the mutual benefit of all. Reflect on these things, and then decide what you will do.

J. S.

Por el Californiano.

UNAS CUANTOS VERDADES A LOS CALIFORNIOS.—Están los Californios en guerra en los Estados Unidos? si es asi estan en una positura el mas desnatural que jamas haya existido! porque y contra quienes estan peleando: acaso estan peleando por la libertad, o por su pais ó per la propria vida? Estan peleando por el honor! Estan peleando contra la tirania y la opresion? Están peleando contra hombres que han atropeado sus derechos y que les han deprivado de los santa privilegies de hombres libres! No! estan peleando por unas gentes que no tienen ningna interes en comun con ellos, y por quienes no deben de entretener otros sentimienfos que los del desprecio y aborrecimiento! por una gente que gozan de la cosecha de la opresion de ellos y quienes no toman parte en las pobrezas y desgracias de los Californios! Estan guerreando con una gente grande y poderoso que gozan del primer gobierno que debajo del sol existe y contra quienes estan desosos de admitirlos a la participacion de las benedicciones y ventajas que esta gozan.

En tiempo de paz cuando Mexico no tiene nn enemigo a quien temer que es lo que hace si no es llenar la California de colectores de derechos, y de oficiales rapaces, tanto militares como civiles, a quienes los deseos desordenados de arrebatar dinero no tienen limites mas que la inabilidad del pueblo a pagar mas? y cuando hay guerra cuale os la manera en que Mexico traita a la California? acaso Mexico envia algunas ejercitos ó navales para la proteccion de esta? Acaso esos oficiales que en tiempo de paz son tan activos y rapaces en tiempo de paz son los que rompen para ponerse en frente de la batalla para repeler al enemigo de sus costas! al contrario vemos esos cavalleros tan jactanciosos cuando no hay que temer agazapandose de rincon en rincon a la primera aparencia de un enemigo, y con toda la prontitud posible abandonan como cobardes el pais que deben de defender.

Lo siguiente es lo que dice Mexico a los Californios "En tiempo de paz me daran todo lo que puedan ganar y en tiempo de guerra cuidate tu solo." Podia algun California todavia determinar a sujetarse a tal esclavitud! es mil veces peor que el gobierno mas despotico.

Como una Estado dela union Americana gozariais de una perfecta libertad de accion y pensamiento! Elegerian vuestros oficiales y harian vuestras leyes, los procederes de libres de todo derecho ó impuesta, y los demas serian introduceidos con un derecho tan corte que casi ni se sentiria, y como tambien ustedes havian de eligir vuestros oficiales no os podrian opresar. Todo el poder estuviera en manos de ustedes y los oficiales no serian mas que los ejecutores de vuestras decisiones.

No serian una provincia de los Estados Unidos como a hora le son de Mexico, pero serian una *parte* de los Estados Unidos un individuo entre un numero de Estados, los que se han unido para un mutuo beneficio y para el bien de todos. Reflegen sobre estas cosas y entonces deciden sobre lo que quieren hacer.

J. S.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, *the authorities of the United States deeming it of the first importance to maintain order and quiet, and to give security to all persons, and to prevent any riot or disturbance in the town of Monterey and its jurisdiction. An order was published prohibiting the sale or disposition of any ardent spirits. Notwithstanding the order, the sailors and soldiers of the United States, as well as persons of this place, frequently become Intoxicated. It is therefore evident that persons are still indirectly disposing of liquors. It is hereby ordered that no one is to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors whatever, and all persons that have formerly vended liquor, and all store and shop keepers and keepers of public houses are prohibited from keeping any liquors, or wines of any kind or description in their shops or stores, so doing will be considered violation of this order, and will be looked upon with the greatest severity, and punished by forfeiture of their liquors, fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Magistrate, Monterey. August 13th,* 1846.

WALTER COLTON,
RODMÁN M. PRICE, } U. S. Justice.

1tf

NOTICE. The subscriber offers his services to the public, as a *general translator* of all languages spoken and written in California. Office at his house, in Monterey.

1tf W. E. P. HARTNELL.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office. Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE CALIFORNIAN EXTRA.

MONTEREY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

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All thieves will be put to hard labor on the public works, and there kept until compensation is made for the property stolen.

The California Battalion of mounted Riflemen will be kept in the service of the Territory, and constantly on duty to prevent and punish any aggressions by the Indians or any other persons upon the property of individuals, or the peace of the Territory; and California shall hereafter be so governed and defended as to give security to the inhabitants, and to defy the power of Mexico.

All persons are required as long as the Territory is under martial law, to be within their houses from 10 o'clock at night until sunrise in the morning.

R. F. STOCKTON, Commander-in-Chief,
and Governor of the Territory of California.

Ciudad de los Angeles, August 17th, 1846.

ALOS HABITANTES DE CALIFORNIA.

Acercandome á esta plasa con las fuerzas de mi mando Dn. Jose Castro Comandante General de California enterró su artilleria abandonó su campamento fortificado de la Mesa y se fugó se cree hacia Mexico.

Con los marineros soldados marinos y el Batallon Californio Rifleros montados el 13 de Agosto entramos en la cuidad de los Angeles Capital de California é hizamos el pabellon del Norte America.

El pabellon de los Estados Unidos flamea en todo el Territorio y la California se halla interamente libre del dominio Mexicano el Territorio ya pertenece álos Estados Unidos y tan pronto como lo permitan las circunstancias será gobernado por sus correspondientes autoridades y leyes conforme alos demas Territorios de los Estados Unidos é, igualmente sera protejido y gobernado. Pero hasta que el Gobernador, el Secretario y el Consejo esten nombrados y los varios departamentos civiles del Gobierno esten arreglados laley militar gobernará y el Comandante en Gefe será Gobernador y Protector del Territorio.

En el entretanto invito por el presente alos habitantes se reunan en sus respectivos Distritos para proceder ala libre eleccion de sus autoridades civiles segun su antigua costumbre e reempl e las autoridades actuales que no quieran seguir, ocupan sus puestos

En caso de no proceder los pueblos á hacer sus elecciones el Comandante en Gefe y Gobernador nombrará los que crea conveniente

Toda persona de qualquier á Religion y Nacion que sea que fielmente se adhiere al nuevo gobierno será considerado como ciudadano del territorio y como tal será Celesa y completamente protejida en su libertadad de conciencia persona y bienes.

A nadie le será permitido quedar en el Territorio que no convenga en obedecer al Gobierno actual. Todo militar que quisiera quedarse debe prestar juramento de no tomar ármas en su contra ni hacer ni decir cosa alguna que perturbe la paz ni ápersona alguna de adonde viniera se le permitirá establecerse en el Territorio sin previa obedencia á toda ley que mane de las correspondientes autoridades toda persona que se halle sin permiso con armas afuera de su casa será considerado como enemigo y será desterado. Todo ladron será puesto en obras publicas y será alli detenido hasta reembolsar el valor de la cantidad robada. El Batallon Californio de Rifleros montados se mantendrá en el servicio del Territorio y costantemente empleado para evitar y Castigar cualquiera agresion delos indios ú otros personas sobre la propiedad individual ó tranquilidad publica y la California será en adelante gobernado y defendido de manera de dar siguiridad alos habitantes y repeler el poder de Mexico. Se requiere de todas que se mantengan en sus casas desde las diez de la noche hasta el salir el sol mientras que el Territorio este bajo la ley militar.

(Firmado.) R. F. STOCKTON,
Commandante-en-Gefe y Gobernador del Territorio
de California

Ciudad de los Angeles Agosto 17 de 1846.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

On the 15th day of September, 1846, an election will be held in the several towns and districts of California, at the places and hours at which such elections have usually been holden, for the purpose of electing the Alcaldes, and other municipal officers for one year.

In those places where Alcaldes have been appointed by the present Government, they will hold the election.

In places where no Alcaldes have been appointed by the present Government, the former Alcaldes are authorized and required to hold the election.

Given under my hand, this twenty second day of August, Anno Domino, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at the Government House. Ciudad de los Angeles.

R. F. STOCKTON, Commander in-Chief
and Governor of the Territory of California.

ALOS HABITANTES de CALIFORNIA.

El dia 15 de Septembre se convocará una junta de todos los pueblos de California en los parages y horas de costumbre, afin de elegir los Alcaldes y demas autoridades municipales por un año.

En los pueblos donde lubiere Alcaldes puestos por el presente Gobierno, estos convocaran la junta y en los queno lo hubiere los antiguos Alcaldes tendran este deber.

Dado y firmado por mi mano enla caso de Gobiernio enla. Cuidad delos Angeles alos veinte y dos dias del mes de Agosto, del año de mil schocientos cuarento y seis.

(Firmado) R. F. STOCKTON,
Comandante-en-Gefe, y Gobernador del Territorio
de California.

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1846. No. 5.

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CALIFORNIA.—No. 4.

About the time the foregoing proclamation was issued two young men, Mr. T. Cowie and Mr. Fowler, who lived in the neighborhood, started to go to the Bodega; on their way they were discovered by a small party of Californians, under command of one Padilla, and taken prisoners;—they were kept as prisoners for one day and a half, and then tied to trees and cut to pieces in the most brutal manner, a Californian, known as four fingered Jack, has been since captured, and gives the following account of that horrible scene: The party after keeping the prisoners a day or two, tied them to trees, then stoned them, one of them had his jaw broken, a riata (rope) was made fast to the broken bone and the jaw dragged out, they were then cut up, a small piece at a time, and the pieces thrown at them, or crammed in their throats and they were eventually despatched by cutting out their bowels.

Fortunately for humanity, those cold blooded savage murders were soon put to an end, by the very active measures which were taken by the garrison at Sonoma, having heard nothing of the arrival of Cowie and Fowler at their place of destination, suspected that they had been taken, and probably killed, and hearing that three others were prisoners in Padilla's camp, Capt. Ford, (then 1st Lieut.) headed a party of 22 men, officers included, and took the road for the enemy's camp, which had, by this time, been reinforced by Capt. Joaquin dela Torre, with 70 men, it was reported that their head quarters was at Santa Roza plains, to which point Ford proceeded, finding they had left, followed them in the direction of San Raphel, and after traveling all night making about 60 miles in 16 hours, came up with the enemy 12 miles from San Raphel, where they had stopped to get breakfast The enemy occupied a position at a house on the edge of the plains, about 60 yards from a small grove of brushwood. Capt. Ford having several prisoners, left four men to gaurd them, and with the remainder, advanced at full charge upon the enemy, as soon as he got them in motion he fell back into the brushwood, directed his party to tie their horses and take such positions as would cut off the spaniards, but by no means fire until they would get a man, which order was so well obeyed, that out of 20 or 25 shots fired by the Americans, *eleven* took effect, eight of the enemy were killed, two wounded, and one horse shot through the neck. One party of the Californians led by a sergeant, whose name we have not been able to get, charged up handsomely, but the deadly fire of Ford's riflemen forced them to retire, with the loss of the sergeant and several of his men. The fall of the sergeant seemed to be the signal for retreat, the whole party retired to a high hill about a mile from the field of battle Ford and his gallant followers, waited a short time, and finding that the enemy showed no disposition to return to the fight, released the prisoners who had been taken by the enemy, and then went to a corral, where they found a large cavallada of horses, and exchanged their tired horses for fresh ones, and took the road for Sonoma. The Californians on this occasion, did not sustain the reputation they had previously gained; they were *eighty* six strong, while Capt. Ford had but eighteen men engaged.

On the day following this engagement, Major Fremont having heard that Don José Castro was crossing the bay with 200 men marched immediately, and joined the garrison at Sonoma, on the 23rd of June. Several days were spent in active pursuit of the party under Capt. dela Torre, but they succeeded in crossing the Bay before they could be overtaken by Fremont. With the retreat of Dela Torre, ended all opposition on the North side of the Bay of San Francisco.

On the 17th June, upon receipt of the news of the taking of Sonoma, Don José Castro, issued two proclamations, one addressed to the old citizens, and the other to the new citizens and foreigners, both of them are well written. I shall here insert them that my readers may see from the sequel, how much sincerity there was in them.

The citizen José Castro Lieut. Col. of Cavalry in the Mexican Army, and acting General Commandant of the Department of California.

Fellow Citizens The contemptible policy of the agents of the U. S. of North America, in this department, has induced a portion of adventurers, who regardless of the rights of men, have daringly commenced an invasion, possessing themselves of the town of Sonoma, taking by surprise all that place, the military commander of that border, Col. Don Mariano Guadaloupe Vallejo, Lieut. Col. Don Victor Purdon, Capt. Don Salvador Vallejo and Mr. Jacob P. Leese.

Fellow Countrymen. The defence of our liberty, the true religion which our Fathers possessed, and our independence calls upon us to sacrifice ourselves rather than lose these inestimable blessings; banish from your hearts all petty resentments, turn you, and behold yourselves, these families, these innocent little ones, which have unfortunately fallen into the hands of our enemies; dragged from the bosoms of their fathers, who are prisoners among foreigners, and are calling upon us to succor them. There is still time for us to rise 'en masse' as irresistible as retributive. You need not doubt but that divine providence will direct us in the way to glory. You should not vascilate because of the smallness of the garrison of the General Head Quarters, for he who first will sacrifice himself, will be your friend and fellow citizen. JOSÉ CASTRO.

Head Quarters, Santa Clara, June 17th, 1846.

Citizen José Castro, Lieut. Col. of Artillery in the Mexican Army, and acting General Commander of the Department of Upper California.

"All foreigners residing among us, occupied with their business, may rest assured of the protection of all the authorities of the department, whilst they refrain entirely from all revolutionary movements.

The general commendancia under my charge will never proceed with vigor against any persons; neither will its authority result in mere words, wanting proof to support it, declaration shall be taken, proofs executed, and the liberty and rights of the laborious, which is ever commendable, shall be protected.

Let the fortune of war take its charm with those ungrateful men, who with arms in their hands, have attacked the country, without recollecting they were treated by the undersigned with all the indulgence of which he is so characteristic. The impartive inhabitants of the Department are witnesses to the truth of this. I have nothing to fear, my duty leads me to death or to victory. I am a Mexican soldier, and I will be free and independent, or I will gladly die for these inestimable blessings. JOSÉ CASTRO.

Head Quarters, Santa Clara, June 17th, 1846

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *SEPTEMBER* 12, 1846.

Ex-Governor Alvarado has returned to his residence in town. He was well received by Capt. Mervine, and warmly greeted by his friends. They greatly err who think Com. Stockton or any one under his command will treat with harshness a prisoner of war, common humanity as well as sound policy dictate a generous course. They, who took up arms for their country, had a perfect right so to do, and now that they have surrendered these arms, they are entitled to every consideration which appertains to citizens of California.

GAMBLING.—A person complained at the Magistrate's office this week that an other individual had taken off an ox which belonged to him. The Alcalde sent out and had him arrested; but on farther enquiry ascertained that they had gambled for the ox, and that the loser had only refused to deliver property. He ordered them both into the calaboose for the night. Never were rogues more completely caught in their own trap. The next morning they were brought into court, the gambling forfeiture was enulled, the property restored to its rightful owner, and a sufficient fine imposed to serve as an admonition.

OREGON.—We have received from Mr. Bartlett a file of the Oregon Spectator. It is a neat compact sheet, well filled with interesting matter, and is highly creditable, in its whole appearance, to its enterprising publisher.

The Spectator talks pretty large of their doings in that quarter. One would think from the reverence with which they speak of their institutions that they must have been founded by the patriarchs of the Old Testament. Whereas there is scarce a crow's nest in their trees which has not a *higher* antiquity. But we will not cavil with the vanity of our Oregon friends. By age wisdom is matured, but folly also runs to seed.

We learn from the Spectator that the sale of ardent spirits is not allowed in Oregon. We see that one man was fined, by the Court, twenty dollars for having clandestinely sold a glass. This country intends to be from the first start a land of temperance. She will reap her reward in the morality, enterprise and wealth of her inhabitants. Let her stick to cold water and avoid rum as she would the seventh plague of Egypt.

AN EXCURSION INTO THE AIR.— Although the highest mountains do not exceed in proportion to the earth the asperities on the rind of an orange, yet man is too small to climb their summits. So frail that to live, he is under the necessity of breathing ten times in the short space of a minute.

The atmosphere presses upon us with a weight equal to what we should have to sustain, if we were at the bottom of a lake, the surface of which was elevated 34 feet above our heads. In proportion as we ascend a mountain or rise in a balloon, this pressure, necessary to keep the blood, which circulates in our veins, in its place becomes less. The air as it loses its density obliges us to breathe with greater frequency; we experience a painful swelling on the exterior; soon our sight is effected and dizziness seizes us. At an elevation of 23,000 feet, the greatest that man has been able to reach, an intense cold stiffens his limbs; the air is too much rarified to conduct the sound of his voice and he becomes deaf. Soon the blood, no longer restrained by sufficient pressure, spirts out through the pores of the skin—the heart ceases to beat. It is necessary to descend—another moment, an elevation of a few more yards, and it would be too late Thus you perceive, dear reader, that to leave the surface of our globe for an hour, is to expose one's self to the most frightful dangers. This weakness would be sufficiently if our souls had not the power, at the same time, to soar even to God.

COURT CALENDAR.—The first Jury ever summoned in California was empannelled in the Alcalde's court of this town, on the 4th instant. It was for the trial of a case in which Isaac Graham was plaintiff, Don Carlos Roussillion defendant The Jury was composed of the following gentlemen:—

Juan Malarin, Wm. E P. Hartnell, Manuel Diaz, Jose Abrigo, Rafael Sanchez, Pedro Narvise, Charles Chace, George Minor, Milton Little, Robert H. Thoms, Florencia Serrano, T. H Green.

The court appointed Mr. Malarin, foreman, and Mr. Hartnell, interpreter.

The indictment alleged that a large lot of lumber, belonging to the plaintiff, had been fraudulently shipped off by the defendant. The examination of the witnesses occupied several hours, when the case was submitted to the Jury, by Mr. Colton, the presiding magistrate. The Jury in their verdict, acquitted the defendant of all fraudulent intention, and found a small balance of sixty five dollars due the plaintiff. As the defendant had previously offered to settle this without recourse to law, the cost of the prosecution was thrown on the plaintiff.

To this enlightened and impartial verdict both parties bowed without a dessenting word. and it is not a little to the credit of Mr. Graham, that previously to leaving town, he left in the Magistrate's office the following note.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
MONTEREY, Sept. 4th, 1846.

I am satisfied from the investigation before the court of Monterey in the case pending between me and Don Carlos Roussillion, and from the verdict of the Jury in the same, that any remarks which may have been made by me, impeaching the moral honesty of said Roussillion, were without just foundation. (Signed,) ISAAC GRAHAM.

From the Honolulu Friend.

July 14th, arrived Am. barque American of Sag Harbor, F. Page, 10 months out, 350 bbls. (280 wh. and 100 sp.) Left Lahaina 11th April. While cruising in lat 52 30 N. long. 155 W. lost Captain Wm. Pierson, of Bridghampton, L. I.; David R. Conklin, boatsteerer, of E Hampton, L. I; Franklin R. Bennet, seaman, of Sag Harbor, and Solomon Carman, seaman of New York city. The above mentioned individuals were unfortunately lost, by a whale running over the boat, being about 3-4 of a mile from the ship.—Two other seamen were in the boat, but they were picked up by another boat. This melancholy disaster occurred on the 4th of June.

After the above occurrence took place, the crew forward refused to lower any more for whales, and the Captain was compelled to visit these Islands. The American arrived at Lahiana on the 7th, and there 8 of the men were put in irons by the Am Consul, because they would not do duty, and by the advice of the Consul at Lahaina, Capt. Page has brought the American to this port.

The American reports having spoken the Black Warrior, of New London, about 19th May, 2 whales; Dover, of New Bedford, next day. 3 whales; Thomas Dickerson, of Sag Harbor, 5th of June, 4 whales.

BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY.—This institution was organized, 1804, or 42 years ago. At first, the annual issues of that society were comparatively small, but it has gone on increasing from year to year. until now its income is 90,000 pounds, and its issues are more than 1,000,000 copies of Bibles and Testaments, in one hundred and sixty different languages and dialects. After the society had been organized for 40 years, or on its fortieth anniversary, the Executive Committee report as follows: "The whole number of Bibles and Testaments published during a period of 40 years, exceeds 15,000,000. During the fortieth year of the society's existence, it issued 676,624 copies of Bibles and Testaments at home, and from foreign depots, 297,407, making a total of 944,031 copies" Allowing 313 working days to the year, and 10 working hours to each day, it would show that upon an average, 3,016 copies had been

produced daily, 300 per hour, and 5 per minute! The operations of this society are wide and extensive nearly as the world. At home and abroad its energies are vigorous and untiring, urged forward with giant like power Throughout Catholic Europe it is scattering the word of life in a manner both cheering and astonishing From the Paris depot 145,276 in one year were sent forth, 136,000 of this number having been sold to Roman Catholics Throughout Belgium, Holland and the different German States, a new impulse has been given to the work. The King of Prussia has procured the printing of seventeen thousand copies of the sacred scriptures for the use of teachers in the public schools. "It is truly a great and good work," says the report "in times like these to place a Bible on the desk of every school master in the land, sealed with the King's seal, and bearing an inscription stating that it is the gift of His Majesty to the school, and is to be used by the teacher in expounding the holy scriptures to the children."

OREGON.—There can be but little doubt that the question in dispute between the United States and Great Britain respecting Oregon, will come to an amicable adjustment The statement of Sir Robert Peel, on the floor of Parliament, and the recent note in the U S. Senate, clearly indicate a disposition in both parties to attempt a compromise on the 49th degree of latitude. When there is a disposition between two nations to compromise a difficulty on honorable terms, there is little danger of war. Neither country in this matter has much to gain by obstinacy, and both have much to lose by war.

It is a singular fact that up to a recent date the American mission is the only one established at Beyrout, and of the many Arabs who speak good English, there is not one who will not answer you that the American missionaries have taught him.

MANUFACTURAS.—El precio de toda clase de articulos manufeturados es muy subido aqui, y esto sucede no tanto por el precio del trabajo, como por la carencia de competicion El precio de un cuero de res antes de beneficiarlo es de dos pesos, y este mismo cuero curtido vale diez pesos, no debiendo valer mas de cinco, como sucederia s hubiese competicion. Por tanto, la carencia de competicion es causa de la subida de precios en todos los articulos manufacturados.

Mientras los hombres miran al trabajo manual como un empleo degradante ó ignominioso; mientras no hagen mas que querer lucir á caballo, sin ningunos habitos de industria y quizas sin domicilio conocido, todos los articulos que son el producto del trabajo, serán en estremo subidos de precio, y no hay esperanzas de surtir el mercado á precios razonables, hasta que el trabajo llegue a considerarse como cosa honorifica, y la holganzaneria como cosa ignominiosa. La trasmigracion suplira bien pronto estos defectos, y entonces esos caballeritos sin blanca, que ahora no hacen mas que corretear a caballo, tendrán que trabajar ó perecer, y verán que el Abad que no canta no yanta.

VALOR MORAL EN LA VIDA DE TODOS LOS DIAS.

Tenéd valor para pagar una deuda mientras que tengas en el bolsillo con qué, tened valor para dejar de comprar aquello que nó necesitais por mas que lo admireis, tened valor para decir lo que sintais cuando sea necesario hacerlo asi y callarla voca cuando te es mejor nó hablar, tened valor de hablarle a un amigo aunque él esté en la calle con la capa rota y haiga un rico serca de él para esto la fuerza necesaria es menos que la que muchos piensan y la accion es merecedora de un rey, tened valor para apuntar diariamente el claco que gasteis y a fin de la semana sumar la cuenta, tened valor de pasar al criado de tu huesped que se para en la puerta sin darle un real cuando tu sabes que no lo puedes sufragar, y lo que es mas cuando él no lo ha ganado. tened valor de confesar que eres pobre, porque ha escondola asi se desarma la pobreza del aguijon mas puntiagudo, tened valor para comunicar tus defectos personales, de este modo el mundo no tendra el placer de hacer lo porque sera acordado de los suyos; tened valor para admitir tu error y ese moverá el modo de pensar en el sentido de otros reemplazando una idea poco favorable con una muy deseosa, tened valor de adhirirte a la primera resolucion cuando la puedes cambiar por otra mejor, y para abandonar la en la onzena si estais convencido. Tened valor para decir tu edad hasta undia y la compareis con la edad media de los hombres; tened valor para hacer testamento, y lo que es mas que sea justo; tened valor para carearte con las dificultades, porque estas te podran dar una coz mas durá que el que hayas tratado, las dificultades como los ladrones desaparecen a la primera vista; tened valor de cerrar los ojos al prospecto de una grande ganancia y contentate con una que sea mediana; tened valor de decirle a un hombre por qué no le quieres prestar tu dinero, te tendra en mas respeto que si le dejiras no puedo. Tened valor para cortar relaciones con el conocido mas agradable que teneis luego que estais convencido que no tiene principios, "un amigo debe aguantar los enfermedades de su amigo" pero no sus vicios, tened valor de mostiar tu preferencia a la honestidad baxo cualquiere traje se presenta, y tu disgusto al vicio aunque sea rodeado de atractivos; tened valor para dar aquello que no muy bien pudieres sufragar, dando aquello que no necesitais ni trae ni merece agradecimiento quien va a agradecer una bebida de agua del poso que está rebozando por mas deleitose que sea el trago: Tened valor para usar tus vestidos viejos hasta que podais pagar nuebos; tened valor para obedecer a tu criador al riesgo de ser ridiculado por los hombres; tened valor para usar zapatos gruesos en invierno y insister que tu mujer y tus hijas hagan lo mismo; tened valor para confesar tu ignorancia de cualquier cosa porque todos inmediatamente dudaran, y te daran mas credito que cualquier pretension falsa te podria asegurar. Tened valor para prefirir la propriedad a la moda, el uno no es mas que el abuso de la otra, tened valor para escuchar a tu mujer cuando es devido, y cuando no es debido no la hagan caso (este es aplicable a los maridos.) Tened valor para prevenir una comida frugal para un amigo a quien (te delectas en honrar.) Tened valor para tirar tu caja de polvos en la lumbre ó al fusorio, y pasar a la casa de un vendedor de tabaco, y rehasar el uso de la tabaquera de tu amigo hasta de un sola polvo. Tened valor para ser independiente si podeis y obrar independientemente cuando pudieres.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of San Francisco.

29th Aug. arrived Am. whale ship Cabinet, Bottene, N. W. coast. 1000 bbls oil, 16 mos. out. 29th, Am. wh. ship Isaac Howland, Corey, fm N. W. 1500 bbls. 15 mos. out. 30th, Am. wh. ship Elizabeth, Hall, 1600w. 800 this season. 31st Am. wh. ship Prescott, Mallory, 800w. 12 mos. Sept. 1st, Peruvian barque Joven Guipiscoana, Cooper, fm Santa Cruz, freight and passengers. Cleared, 29th Aug. Am. wh. ship Columbus, Hutchins, to cruise.

MONTEREY, Sept 4th —Am. whale ship Sarah Parker, of Nantucket. N. W. coast, Russell, master, 250 bbls sp., has taken two whales in harbor. Arr. 10th, Russian Brig Baykal, 11 days from Sitka, commanded by Lieut Rudierkoff. Come for cargo of wheat.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Twenty Dollars Reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of WILLIAM MILLER. on board the U. S. Frigate Savannah, from which ship he is a deserter.

Said Miller is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark complexion, brown hair blue eyes, and is about 24 years of age. WM. MERVINE, Commanding U. S. Forces

5 3t in Monterey.

NOTICE. The subscriber offers his services to the public, as a *general translator* of all languages spoken and written in California. Office at his house, in Monterey.

4tf W. E. P. HARTNELL

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office. Price 12 1-2 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Sir:—Could you plant your feet on the highest mountain in the United States and take a general and minute survey of our social and moral condition, you would see many things lovely and of good aspect, and much that is unlovely and to be deplored.

You would see fruitful trees and thriving villages, where but yesterday stood the original forest; you would see a thousand streams driving a hundred thousand machines for various purposes; some three thousand steamboats, pushing enterprise in every direction; more than 3600 miles of rail road, and the great iron shuttles flying through this loom of wealth and morals, weaving a web for all coming generations. You would see that a very few years have wrought a great change in architecture and agriculture; in the arts and sciences—in education and morals. Every where you would see the hand of improvement busy, and that hand filled with a generous reward for its toil. I wish I could add, every where you would see truth and righteousness a scendant, temperance triumphant, and wise laws wisely observed. Would you could see what David saw when he said, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." We have the outlines of this picture drawn; may our children and children's children see it perfected.

Among the unlovely things which would moisten your eye and move your heart, one of the most prominent is *slavery*. Its death warrant is drawn, but when, O, when will it be executed? So, also, of *intemperance*; when will its morbid and avaricious causes, and its bitter, burning consequences cease? And Sabbath breaking! Next to idolatry, it was the grand sin which swept the Jews into 70 years of captivity; and if these things were done in the green tree what shall be done in the dry? And unprincipled, immoral men in public offices of high responsibility! Though we have some.

"Amidst their toils to man and virtue true,
Firm as the rock and pure as heavenly dew;"

yet we are compelled to admit that others are not to be trusted beyond the limits of their own self interest and desire for popular applause. Bible principles, and the rights of others, and the laws of God even, are cobwebs, vanity, dust, if they conflict, as often they do, with their schemes of ambition and wealth!

It is because of such men that the land mourns, and public confidence turns pale, and good men sigh, and our government at times seem balancing on a pivot.

But in full view of these and other things to be deplored, your mountain position would disclose causes—such as an increased sense of right a sound public sentiment, and considerations of political economy too—causes which are to slavery what the worm is at a root of a plant—would disclose a thousand streams which are putting out the fires of the distillery and the pit—would disclose the righteous verdict which Sabbath breakers and immoral public men, one by one, are bearing away to their inglorious and unenglit for retirement. The name of the wicked shall rot. The names of many who have had within a quarter of a century the votes and the hosannahs of the multitude are seldom mentioned now. And why? Are they dead? They might as well be dead, for by a common consent the whole community silently and severely lets them alone.

But after all, my dear sir, *God lives*; and before you come down from your mountain elevation, lift up both heart and voice in the tune of Old Hundred and sing the 97 Psalm.

Yours. J S

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Any person who shall apprehend, and bring into the town of Monterey WM PARKS, a deserter from the service of the United States will be paid the above reward of fifty dollars. He is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, light coarse hair, which stands out from the head, or finarly keeps his lips parted, blue eyes, white eye-brows, round shoulders, tone of voice rather feeble.

WM. MERVINE,
3 4t Commander U. S. forces in Monterey.

HEAD QUARTERS OF ARMY,
Of Occupation Monterey, Sept. 4, 1846.

All officers and soldiers, late of General José Castro's Army, now in Monterey and its vicinity, are hereby required to present themselves immediately and give their parole; in default of which, they will be dealt with according to the usages of war. Also, all who have been paroled, are requested to present themselves and give an additional pledge.

WM. MERVINE, Com'dg U. S Forces in Monterey.
4 2t

CUARTEL GENERAL DEL EGERCITO DE
Ocupacion Monterey, Septiembre 4 de 1846.

Todos los oficiales y soldados que han pertenecido ultimamente al egercito del General D José Castro, y que se encuentren en la actualidad en Monterey ó en su vecindad, se presentarán immediamente para dar su palabra de honor, so pena de ser tratados segun las usanzas de la guerra. Igualmente se serviran presentar todos los demas que hayan dado ya su palabra, para otorgar otro seguiridad adicional. GUILLERMO MERVINE,

Comandante de las Fuerzas de los Estados Unidos
4 2t en Monterey.

NOTICE.

Whereas, *the authorities of the United States deeming it of the first importance to maintain order and quiet, and to give security to all persons, and to prevent any riot or disturbance in the town of Monterey and its jurisdiction. An order was published prohibiting the sale or disposition of any ardent spirits. Notwithstanding the order, the sailors and soldiers of the United States, as well as persons of this place, frequently become Intoxicated. It is therefore evident that persons are still indirectly disposing of liquors. It is hereby ordered that no one is to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors whatever, and all persons that have formerly vended liquor, and all store and shop keepers and keepers of public houses are prohibited from keeping any liquors, or wines of any kind or description in their shops or stores, so doing will be considered violation of this order, and will be looked upon with the greatest severity, and punished by forfeiture of their liquors, fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Magistrate, Monterey. August 13th*, 1846.

WALTER COLTON,
1tf RODMAN M. PRICE, } U. S. Justice.

AVISO.

Por cuanto las Autoridades de los Estados Unidos conociendo ser de la mayor importancia la mantencion des buen orden y quietud para dare mas sequiridad a todos los habitantes, para evitar todo clase de alboroto y destuibio en el Pueblo de Monterey y su jurisdiccion tuvo a bien el publicar una order prohibiendo la venta y esposicion de todas clases de licores ardientes No obstanta dicha orden, los solvados y Marineros del Serviio de los Estados Unidos como tambien varios habitantes de esta Poblacion se han encontrado frecuentemente ebrios, y por la consiguiente es muy evidente que hay algemas personas quienes indirectamente siguen vendiendo sus licores. Por los presentes está ordenado que ninguna persona sea de la clase que fuese es permitido el vender ó disponer por ninguna manera de ninguna clase de licores que podran causar el embriaguez, y toda persona que anteriormente ha vendido aguardiente, y a todo dueño y dependiente de tienda ó taverna, esta estrechamente prohibido de tenor licores ó vinos de cualesquiere clase ó descripcion en sus casas de venta, y el que los tuviere en los partes mencionade aera considerado como violador de este orden, visto con la mayor saveridad, castigado con la confiscacion de sus licores. Multa, y Prision a discrecion de los Magistrado. Monterey, Agoste 13 de 1846.

RODMAN M. PRICE, } Firmado.
WALTER COLTON, }
2tf

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE.

CALIFORNIAN.

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THE WALLAWALLA INDIANS.

The following narration of the circumstances connected with the death of the young Chief, Elijah, of the wallawallas, is from the pen of Mr. White, Indian Agent, and is found in a copy of an official communication to the Secretary of War, of the U. S. Government:

The most painful circumstance that has occurred lately, transpired last fall at California. The Keyuse wallawallas and some of the chiefs of the Spokans, entered upon the hazardous, but grand and important enterprise, of going directly through the Indian country to California, with a view of exchanging their Beaver, Deer and Elk skins, together with their surplus horses, for meat stock. As they had to pass through an extensive country, inhabited by the savage and warlike Clamats and Chestes, where Smith, Turner, and so many other white parties had been defeated, we are at a loss to conclude whether their valor is more to be commended than their rashness of their stupendous enterprize to be censured.

They were well mounted and equipped, the chiefs clad in English costume, and the residue attired in dressed skins, moulded to their several tastes. The journey of seven or eight hundred miles, after some fighting, watching and much fatigue, was accomplished, and their numbers not lessened. Taking their own statement, their reception was cordial, and the impression which seems to have been made upon the minds of the whites, by these distant and half civilized people, upon an errand so commendable was most favorable. The treating and salutations being over, the trade commenced in good faith and to mutual satisfaction, all moved on well, till on an excursion to procure Elk and Deer skins, they met a marauding band of mountain freebooters, fought and being victorious, took a prize of twenty horses, all previously stolen or plundered from the whites On returning to the settlement, the spaniards laid claim to the animals. The chiefs remonstrated, said agreeable to their customs the animals were theirs—the spaniards explained their laws and showed the animals not to be vented, (is not bearing a transfer mark,) and told the Indians they must give them to the rightful owners, as all Americans and others did.

The Indians seemed grieved and rather incensed, said in their country six nations were on terms of amity, and in case any one of these nations stole a horse, the tribe was responsible for the safe delivery of that animal to the rightful owner, but in case the blackfeet or any other formidable enemy, steal or capture, the property is supposed lost without redemption; and as we have captured these horses, at the hazard of our lives, from your long openly declared enemies, we think they ought, in justice, to be ours. They condescended to offer ten cows for the redemption of the horses, the chief not replying five more were added, he still remaining mood and without replying, the negociation unhappily broke off. A day or two after, an American seeing his mule among the number captured, said it was his mule, and have it he would. "Will you," said a young chief, by the name of Elijah, heading and stepping into the lodge, immediately loaded his rifle, came out and observed very significantly, "go now and take your mule." The American much alarmed remarked, "I hope you are not going to kill me." "No I am going to shoot that eagle just perched upon a neighboring oak." Not liking the appearances the man left without attempting to obtain his mule. A day or two after, the Indians left their encampment and walked down to Capt. Sutter's Fort, to Church, and from the best information we have received, all being ex-parte, the following appears to be nearly the facts:—After service Elijah was invited into an another apartment talking with a brave and sensible chief of the age of five and forty, and while there in an unarmed and defenceless condition, they commenced menacing him for things alleged against the river Indians of this upper country, in which these had no participation; called them thieves, dogs, &c. This American then observed, "yesterday you was going to kill me, now you must die," drawing a pistol; Elijah who had been some five or six years at the Methodist Mission and had learned to read, write and speak the English respectably, and deliberately, "let me pray a little first," and kneeling down at once, commenced, and while invoking the divine mercy was shot through the heart or vitals dead upon the spot.

Every measure was then taken, as the Indians say, to cut them all off. The cannon and other fire arms were brought out and they were hotly pursued, and interrupted at the ferries, and every measure taken to prevent their escape, but at length they all arrived safely after manifest suffering, leaving all the herds they had purchased and paid for, in California Taking for truth an Indian report, this horrible affair creates considerable excitement, and there is danger of its disturbing the friendly relation that has heretofore existed between us here, and all those formidable tribes in region of wallawalla and Snake River. They had no sooner arrived than Ellis the high chief of the Nezperces, was deputed to come down and learn our opinion regarding the affair. They could not have sent a better agent, the whites all giving him a hands-ome and cordial reception, from wallawalla he accompanied Mr. Grant, chief trader at Fort Hall, down to Vancouver. He called on Governor McLaughlin, whose great experience and address was serviceable. He spoke touchingly of the violent death of his own son upon the northwest coast, and left the impression that he could not help sympathising with the father and friends of the deceased young chief. Mr. Douglas too an early friend, patron, and favorite of Ellis aided much in convincing him that all the good and virtuous could not avoid the most painful regrets of so melancholy a circumstance which must have occurred by reason of the difference in their customs, imperfectly understanding each other, or as he would charitably hope, from some excusable circumstance. Under the influence of this salutary language and interview, Ellis arrived at my house in Willamette about the first of March. Having a short time before got a hasty communication, written in excitement, from Dr. Whitman, who was under serious apprehensions that it might be revenged on some of the whites of the upper country, be assured that I was most happy to see this, my most faithful friend and interpreter. Learning from Dr Whitman, who resides in their midst, how much they were all excited by reason of the violent and treacherous death of this educated and accomplished young chief, and perhaps more especially the loss they had sustained, and then after suffering so many hardships and encountering so many dangers, losing the whole, I apprehend there might be much difficulty in settling it, particularly as they lay much stress upon the restless disaffected emigrants late from Willamette loading them with the vile epithets of dogs, thieves, &c. From which they believed or affected to, that all their loss and disasters was occasioned by these slanderous reports, therefore held us responsible.

He assured me that the Keyuse, Wallawallas, Spokans,

[*Continued in fourth page.*]

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *SEPTEMBER* 19, 1846.

The narrative of the circumstances connected with the death of the young chief of the WVallawalla tribe, inserted on our first and fourth pages, will be read with profound interest at this time. It discloses a scene at which humanity shudders, such acts of cool deliberate guilt cannot escape retribution. No nation can pursue its path to prosperity and peace through crime. There should be no departure here, from that spirit of forbearance which has characterized the policy of the United States towards her indian tribes. Any such departure will be visited with the rebukes of the whole American people. WVe entirely mistake the principles of the present Governor General of California if he will sanction any act of wanton cruelty, by any officer or private under his command. WVe know he will not.

The U. S. Frigate Congress, bearing the broad penant of Commodore Stockton, returned from the South on Tuesday evening the 15th inst. The Commodore was warmly greeted by his numerous friends here, and the Consul was delcomed back again to his family. The officers and crew of the Congress has evinced much energy of conduct during their absence, they carried out with promptitude and vigor the measures of the commander-in-chief, who has the happy faculty of imparting to those under him, a portion of his own enthusiasm.

They took possession of the town of the Angeles without resistance. Had General Castro enfiladed the line of the Commodore's march from San Pedro to the Capitol, he might have made the forces of the Congress wade through their own blood, or had he remained, when he had entrenched himself, their would have been a contest that must have been decided by the superior tact and courage of the victorious party, for in point of physical force, Gen. Castro had the advantage. But he precipitately broke up his camp and is now undoubtedly in Sonora. The result is as conclusive as if there had been a general engagement, and many lives are spared that must have been sacrificed. War is a calamity, and we should rejoice in every circumstance which mitigates its evils. California is now lost forever to Mexico; not a shadow of hope can remain that she can recover a foot of the Territory, and we do not believe that one inhabitant in ten, really regrets the result.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.—The American Congress having placed men and means at the disposal of the President, what he will do is propably foreshadowed by the following from the Washington Union.

With such a foe we must make short work; we hear of much defence; the only safe defence is attack—attack vigorous, prompt resistless. Through such an attack we must cut our way to speedy and prominent peace. Among the American people we firmly believe these statements need only to be made, to be hailed with acclamation. We know that a prompt and resolute onset with due force will at once bring permanent peace on fair and just terms. This we want and must have, and that without delay; we know not what events a few months or weeks of delay and indecision may bring forth. But this we do know, that any indecision or delay is cruel. No war is so cruel as a feeble war, humanity exclaims against it. It is always a war needlessly protected. We have a war; it is a just war. Let our vigor make it a short war!

AWFUL DISASTER AT SEA.—The Swedish sloop of war Charles Krona, from Havana for Sweden, was upset in a squall off Matanzas on the 3d instant, and immediately sunk, carrying down to a watery grave one hundred and fifteen souls! Seventeen of the crew managed to keep floating to spars, &c., and were afterwards picked up by the barque Swan, and carried into Philadelphia. The only officer saved was Lieut. A. M. Thersmeden. Lieutenant Snevin, Bilt and Beyerstrobe are lost.

The U. S. Frigate Savannah has been got ready with despatch for sea, and will sail to-morrow with sealed offers. She has been in our harbour now several weeks, and her officers have won a very general regard. The vigorous policy of Capt. Mervine, in the military police of the town has effectually prevented all popular disturbances. The officers and crew of the Savannah will leave behind them a memorial of their activity in the Fort, which has risen to stability and strength under their hands. We wish them an agreeable cruize and a speedy return to their homes from which they have been long separated.

POSITION OF MEXICO.—It has been suggested in the course of the debate upon the war question, that it is possible Mexico may disavow all responsibility for the acts of her commanding General, army and people, and thus extricate herself from the consequence of the hostile operations which have been carried on, on the eastern bank of the del Norte, it would seem to be the opinion of honorable gentlemen who have thus expressed themselves, that a simple declaration of disavowal by the Mexican Government of those offensive acts, would be an all sufficient atonement for the outrages which has been perpetrated. With great submission to such high authority, we think otherwise. Lives have been lost, our flag assailed, and property captured or destroyed, on what Mexico herself claims to be the soil of Texas, and that after Texas has become one of the United States. The actors in these scenes of violence, either performed them under the sanction of their government or were unauthorized. In the former case what they have done has been performed in carrying on a public authorized war; in the latter it is a private proceeding, involving the individuals concerned in the criminality and the penal consequences of murder and robbery. If Mexico disavow the act she must surrender up her general and his troops to be tried for murder and robbery in accordance vvith our laws. Can any reasonable man for an instant admit even the remotest possibility that Mexico vvill carry out the theory.

No sane man can entertain a doubt as to both the right and the duty of this government not merely to repel the actual invasion vvhich has been made upon our territory, but to pursue the aggressors, and to continue that pursuit until not only the offending parties shall be properly chastised, but until full security shall be afforded against a recurrence of the hostile act.

How vvould this comport with the idea of the existing peace stile subsisting between the two nations, if a band of English marauders should cross our lines, and commit depredations upon our citizens, what would be thought if an American army should pursue them to Quebec or to London and take summary vengeance of the wrong doers? If some of our citizens should, in the same way, commit an onslaught upon Canada, may they be pursued by an English army or fleet to the Capitol of the Union?

The incongruities and inconsistencies involved are too numerous to need more than the general allusion to them.—*Extract from the Union, May 16th, 1846.*

The Congress, Savannah and Erie are extremely active in their preparations for sea. They will be off the first of the week, to look to the protection of our commerce, and maintain the power of the American flag Vigor and alacrity are every where conspicuous. The measures of the Commander-in-Chief, suggested by the crisis, are wide and tangible in their scope, and will be carried out with unrelaxed efficiency. If we err not in our conjectures, the harbor of San Francisco will soon be in a state of thorough defence, not only against privateers, but any armed squadron.

AN ODD C STOM.—There are forty members of the English House of Commons excused from serving on election committees, on account of being upwards of sixty years of age.

THE COST OF GLORY.—The 14th Light Dragoons some years since left England for India; 600 strong. They [illegible]

ELECTION RETURNS.—San Juan, Sept. 16th, 1846. An election was held on the 15th for Alcalde, which resulted in the choice of *Mateo Felon.* H. W. QUEEN,
Lieut. Commanding Post and Superintendant of election.

YANKEE ENTERPRIZE.—The Boston Transcript states that among the passengers by the Columbiana, for Liverpool, are six boot and shoe makers, who are about to establish themselves in Manchester, England, to make *"pegged soles"* for John Bull. What next?

From the N. Orleans Tropic, May 7.

LATE FROM TEXAS.—We are indebted to the clerk of the Telegraph for files of papers—we have received Galveston dates to the 2nd May—the Telegraph left Galveston on Sunday 3rd instant, at noon; at 4 P. M. met steamship New York about 50 miles from Galveston—the Civilian of the 2d says, we understand that the U. S. Schr. Flirt was endeavoring to get over the bar into the Brasos Santiago; in order to co-operate more effectually in the defence of the depot and position at the mouth of the river. Capt. Sympton, of the Alert, was assisting in the object, having taken off some of the Flirt's guns, in order to reduce her draught of water. The steamer Monmouth left Friday the 1st, for Brasos Santiago, with a number of volunteers for the army under Gen. Taylor. The short time of her stay was not sufficient for many who desire to go, to get ready; but others will doubtless soon follow. General Johnson has just reached town. He is a soldier in whom our citizens have confidence as a leader, and can doubtless raise a company or two in Galveston. We doubt not a general and immediate turn-out of the hardy and experienced citizen soldiers of Western Texas, to be followed by the whole State, as rapidly as the occasion which demands their services shall become known.

ELECCION DE ALCALDE.—El martes dia 15 del corriente en acuerdo con los deseos del Señor Comodoro Stockton, Gobernador General de la alta California y Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas de los Estados Unidos, en la California y en el becano Pacifico para la eleccion de un Alcalde en esta jurisdiccion, se efectuó en la manera siquiente. Los votos para los candidatos electorates fueron tomados en esta oficina. El catálogo se cerró a las doce del dia, y lo siquiente es el resultado. D Walter Colton, 68 votos; D David Spence, 65 votos; D Manuel Dias, 60 votos; D Salvador Munras, 40 votos; D Juan Malarin, 37 votos, Milton Little, Esq., 36 votos; William E. P. Hartnell, Esq. 32 votos. Una lista de los votos como arriva espresado fue entregado a esta oficina por los Señores comisionados D Milton Little y D Jorge Allen, y a las tres de la tarde se reunieron en esta oficina los siete candidatos electorates y por votos unanimos fué formalmente elegido el Señor D Walter Colton Alcalde de esta jurisdiccion por un año desde esta fecha.

Don Walter Colton despues de haber sido formalmente elegido Alcalde de Monterey, gratamente reconoció el honor que le fué conferido, y dejo que sus deseos eran que entre los mesmos candidatos electorales que estaban presentes se elegiera cuatro consejeros por el proposito de asistir estos con el Alcalde en los casos dificultosos que podran presentarse durante su administracion, como tambien para el gasto de los fondos Municipalés que se podran ofrecer en las mejoras publicas de esta Pueblo esta proposicion fue aprobada unanimamente y las cuatro personas siguientes fueron elegidos para dicha fin con el nombre de consejeros para el termino de un año desde este fecha (a saber) D David Spence, D Guillermo E. P. Hartnell, D Juan Malarin y, D Manuel Dias; en seguido se procedió a la eleccion de un Alcalde en caso de enfermedad ó ausencia indispensable de Señor D Walter Colton y para esta fin fue elegido el sor D Milton Little, y Don Salvador Munras fue elegido tesorero de los foedos Municipales de Monterey.

GUILLERMO R. GARNER,
Secretario de la oficinca de Magistrado.
Monterey, Septembre 15 de 1846.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTEREY—Sept. 19th, 1846.

Arrived 15th, U. S. Frigate Congress, from San Pedro, commander Stockton. French whale ship Narwal, of Havre, from north west coast, G. Radon, master, 2300 bbls oil. 17, Ship Brooklyn, of N. Y., from Bodega, with a cargo of lumber for the Sandwich Islands, Richardson, master.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, R. F. Stockton, Commodore and Commander-in Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States, in the Pacific Ocean, and Govhrnor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California, do by authority of the President and Congress of the United States, of North America, hereby declare all the Ports, Harbors, Bays, Outlets and Inlets on the west coast of Mexico south of San Diego to be in a state of vigorous blockade; which will be made absolute except against armed vessels of neutral nations

All neutal merchant vessels found in any of the Bays and Harbors, on said coast, on the arrival of the blockading force, will be allowed twenty days to leave.

Given under my hand, on this nineteenth day of August, Anno Domino, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, at the Government House, in the Ciudad de los Angeles, the Capital of California. R. F. STOCKTON.
Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California.
6 3t

CIRCULAR.—You are hereby advised that war exists between the United States of North America and Mexico, and are cautioned to guard against an attack from Mexican privateers, and all vessels under the Mexican Flag.

The Territory of California has been taken possession of by the forces under my command, and now belongs to the United States, and you will find safe anchorage and protection in the harbor of San Francisco during any season of the year. R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.
6 3t U. S Frigate Congress.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A cream colored horse, white forehead, and the initials J. G., branded. The finder will receive four dollars for the delivery of the same, at Mr. J. Gilroy's, or to Mr. Green in Monterey. 6 1t*

PREMIO DE CIEN PESOS.—El tál premio se pagará a cualffuiere persona que enecuatra y traiga al Puerto de Monterey dos desertores de la marina de los Estados Unidos. llamados CARLOS HARRINIS, y GUILLERMO RUSHER, ó cincuenta pesos por cada uno.

Descripcion—Harrinis, tendra omo viente años de edad, pelo obscuro, ojos claros, 5 pies y 7 pulgados de alto, la casa algo trigueño. Rusher tiene cerca de veinte y cinco años de edad, pelo negro, ojos prietos, 5 pies y 6 pulgados de alto, muy marcado de viruelas.
6 3t GUILLERMO MERVINE.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Any person who shall apprehend, and bring into the town of Monterey, WM. PARKS, a deserter from the service of the United States, will be paid the above revvard of fifty dollars. He is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, light coarse hair, which stands out from the head, ordinarily keeps his lips parted, blue eyes, white eye-brows, round shoulders, tone of voice rather feeble.

WM. MERVINE,
3 4t Commander U. S. forces in Monterey.

NOTICE. The subscriber offers his services to the public, as a general translator of all languages spoken and written in California. Office at his house in Monterey.
1 tf W. E. P. HARTNELL.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.
3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

Pan d'Oreilles, Flatheads, Nezperces and Snakes, were all on terms of amity, and that a portion of the aggrieved party were for raising about two thousand warriors of these formidable tribes and march to California at once, and nobly revenge themselves on the inhabitants and then by plunder enrich themselves on the spoils. Others not indisposed to the enterprize wished first to know how it would be regarded, where and whether we would be neutral in the affair. A 3rd party were for holding us responsible as Elijah had been killed by an American, and the Americans incensed the Spaniards.

Sir, how this affair will end is difficult to conjecture; the general impression is, it will lead to most disastrous consequences to the Californians, to themselves or to the settlement of the Willamette Valley. My principle fear is, that it will result in so much jealousy, prejudice and disaffection as to divert their minds from the pursuit of agriculture, knowledge, and the means of civilization which they have for such a length of time been so laudably engaged in obtaining. Should this be the case with these numerous brave and formidable tribes the results to them and to us would be indeed calamatous.

To prevent such a result, I wrote through Ellis a long and rather sympathizing letter to the chiefs of these tribes assuring them that I should at once write to the Governor of California, to Capt. Sutter and the President of the U. S. respecting this matter, and with a view to divert attention, and promote good feeling, I invited the chief to come down this fall, in company with Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spaulding, to confer with me on this subject. I likewise wrote them that on condition they would defer going to California until the spring of '47, and assist me in getting a manual labour literary institution started, for the English education of their sons and daughters, a subject they feel the deepest interest in. I would, of my own private funds, give, to be equally distributed among them, five hundred dollars, to assist them in buying young cows in California, and in the mean time do every thing in my power to get the unhappy affair adjusted.

I likewise proffered, (as they are so eager for it,) to start the English school next fall, by giving them the services of Mr. Lee, my interpreter, for 4 months, commencing on the first of November next. Ellis more than properly appreciated my motives and proffers, said he was of the full belief the chiefs would accede to my every proposition Spoke of the importance of the English school, and of the strong and general desire to obtain it. He left in high hopes of a continuation of peace and onward prosperity to his people.

E. WHITE, U. S. Sub-Indian Agent.

—

New Helvetia, 21st July, 1845.

Thomas O. Larkin, Esq., U. S. Consul.

DEAR SIR:—I received a letter of the U. S. Sub Indian Agent, Dr. E. White, from the Oregon Territory, from the same gentleman you will receive letters concerning the wallawalla affair, likewise he wrote to the Government of California about the same, Dr. VVhite writes me that he reported this affair to the Secretary of VVar.

It is not unknown to you what happened here; but now I will give you every particulars—when these people arrived here, consisting of the VVallawalla Chief, Piopiopio, and his son Elijah, educated by the Methodists on the VVillamette, the young chief of the Keyuses, Capcapcic, the Nezperces chief; Latazi, another chief, with some people of the three different tribes, amounting to about 36 men, with their women and children. As I was formerly acquainted with their dignitaries, when I passed through the Oregon to Fort Vancouver, I received these people well and with great hospitality, gave them good advice, how to behave themselves in this country, and gave them in my official capacity passports, and permission to hunt within the limits of my jurisdiction, and no further, knowing very well that they would have plenty of difficulties if they would go in the settlements. Elijah the pupil of the Meshodists behaved very saucy and haughty & more independent than the chiefs. in the first place he killed a young man of his own people. when encamped close by the fort, whose body was ate up by the hogs, which vvas the discoverers. On the road from here to the San Joaquin he vvould have killed another of his people, if Mr James VVilliams had not taken avvay his rifle, in the moment he wanted to kill him, this boy was the terror of the old chiefs, he had the whole rule over them, and no doubt he would have become a great tyrant among his people. When I returned from Monterey in t winter, they were again encamped close by the fort, a good deal of complaint came in by the people here, Mr Grove Cook was among them, he claimed a mule which they got from the horse-thiefs or the wild horses, Mr. Cook could prove that the mule was his property and they would not give her up to him, Elijah told him to go and take the mule when he is brave enough, taking his rifle, and after a few words levelled the rifle on Cook. VVhen I called them to me to tell them in my official capacity, to come here with all their horses in my coral, to part all the horses which do not belong to them out, and that they are entitled to some recompense for their trouble of getting these horses from the horse thiefs or from the wild horses; but they refused to give them up, saying that the rule among them was, to keep everything they can get in this way.

VVhen I was explaining to them that after the laws of the country, they would have to give up all the horses which did not belong to them, and that I would compel them to give them up. Then I was interrupted, and called by Dr. Pedro Kostromitinoff, the Russian Agent, who was on a visit here, I was about a half an hour with this gentleman, when we heard a shot, we went to see, and there was Elijah shot dead by Mr. Cook, in my house, and in my office, in presence of about 15 foreigners, and the chiefs of these Indians, which fled immediately, and did no more see one of them. Elijah called Cook a liar, after or in a quarrel which they had together. It was very disagreeable for me that this happened in my house. I thought the chiefs vvould come here and deliver the horses, but they moved camp and travelled fast the vvhole night. The next morning by day break, I sent 30 armed men after them, to compel them to give up the horses; but they could not overtake them, and lost their tracks. They vvere encamped several days near Mr. Lasser's farm, about 100 miles from here, above in the valley, they did not molest him at all, and they told him nothing vvhat had happened here. I thought all the time that some of them vvould return here to see me, but they did not. Nearly all of them have a fevv head of cattle to receive from me, for Leather Pantaloons, Buffalo Robes, Rifles, and some curiosities, etc., for this they have all orders to receive their cattle at any time, on my farm, at Feather River. Doctor VVhite speaks of their property vvhich they fled and left here, to give him an account of it, that is all what they left, and the best would be to sell their orders to people of the VVillamette, vvho intends to come here to buy cattle, by presenting these orders the cattle vvill be delivered at any time.

Doctor VVhite states also, that they are very vvilling to give up the horses vvhich don't belong to them, or as many and as good ones, on condition that their property be returned, and the murderer be delivered up either to him, or to the Indians. They call the name of (Cook,) Knight.

Dr. VVhite says that Elijah, (the pupil of the Missionary) vvas by no means viciously inclined, but vve believe here all, that Elijah vvas a great rascal. I have the honor to remain, vvith entire respect, your most obedient servant.

JOHN A. SUTTER.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Twenty Dollars Reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of WILLIAM MILLER, on board the U. S. Frigate Savannah, from which ship he is a deserter.

Said Miller is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, and is about 24 years of age. WM. MERVINE, Commanding U. S. Forces

5 3t in Monterey.

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *SEPTEMBER* 19, 1846.

The narrative of the circumstances connected with the death of the young chief of the Wallawalla tribe, inserted on our first and fourth pages, will be read with profound interest at this time. It discloses a scene at which humanity shudders, such acts of cool deliberate guilt cannot escape retribution. No nation can pursue its path to prosperity and peace through crime. There should be no departure here, from that spirit of forbearance which has characterized the policy of the United States towards her indian tribes. Any such departure will be visited with the rebukes of the whole American people. We entirely mistake the principles of the present Governor General of California if he will sanction any act of wanton cruelty, by any officer or private under his command. We know he will not.

The U. S. Frigate Congress, bearing the broad penant of Commodore Stockton, returned from the South on Tuesday evening the 15th inst. The Commodore was warmly greeted by his numerous friends here, and the Consul was welcomed back again to his family. The officers and crew of the Congress has evinced much energy of conduct during their absence, they carried out with promptitude and vigor the measures of the commander-in-chief, who has the happy faculty of imparting to those under him, a portion of his own enthusiasm.

They took possession of the town of the Angeles without resistance. Had General Castro enfiladed the line of the Commodore's march from San Pedro to the Capitol, he might have made the forces of the Congress wade through their own blood, or had he remained, when he had entrenched himself, their would have been a contest that must have been decided by the superior tact and courage of the victorious party, for in point of physical force, Gen. Castro had the advantage. But he precipitately broke up his camp and is now undoubtedly in Sonora. The result is as conclusive as if there had been a general engagement, and many lives are spared that must have been sacrificed. War is a calamity, and we should rejoice in every circumstance which mitigates its evils. California is now lost forever to Mexico; not a shadow of hope can remain that she can recover a foot of the Territory, and we do not believe that one inhabitant in ten, really regrets the result.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.—The American Congress having placed men and means at the disposal of the President, what he will do is propably foreshadowed by the following from the Washington Union.

With such a foe we must make short work; we hear of much defence; the only safe defence is attack—attack vigorous, prompt resistless. Through such an attack we must cut our way to speedy and prominent peace. Among the American people we firmly believe these statements need only to be made, to be hailed with acclamation. We know that a prompt and resolute onset with due force will at once bring permanent peace on fair and just terms. This we want and must have, and that without delay; we know not what events a few months or weeks of delay and indecision may bring forth. But this we do know, that any indecision or delay is cruel. No war is so cruel as a feeble war, humanity exclaims against it. It is always a war needlessly protected. We have a war; it is a just war. Let our vigor make it a short war!

AWFUL DISASTER AT SEA.—The Swedish sloop of war Charles Krona, from Havana for Sweden, was upset in a squall off Matanzas on the 3d instant, and immediately sunk, carrying down to a watery grave one hundred and fifteen souls! Seventeen of the crew managed to keep floating to spars, &c., and were afterwards picked up by the barque Swan, and carried into Philadelphia. The only officer saved was Lieut. A. M. Thersmeden. Lieutenants Snevin, Bilt and Beyerstrobe are lost.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTEREY—Sept. 19th, 1846.

Arrived 15th, U. S. Frigate Congress, from San Pedro, commander Stockton. French whale ship Narwal, of Havre, from north west coast, G. Radon, master, 2300 bbls oil. 17, Ship Brooklyn, of N. Y., from Bodega, with a cargo of lumber for the Sandwich Islands, Richardson, master.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, R. F. Stockton, Commodore and Commander-in Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States, in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California, do by authority of the President and Congress of the United States, of North America, hereby declare all the Ports, Harbors, Bays, Outlets and Inlets on the west coast of Mexico south of San Diego to be in a state of vigorous blockade; which will be made absolute except against armed vessels of neutral nations

All neutral merchant vessels found in any of the Bays and Harbors, on said coast, on the arrival of the blockading force, will be allowed twenty days to leave.

Given under my hand, on this nineteenth day of August, Anno Domino, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, at the Government House, in the Ciudad de los Angeles, the Capital of California. R. F. STOCKTON.

Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California.

6 3t

CIRCULAR.—You are hereby advised that war exists between the United States of North America and Mexico, and are cautioned to guard against an attack from Mexican privateers, and all vessels under the Mexican Flag.

The Territory of California has been taken possession of by the forces under my command, and now belongs to the United States, and you will find safe anchorage and protection in the harbor of San Francisco during any season of the year. R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.

6 3t U. S Frigate Congress.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A cream colored horse, white forehead, and the initials J. G., branded. The finder will receive four dollars for the delivery of the same, at Mr. J. Gilroy's, or to Mr. Green in Monterey. 6 1t*

PREMIO DE CIEN PESOS.—El tal premio se pagará a cualffuiere persona que encuentra y traiga al Puerto de Monterey dos desertores de la marina de los Estados Unidos. llamados CARLOS HARRINIS, y GUILLERMO RUSHER, ó cincuenta pesos por cada uno.

Descripcion—Harrinis, tendra como viente años de edad, pelo obscuro, ojos claros, 5 pies y 7 pulgados de alto, la casa algo trigueño. Rusher tiene cerca de veinte y cinco años de edad, pelo negro, ojos prietos, 5 pies y 6 pulgados de alto, muy marcado de viruelas.

6 3t GUILLERMO MERVINE.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Any person who shall apprehend, and bring into the town of Monterey, WM. PARKS, a deserter from the service of the United States, will be paid the above reward of fifty dollars. He is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, light coarse hair, which stands out from the head, ordinarily keeps his lips parted, blue eyes, white eye-brows, round shoulders, tone of voice rather feeble.

WM. MERVINE,

3 4t Commander U. S. forces in Monterey.

NOTICE. The subscriber offers his services to the public, as a general translator of all languages spoken and written in California. Office at his house in Monterey.

1 tf W. E. P. HARTNELL.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846. No. 1.

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Correspondence of the Californian.

ELECTION.—*San Francisco District.*—Held at Yerba Buena, Sept. 15th, 1846, for Municipal Officers. All the voters of the District assembled at Yerba Buena agreeable to proclamation; Washington A. Bartlett, Esq., as Alcalde, under John B. Montgomery, Esq., commanding Northern District of Upper California, presided at the election. Previous to the opening of the polls, the people were requested to nominate and elect four gentlemen as inspectors of the election. Don Francisco de Haro, Don Francisco Querrero, W. H. Davis, and Frank VVard, Esqs., were elected "*viva voce*," and then duly sworn by the presiding officer. Polls opened at 11 A. M., continued until 2 P. M.; whole number of votes polled were 96, and the following is the result.

For 1st Alcalde.

Washington A. Bartlett, received	66
Robert T. Ridley, "	29
Nathan Spear, "	1

For 2nd Alcalde.

Don José de Jesus Noé, received	63
Don Francisco de Haro,	24
Scattering,	9

Treasurer.

John Rose, received	67
Francis Hoen, "	20
Scattering,	3

Collector.

Pedro T. Sherreback,	86
J. Cooper,	2

After the Poll was announced, the Inspectors, in making up their returns to the Commander of the District, addressed a letter to him, stating that Mr. Bartlett had received the popular votes of the District, to be continued in the office, at least for the present, and in case there was any difficulty in his remaining in the performance of those duties, the office of Civil Magistrate for the District, was still vacant, and requested that it be provided for by the Commander of the District.

WALLAWALLA INVASION.—No certain accounts as yet, (Sept. 16, P. M.) as to the force of the Wallawalla Indians, in the Sacramento Valley. All the available forces have moved up the Valley to support and strengthen Fort Helvetia. No act of hostility has as yet been committed by them.

RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER CHARGE OF PURSER JAMES H. WATMOUGH, FROM THE CALIFORNIA MOUNTAINS.

This company of 40 men, reached San José on the 14th, after a fatiguing campaign of two weeks, into the Indian country, they have recaptured over 100 horses, and killed and wounded several Indians, in the various skirmishes at the Indian camps. Mr. Watmough led his men many leagues beyond the point of any previous campaign.

BALL AT THE YERBA BUENA.—A grand Ball was given at the large saloon, at the residence of Wm. A. Leidersdorff, Esq., by the U. S. Officers and citizens of that place, on the 8th inst. Upwards of 100 Californian and American ladies were present, with a large number of gentlemen; the utmost hilarity and unanimity of sentiment prevailed. The dancing was very spirited, and kept up until the rising sun rendered candle light useless. This was the first general gathering of ladies and gentlemen since the hoisting of the American Flag. Such agreeable re-unions, go far to sustain the Government, and dissipate prejudices. May they often be repeated.

ANOTHER GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT YERBA BUENA.—Captain Simmons of the American whale ship Magnolia, was to have given a nautical fete on board his ship on the evening of the 18th, 150 family invitations given in Yerba Buena, and around the Bay. San Francisco takes the lead in these matters, and shows a capital spirit.

Yours, O. P. Q.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.—The last New York Mirror contains a long and interesting extract from the forthcoming work of General Waddy Thompson, on Mexico. His opportunities of information, while our Minister to that country, and his ability, both entitle his opinions to great respect; and we are therefore glad to find that he expresses his conviction that Great Britain, so far from desiring a war between Mexico and the United States, is deeply interested in the preservation of peace between the two countries. After stating that the popular impression that English influence is in the ascendant in Mexico, is entirely erroneous, and that, so far from this being the fact, the general feelings of the Mexicans towards the English is unfriendly, he adds:

"The British Government keeps two officers, or agents, in Mexico, with high salaries, to attend to this [the mining] interest alone. It is with the money thus derived that the English establishments on this continent and in the West Indies are supported.

"The amount of the specie annually obtained from Mexico is more than half as great as that which is kept at one time in the Bank of England. The stoppage of this supply would very much derange the whole, momentary system of England; on this account, it is to be apprehended that in the event of a war between the United States and Mexico, that England would very soon be involved in it. If the coast of Mexico should be blockaded, England will demand that the line of steam-packets to Vera Cruz should be exempted from its operations. These packets, although commercial vessels, possess a sort of quasi-government character. This, of course, our government could not concede; and the interruption of the regular supply of the precious metals from Mexico would be most disastrously felt in England. Knowing all this, I was well satisfied that all that we have heard about England stimulating Mexico to declare war against this country was ridiculously absurd. Such a war would injure England more than either of the belligerents. All her interests are opposed to it, unless, indeed, she intended to participate in that war. I have the best reasons for saying, that there is no other power in the world with which England would not prefer to engage in a war; not that she fears us, for England fears no nation, nor combination of nations, as all her history proves; but such a war would be, more than any other, disastrous to her commercial, manufacturing, and all other industrial pursuits.

"England has no single motive for a war with us. It is not of this country that she is jealous, but of the Northern despotism of Europe, and mainly of Russia, and has been so since the seizure of the fortress of Aczaco, in 1788."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Legislature of Michigan has passed a law abolishing the death penalty in all cases. There is at length a city of refuge for murderers—and we have no doubt it will be well filled.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846.

The U. S. Frigate Congress, bearing the broad penant of Commodore Stockton, sailed from here on Thursday last for San Francisco. The Savannah preceeded her on Tuesday, for the same port. These two noble ships, and the Portsmouth, will give that splendid bay quite a warlike aspect.

San Francisco will yet be the most important port in California. It has in itself advantages which no other port can rival. The navies of the whole world can float securely in its sheltered waters, and then the valleys which stretch away from its strand and clothed with perpetual verdure, and the streams which roll into it are never dry. These advantages will in due time exhibit themselves in their full luxuriant force. They are now pretty well understood in the United States and this is the season the great tide of emigration sets there. Still Monterey will largely increase in its present population and business. It has the lead as a commercial emporium and will probably keep it for some time. Its course is onward, its days of disorder and difficulty are passed.

The military forces in Monterey are now under the command of Lt. Maddox, of the marine corps, who has been active in carrying out the measures of Commodore Stockton. Indeed the whole marine corps have rendered essential service in the Californian campaign. They are comparatively a small body, but then efficiency should not be overshadowed by larger operations. It is not the cloud whose folds extends the widest that carries the most thunder in its bosom.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.—The N. O. Picayune says—It is fully understood that the Mexicans have been sustained in their hostility to the U. States by foreigners." We do not know whether, in this remark, the Picayune has reference to individuals or to foreign governments—we presume, the former. We are not without strong suspicion, however, that the remark is equally applicable to the latter. To the weakness and the distracted condition of Mexico, we had supposed there would be found a strong guarantee of peace between that country and the U. States, whatever might be her estimate of the wrongs which she has suffered at our hands—an estimate, however, which is certainly very greatly exaggerated by the false medium through which she views the policy of our government. We can scarcely believe, however tempting the prospect of an easy victory over our little army on the frontier, that she would be guilty, even to achieve that honor for her disparged arms, of provoking a contest single handed with the U. States, unless she had received some intimations that in the conflict she would be cheered by the sympathy and support of other powers. We hope that in this apprehension we may be mistaken; but we have strong fears that "Texas and Oregon," the war-cry of a party in 1844, may soon become a national watchword. We respectfully submit whether, under such circumstances, the NATIONAL DEFENCE ought not to be regarded by Congress an object of greater importance even than the tariff itself—the revenue derived from which will scarcely admit of reduction even if we have *only* a Mexican war, and the proposed change which will be of the smallest possible consequence, should we be unfortunately throwyn into collision at the same time with Great Britain.

BEATING THE YANKEES.—A quantity of beeswax received from Virginia, says the N. York Journal of Commerce, was examined by a broker who found embedded in some of the cakes pieces of iron ore weighing one and two pounds each. But what surprised him more was to find a number of cakes which, though much resembling wax, yet proved to be pure corn meal. On being immersed in warm water, the apparent wax became an Indian pudding, apparently consisting of nothing but meal.

NEGATIVE POPULARITY.—All honor to the man who wrote the following. The article speaks our sentiments exactly:—One of the most pernicious yet common practices in party movements, is that of selecting men of *negative popularity* for important and responsible offices, in lead of those who are characterized by their manly independence and manly decision of character. This result is generally affected in this way:—Men who are possessed of decision of character, and sufficient independence to form and express opinions of their own, as a matter of necessity, frequently come in collision with other opinions of different interests. These collisions at times occasion personal ill feeling. When therefore such a man is presented for office, there are not wanting those who will cry out, "Oh! it won't do to take *him*, for he is *unpopular!*". "He can't be elected." All must therefore cast about for some man who is popular, and in nine cases out of ten, this *popular* man will be some miserable timid-eater who has crept cautiously through the world without any opinion of his own—who has always been careful to speak with bated breath and whispers—who has so adjusted every step as never to jostle his neighbor or tread upon his toes—who has been all things to all men, like the shipwrecked sailor, this moment praying fervently to the Lord, and the next to the Devil, on the ground that he did not know into whose hands he was about to fall. Such is generally the character of your "negatively popular" men. Now it must be obvious to the most indifferent observer, that no reliance can be placed upon such men in case of emergency. When in office they will pursue the same skulking course which has characterized them through life. They are governed by no fixed principles, but act from the expediency of the present moment, and though they may obtain the votes of many on the ground that no one has any thing against them, yet they command the respect and confidence of no one. Every body respects manliness and independence even in an open enemy, while double dealing, doughfacedness, vascillation, and insincerity are universally reprobated wherever found. Yet while all admit the correctness of these views as a general principle, many act in direct violation of them. This is wholly wrong and unjust. It is to our independent men that we are to look in times of trial for the support and defence of correct principles. They are the men who in turn should be supported. In times of trial, in days of adversity, your "negatively popular" man is oblivious; you get no opinions, no distinct, no effective action from him at such times. It is only after the storm is over, after the battle is won, that he is valiant and bold. In the sunshine, in times of prosperity, and, when his aid is not wanted, he is zealous, heroic and courageous; in times of difficulty and danger, he is—*non est inventus*.

True policy, as well as impartial justice, then, would seem to dictate, that, in the selection of men to fill important offices, private feelings, personal dislikes, and individual interests, should be laid aside, and strong men, of character, firmness and fixedness of purpose and will, be made popular. One such popular man is worth scores and hundreds of men of mere "negative popularity."

THE KENTUCKY GIANT.—It appears that there really is a giant, the keeper of a public house on the bank of the Ohio, who is a sort of a human mastadom, (without the humbug). A clerical correspondent of the Christain Watchman lately paid him a visit, and says that he is a perfect wonder in human shape, walking like an elephant, and looking like a man from another world. He measures eight feet and six inches in height. In gazing at this, says his clerical visiter, "we felt an awe greater than that produced by the presence of a king, and a kind of shrinking away into our littleness. It reminded us of the report of the spies sent by Moses from the wilderness of Paren, to search out the land of Canaan, who said on return—"We saw the giants, the sons of Anak there, and we were in our own sight as grass-hoppers, and so we were in their sight."

LAWYERS.—There are nine hundred and fify-five Lawyers in the city of New York. Heaven help the Gothomites.

DISCOVERY OF THE RUINS OF A SPANISH FORT.—M. J. H. Singleton, in a letter to the Tallahassee Sentinel, mentions the discovery of the ruins of an old Spanish fort in a forest some forty miles from Tampa Bay. Most of the relics, such as pieces of cannon, swords, muskets, &c. were much decayed from rust.

A Gigantic Project has been brouched in Paris, being a cast iron tunnel, beneath the sea, to extend from Calais to Dover, twenty-one miles. Such an enteprrise at first sight appears visionary, but the experience of the last thirty years goes to prove the immense power of human skill to such an extent that nothing in the arts now seems to be impossible. *Exchange Paper.*

CUAL ES EL OBJETO DEL CASTIGO.—Ciertamente el objeto del castigo es para reformar y no para destruir y en mi humilde opinion la prision solitario es el mas abhorrente al amino del hombre.

El hombre se puede castigar con privaciones con degradacion, ó con labor duro, pero no se debe de tocar el animo, porque esta una vez desordenado no está en el poder del hombre el restaurarlo. Mi opinion es y lo digo con todo humildada que aquello prision en donde los encarceladosestán enseñados a trabajar en algun ramo de oficio de tantos que hay es la prision que mejor corresponde a los propositos del castigo; en donde se impongan a los encarcelador a ver el trabajo como una relaxacion de su prision ó castigo y en lo cual se preparan a ser unas mienbros, utiles de la sociedad el dia que reganan su libertad.

CONSEJOS DE UN PAISANO.—Amigos vosotros quienes por muchos años no han tenido otro modo de pasa los dias de la vida si han buscado otra ocupacion que el de andar en un caballo galan y agenos, y de tumbar la reza de tu proximo para qui tarle el cuero para comprar unas calzoneras con botona dura de plata, para relucir en un fandango ó para postar dies pesos (mal havidos) en el monte, ya es tiempo de es tender la vista y de buscar una ocupacion honesta, vean dos amigos tuyos en la carcel sentenciados por un año a obras publicas (y cuantos de ustedes no estarán en la misma si no se cambean de estilo) por haverse querido mantener sus vicios y su indolencia con los bienes agenos, acuerdanse les digo cuando van a lasar una rez ó un caballo ageno tengan presente la desgracia de esos infelices y sotten la rista en el momento, porqué han de sabar que los arboles y las montes tienen ordos, y las autoridades estan determinados a castigar con rigór esta clase de crimenes, y acabar con tales abusos. Las justices ya no se compren ni las sentencias se venlan ni se revokan. La California está todavia en su infancia y hay una infinidad de maneras para buscar la mantencion de la vida con honestidad.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTEREY—Sept. 26th, 1846.

Arr. 22d, Hawanian brig Keone Ana, fm St. Barbara, trading on the coast. Capt. Jeupas. 22d, American barque Moscow, Capt. Phelps, trading on the coast. Cleared, 20th, U. S Store Ship Erie, Capt. Turner, for Panama. 21st, Ship Brooklyn, for Honolulu. 22d, U. S. Frigate Savannah, for San Francisco. 24th. U. S. Frigate Congress for San Francisco. 24th, barque Moscow, for San Francisco. 24th, French ship Narwal, on a cruise.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Sept. 14th, 1846.

Arrived 2d, Am. barque Caroline, Halsey, 760 bbls. 14 mos. and ashalf out, from north-west coast. 9th, arrived Am. ship Roman, Shockley, 2600 bbls. 16 mos., 1300 this season, north-west. Am. ship Benj. Rush, T. H. Smith, 1800 bbls. 11 mos. 750 this season. Am. ship Magnolia, Simmons, 1700 bbls. 14 mos. 700 this season, also, cargo of Merchandise, Am. manufacture, valued at $6000 home prices. Am. ship Parachute, Duvall, 1700 bbls. 12 mos., 1600 this season, 18,000 lbs. bone. Am. ship Maguet, Vilbur, 1000 bbls. 12 mos. out, 800 this season, 9,000 lbs bone. 10th, Am. ship Edward, Barker, 1200 bbls. 13 mos. 920 this season, 10.000 lbs. bone. 12th, cleared ships Cabinet, Bottene; Stonington, Hamley; Tuscott, Mallery, on a cruise. 13th, arrived Hawanian barque Don Quixot, Paty, merchandize, from Monterey and the coast. 14th, cleared Am. ship Elizabeth, Hall, on a cruise. Bremen ship Europa, and Am. barque Caroline, are putting in a new foremast each.

MUNICIPAL REGULATION

Magistrate's Office, Monterey, Sept. 24th, 1846.

By order of the Governor General of California, the regulation of the sale of liquors has been referred to the Municipal authorities.

All shop keepers are requested to take out a license between this and the first of October. For this license they will be required to pay as formerly one dollar per month.

All those who wish to sell lignor will be required to pay two per month, and enter into bonds of two hundred dollars to keep an orderly house.

Any person who shall directly or indirectly without having taken out the above license will be liable to a fine of twenty dollars for the first offence, and for the second, fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate.

7 1t WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

REGULACION MUNICIPAL,

Oficina de Magistrados, Monterey, Sept. 24th, 1846.

Por orden del Gobernador General de California los regulaciones de la venta de licores se han transferido a las Autoridades Municipales.

Es requerido que todo dueño de Tienda saca una licencia entre este dia y el dia primero de Octubre proximo. Para este licencia se pagara como anterior mente, un peso cada uno.

Todos aquellos que quieren vender licores pagaran dos pesos mensales, y pondran una fianza de la cantidad de dos cientos pesos por el buen orden de su casa.

Cualquiare persona que directamente ó indirectamente vende licores sin haver sacado la licencia como arriva espresado sera amenable a una multa de veinte pesos por la ofensa primera y por la segunda, multa y prision a discrecion del Magistrado principal. WALTER COLTON,

7 1t Primero Magistrado.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,

Monterey, Sept. 25th 1846.

All persons purchasing foreign spirits for sale or use in this town or jurisdiction, will pay a municipal duty of six dollars for eighteen gallons, and for wine, sweet liquors, porter and ale, half that duty.

For Aguardiante of this country, three dollars for eighteen gallons, for California wine half that duty.

Any of the above introduced into this town or jurisdiction, contrary to this decree will be forfeited, one half to the informant, the other to the municipal fund.

7 3t WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,

Monterey 25 de Sept. de 1846.

Todas las personas que compren aguardientes estrangeres para vender ó para su uso, en esta poblacion ó jurisdiccion pagarán un derecho municipal de seis pesos por cada diez y ocho galones; el vino los licores y la cerveza pagarán la mitad de este derecho. El aguardiente del pais pagará tres pesos por cada diez y ocho galones; y el vino de California la mitad de este derecho.

Todo licor que se introduzca en esta poblacion ó Jurisdiccion contrario á este decreto se confiscará, la mitad para el denunciante y la otra para los fondos municipales.

7 3t WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situted on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE.

SACRAMENTO, U. C, Sept. 19th, 1846.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the first number of the Californian you speak of the fine prospects of this land, & recommend an early organization of a collonial (territorial you mean) government, and the adoption of a constitution, "wisely adopted to the condition of the country," which you invite the aid of all patriotic citizens in bringing about. The perusal of this, together with a communication in your third number, over the signature of "A Citizen," has induced me to offer some remarks in reference to the recent attempt at law making, by those at present in power, though the liberty I shall take in criticising the acts and edicts of our military magistrates, may occasion my being court-martialed for sedition.

I shall speak at present only in reference to two acts, the one suppressing tipling houses, and the other that of Sunday amusements. I entirely coincide with the views of "A Citizen" on the former subject; and besides, recalling your notice to the effect of such laws in the States, I would point the attention of your law makers to the history of your neighboring territory, Oregon, on this exciting supject, where similar results, from similar causes, are at present transpiring. The people of that country have from the start, boasted of their utmost entire freedom, from this poisinous curse, Alcohol; and this too effected through the agency of public opinion only, nearly all persons giving their sanction and support to the cause. But last year the legislature happened unfortunately, in this case at least, to have some members in its body, originally from the land of blue laws and presbyterian domination, who not content with seeing men voluntarily doing such good deeds, were for placing a penalty over them, in order to spur up any who should choose to slacken their energies in the cause, or quit the ranks of temperance. A law was according passed, making it criminal to import, manufacture, sell, or even give, ardent spirits. This law, as all men of any judgment forsaw, had just the effect of all preceding similar ones, that of stirring up an opposition and making matters worse than before. The liberal minded and independent friends of temperance grew lukewarm in its support, and the consequence was, the erection of several distilleries soon after the passage of the law, where but one on a small scale existed before. The magistrates were powerless to enforce the act, because aware they should not have the well wishes and support of the community in their favor.

The suppression of amusements on the sabbath, is an innovation upon the rights and customs of the inhabitants, of even a more objectionable nature than the passage of the spirit act. Do either of them agree with Com. Sloat's conciliatary proclomation? wherein he says that no interference in their rights, religion, &c., shall take place; but yet a law is immediately passed, forcing them into a strict observance of the sabbath, (according to the creed of some,) and the disuse of ardent spirits. Does this look like conciliation or a permission of republican freedom? to commence in the very start in suppressing innocent amusements, (for even fandangos are included) on this day, and those too, customs which have existed among the people from time immemorial, are sanctioned by their preists, and are considered in fact, almost a part of their religion. I am informed that these acts are not only objectionable to the natives, but also to the American portion of the population. Things have rather too much the appearance of saddling the country with yankee laws, which are not at all suitable to this latitude. The people of the southern portion of this continent are not yet sufficiently prepared to imbibe all the new fangled notions, of our northern brethren, in government, morals and religion, but hope in time to become sufficiently moralized and enlightened to appreciate and practice them.

Massachusetts has lately passed an act, making it $1,000 fine to run a horse race, but it will take some years for that law to travel to this portion of the Union.

Admitting however the entire loyalty and correctness, in the abstract, of their promulgations from head quarters; do they, comport with good policy to thus force at once, such changes in old established customs of the inhabitants, and those too, in matters which are practised and even sanctioned by law in many portions of our republic where it should be expected that the people are better prepared to correct such errors if errors they be) than in the semi-civilized portion of the world. AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States, in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California, do by authority of the President and Congress of the United States, of North America, hereby declare all the Ports, Harbors, Bays, Outlets and Inlets on the west coast of Mexico south of San Diego to be in a state of vigorous blockade; which will be made absolute except against armed vessels of neutral nations

All neutral merchant vessels found in any of the Bays and Harbors, on said coast, on the arrival of the blockading force, will be allowed twenty days to leave.

Given under my hand, on this nineteenth day of August, Anno Domino, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, at the Government House, in the Ciudad de los Angeles, the Capital of California. R. F. STOCKTON.

Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California.

6 3t

CIRCULAR.—You are hereby advised that war exists between the United States of North America and Mexico, and are cautioned to guard against an attack from Mexican privateers, and all vessels under the Mexican Flag.

The Territory of California has been taken possession of by the forces under my command, and now belongs to the United States; and you will find safe anchorage and protection in the harbor of San Francisco during any season of the year. R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.

6 3t U. S Frigate Congress.

PREMIO DE CIEN PESOS.—El tal premio se pagará a cualffuiere persona que encuentra y traiga al Puerto de Monterey dos desertores de la marina de los Estados Unidos, llamados CARLOS HARRINIS, y GUILLERMO RUSHER, ó cincuenta pesos por cada uno.

Descripcion.—Harrinis, tendra como viente años de edad, pelo obscuro, ojos claros, 5 pies y 7 pulgados de alto, la cara algo trigueño. Rusher tiene cerca de veinte y cinco años de edad, pelo negro, ojos prietos, 5 pies y 6 pulgados de alto, muy marcado de viruelas.

6 3t GUILLERMO MERVINE.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Any person who shall apprehend, and bring into the town of Monterey, WM. PARKS, a deserter from the service of the United States, will be paid the above revvard of fifty dollars. He is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, light coarse hair, vvhich stands out from the head, ordinarily keeps his lips parted, blue eyes, vvhite eye-brows, round shoulders, tone of voice rather feeble.

WM. MERVINE,

3 4t Commander U. S. forces in Monterey.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Twenty Dollars Reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of WILLIAM MILLER, on board the U. S. Frigate Savannah, from which ship he is a deserter.

Said Miller is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, and is about 24 years of age. WM. MERVINE, Commanding U. S. Forces

5 3t in Monterey.

NOTICE. The subscriber offers his services to the public, as a general translator of all languages spoken and written in California. Office at his house in Monterey.

4 tf W. E. P. HARTNELL.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1846. No. 8.

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SCENE BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

'Come, ladies—come, gentlemen, we must begin—'tis past eleven, and then there is the ballet to rehearse—the stage must be cleared by one.'

'Mr. Snooks is not arrived yet,' said the call-boy.

'Shameful,' the manager. 'I shall fine him—I don't know what Mr. Snooks thinks of himself; but he makes a practice never to attend.'

The manager was getting into a towering passion.

'Let us begin!' bawled out the prompter; and he took the manuscript.

Here the provoking call boy interposed again.

'A letter from Miss Smiler.'

'An excuse! I thought so!' cried the manager, shaking his head, and reading something about—'severe indisposition, dreadful cold, &c.,' things which it does one's heart pain to think how very shockingly actors and actresses are plagued with.

Well well, Mr. Buffalo (the prompter) must read the part. But where the devil is Mr. Rant? he begins the play.'

'Mr. Rant! Mr Rant!' vociferated the call-boy.

'Where is Mr Rant?'

Where the deuce should he be? Why, leisurely warming himself in the green-room, and complaining to his comrades of the heinous offence of thrusting him in so vile a part. What could the manager mean? He knew well enough it was done on purpose to annoy him, but he would not forget this in a hurry.

My friend, the author, poor fellow, was in a state of agitation, not at all enviable, walking to and fro, and no doubt bestowing a mental malediction on Mr. Snooks, Mr. Rant, and Miss Smiler.

The first scene was mumbled over, *secundem artem*.

'We can't go on the second scene without Mr. Snooks,' said the prompter.

'I shall certainly fine Mr. Snooks,' growled the manager, looking awfully indignant; 'that man gives me more trouble than he is worth. I vow I'm *determined* to fine Mr. Snooks; let him present himself,'

'It is too bad!' murmured the author.

At this moment the reereant, Mr Snooks, arrived, puffing away with amazing self-importance. Mr. Snooks went up to the manager: 'Couldn't possibly come sooner; last night; hem, not well, hem, this morning, hem, got up, hem, you see, hem, labor, hem!'

'Pray Mr Snooks don't mention it,' said the manager, with a most conciliating smile, 'I know your zeal, your anxiety for the discharge of your professional duties. I was sensible that nothing but weighty reasons could keep you away. I was alarmed for the state of your health; but, however, I'm happy, hem, hem!'

Mr Snooks went up to the author, 'Sir, this is a very laborious part.'

'I know it.'

'It requires deep study to make any thing of it.'

'I know it.'

'I'll do all I can, but really—humph!'

'Sir the success of the piece depends entirely upon you. I know that your talents, hem, the public favor, and, hem, and so forth.'

The rehearsal proceeded, Mr Rant passed by with a surly look, the author called him aside. 'My dear Mr Rant, the success of the peice depends entirely upon you.'

'How can that be?' returned the acter with a supercilous smile.

'Why, your talehts, hem, the public favor, hem, &c.

'Well, then, if you think so, what did you mean by giving me such a part? an ungrateful part, shocking!'

'I know it.'

'There's nothing in it.'

'I know it. But then you are the only man that can act such a part. If you choose to put your shoulder to the wheel, hem, of course I don't wish to make odious comparisons, but, hem.'

Miss Rosebud came up, looking not very fresh nor yet much pleased.

'Mr. ———,' said she to the author, 'can I speak a word with you?'

'My dear Miss Rosebud a thousand if you please.'

'You've given me too much sentiment, you'd better leave out some of my long speeches. The fact is that I don't see my way through my part at all.'

'How can you say so? you astonish me!—I am confident you'll make a deep impression! Why, I can assure you, that the success of the piece depends entirely upon you.'

'At all events, you must cut out the long story about female constancy.'

'Well, well, you know better, out with female constancy.'

There was a great hubbub kept up by the performers not actually engaged in rehearsal.

'Order, gentlemen! silence ladies!' cried the manager most lustily. 'I see no use in going on with the rehearsal, if you keep up such a confounded uproar the whole time.'

The confounded uproar became in a short time ten times worse. The manager was exceeding annoyed, but then it happened that Mr Snooks had uttered a joke by chance, and Messrs Rant, Hum, Turpinton; Mesdames Rosebud, Evergreen and Cuckoo were celebrating this event and the manager was too well bred to disturb them.

At this moment Scrogg, one of these unfortunate beings called supernumaries, happened to cross the stage. This was a serious offence and well deserving managerical interference—the manager was wrought up to a proper pitch of fury, and he vented it forthwith on the culprit. 'Scragg!—D—n your insolence! What do you mean by interrupting the rehearsal in this manner!'

'Beg pardon,' said the offender, with trembling accent: 'I was only crossing the stage—didn't mean to—I was-—'

'Silence! none of your impertinence! What business have you to cross the stage when we are rehearsing? The fact is, that you are growing too unruly. The discipline of the establishment requires a very different behavior, humph! Only let me catch you again, that's all, if I don't dismiss you instantly my name is not Starling.'

The managerial vexation occasioned by the facetiousness Mr Snooks, having thus found a fit opportunity to evaporate the rehearsal proceeded with considerable order and regularity.

The author congratulated himself on this dawn of sunshine, but his troubles were far from being at an end. A friend of his came to him with a dismal face, piping hot from the greenroom, where a more inharmonious concert of grumbling was in the process of performance.

'But what is it about, my dear Stanley?'

'Why, they all say it is impossible to get the piece ready by Thursday.'

The author flew to the green room, the intelligence was true.

'The fact is sir,' said Mr. Snooks, with solemn gravity,

'that it will be madness to produce your play in this hurried manner, I don't answer for the consequences.'

'We have only had two rehearsals yet, observed Mr Rant.

'Yes,' quoth Mr Turpinton, and these have been imperfect.'

'You'd better speak to the manager,' said Miss Evergreen; 'there's Miss Smiler absent, and I know nothing about my scenes with her.'

'I'm an old stager,' said Turpinton, 'I say that I'm of the old school. Ah! plays used to be got up in a very different style in those days. Sir, we are bound in duty to be sincere with you.'

'I'm obliged to you all for this zeal and kindness. I'll go and speak to the manager.

The call boy made his appearance, and in a distinct tone of voice, exclaimed—'Ladies, and gentlemen, this play is called to-morrow at ten.'

A prodigious hum of disapprobation greeted this announcement.

'I cannot possibly come to-morrow,' said Snooks; 'I'm going out of town—there's my cousin lying ill at Croydon.'

'At ten?—too early!' screamed Miss Rosebud.

'Why not put it off till Wednesday?' remarked Rant; 'we shall have more time to give proper attention to our parts.'

The author had hastened to the manager. 'My dear Mr. Starling do pray postpone the production of this piece until this day week.'

'Impossible, sir! 'tis in the bills—must not decieve the public.'

'But consider—'

'Upon my word, you are the most impracticable man to deal with. There's no pleasing you—first, you were constantly urging and prosecuting me to hasten the production of your piece, and now you want me to delay it. Really, sir! this is exceedingly—hem!'

'Well, don't de offended, Mr Starling. I only spoke because I'm afraid the actors will not be ready.'

'Good God, sir! you surprise me! What can possibly put that into your head? The actors will take care to know their parts for their own parts for their own sakes! But the fact is, my dear sir, that if you go and listen to all they have to say, you'll never hear the end of it.'

'They are all unanimous in wishing—'

'Pshaw! don't mind them

They were now crossing over the stage to depart. The manager stopped them. 'Gentlemen,' said he half laughing, 'here is Mr Ardent in quite a fright, he's afraid you will not be ready by Thursday, ha! ha! he pays you a poor compliment. Now, Mr. Snooks, I appeal to you, don't you think now, that a little zeal, a little exertion on your part, you will be able to, I know you can, and I know also that you are always ready to subserve the interests of the house. What say you? Don't you think we can bring out the piece on Thursday?'

'Most decidedly,' answered Mr. Snooks.

'Well; if you say so, I'm sure that Mr Rant and Mr Hum and Mr Turpinton will not object.'

'Certainly not,' replied the gentlemen in full chorus.

The fact was that every one of them, even to Turpinton, the curmudgeon of the old school, had changed their opinions with a most astonishing rapidity. The author stared in bewilderment.

'There, Mr Ardent,' said the manager, 'you hear them; why, where the deuce could you get your strange notion You must have been dreaming!'

The author looked alternately at the manager and at the actors, and the manager and the actors looked at him in return—they all seemed surprised. What solution can we find!

'*The author must have been dreaming!*' If he were really so, he was presently drawn from his trance by Miss Rosebud; who rapped him on the shoulder with the rolled up manuscript of her part, 'Mr Ardent, how am I to dress in this part?'

'My dear Miss Rosebud, I leave it to you. Any dress you like.—I'm sure you'll look enchanting in all.'

'Talking of dress,' interposed Mrs. Evergreen, who heard what was going forward, 'I insist on having a new one, for I have no notion of coming on continually with the old fashioned green-silk abomination of a gown. You'd better speak to the manager.'

'I will.'

'And, Mr. Ardent, pray order a pair of top-boots for me,' said Hem.

'And a more becoming wig for me,' quoth Turpinton.

'And a long cloak for me,' demanded Rant.

They made their exit severally, to use the theatrical phrase.

'Well,' asked Ardent anxiously of his friend, 'what is the opinion concerning the fate of my play?'

'Rant,' answered Stanley, 'positively declares that nothing can save it from damnation— he doubts whether it will ever get to the second act.'

'Indeed! very likely—much he knows of dramatic composition.'

Mr Rant had a bad part.

'On the other hand,' resumed Stanley, 'Snooks thinks there is a vast deal of good stuff in the piece—he is very sanguine and he doubts not but will work up in the succeeding representations.'

'I always considered Snooks,' said the author, 'a man of good taste and sound judgment.'

Mr Snooks had an excellent part.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *OCTOBER*, 3 1846.

The decree of the Chief Magistrate and Council of Monterey, against gambling, is not inteded to interfere with innocent amusements. It is against gambling as such; it is against those games of hazard when money or property is staked, which one party must win and the other party lose, and when both play for *gain*. It does not prohibit any kind of play for amusement, but it prohibits the hazzard of money or property in the play.

People may have their fun as much as they please; they may dance until their fiddle strings cry out for repose; they may play their billiards, their cards and all other games of amusements, but the authorities are determined they shall not beggar their wives and children by staking their property in these games. Every good citizen, and every mother in California should support such a law. It is the wife and her helpless children that suffers most, when her husband squanders at the gambling table their means of subsistence. There is not a civilized and christian community on earth, where gambling is countenanced by law. It is regarded in all such communities as a moral plague, as a curse, and is prohibited accordingly.

The Turk, whom we all prone to regard as wanting in sound morals, never gambles; he consider it a crime. It is a crime, and one that has brought more misery on individuals and families, than perhaps any other vice. Hundreds and perhaps some thousands of dollars, even in this little community, have been lost within a week past at the gambling table. Men have come into Monterey in easy circumstances, lost their money, and then pledged their cattle and crops to such an extent, that must produce poverty and suffering in their families for years. That man or woman who would not put down such gambling as this, is dead to virtue and the instincts of humanity.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—*Commodore R. F. Stockton.*—William Richardson, of Sausolito, to be Collector and Superintendant of the Port of San Francisco, relieving Lieut. W. A. Bartlett, who has performed those duties since the 15th of August.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."—The Fort erected here, was some time since christined Fort Stockton; but as we learn the Commodore in an order to the commandant here has directed that it shall be known by the name of Fort Mervine.

We learn by the last courier, that there has been quite a disturbance at the Pueblo below. The more sober portion of the community, it seems, had no participation in the frantic affair. The principle actors in it, are a class of hair-brained fellows, who wanted a row, cost what it might. Having do property of their own to be sacrificed, they are the more reckless in putting in jeopardy that of their neighbours. Every large town has such a class of persons in it, and even that of the Angeles, it seems, is not exempt.

As for any prolonged resistance to the existing laws, there is not the slightest propability of such a result. Had there been any serious determination to resist and maintain an attitude of hostility, it would have shown itself when Gen. Castro was there. If with his army to aid them, resistance was considered inexpedient, what must it be now that these forces have been disbanded. We do not suppose that any one engaged in the affair expects an ultimate triumph; nor do we suppose that he has looked seriously into the consequences to himself.

The intelligence of the disturbance must have reached Commodore Stockton, on Thursday morning, and the Savannah is now probably far on her way to San Pedro, when she will undoubtedly land a force that will march at once to the Angeles. The ring-leaders will be apprehended, and tried under martial law, and may suffer death, so much for an affair that can be of no benefit to any one, and must entail sorrow on many. The people of Monterey are wiser; they know the value of public tranquility, and will not see it broken to gratify a few desperate characters.

The French Corvette Brilliante, commanded by E. du Bouzet, arrived in our bay on Thursday evening. She is last from San Francisco, at which place she arrived in 48 days from Callao, her Captain whom we have met elsewhere, combines the accomplishments of the officer and gentleman, all her officers are an armament to the French service.

The Brilliante has on board M. Morenhant, Esq., consul from His Majesty of France, for Monterey. He has been recognised in his official capacity by the Governor General of California, and is to hoist his consulate flag His good reputation has preceeded him, and he will recieve from the whole community a cordial reception.

A numerous meeting was held at the town of Sonoma, on the 25th day of Sept. A. D. 1846, by a portion of foreigners, who were engaged under the flag of the bear, in revolutionizing California, with the avowed object of establishing a free and efficient, and an independent government.

When the meeting was organized by calling J. B Choles, Esq., to the chair, and appointing John H. Nesh, secretary.

On motion of Dr. Robert Semple, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That three persons be appointed to act as a committee to investigate and gather all the information in their reach, in relation to the action of the bear-flag party, and report at a subsequent meeting.

Resolved, That the committee have the power to call another meeting at such time and place as they may deem it necessary.

Whereupon Dr. Robert Semple, Capt. John Grisby, and John H. Nesh, were unanimously appointed the committee to carry into full effect the said resolutions, on as early a day as practicable.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Californian.

When the meeting, on motion, adjourned *sine die*

A true copy of the minutes. JOHN. H. NESH,
Secretary.

MONTEREY, September 28th, 1846.
For the Californian.

Messrs. Editors:—In the present scarcity of your newspaper correspondents, for your new paper, I am pleased to see one from the Sacramento, and hope he will not relax his endeavors in giving you correspondence. He will see by the Californian of the 26th instant, that the sale of liquor is again allowed, at least in Monterey, where the suspension was only temporary. I can inform him that no orders were ever promulgated from head quarters to suppress the amusements of the inhabitants on the sabbath. On the same principle the seamen of the Russian ships, in San Francisco, may be ordered to stop work on that day. The Governor of California is no sectarian, bound to no party, has no private interest to serve, and in framing laws for the country he now governs, he will be guided by equity, and his notions of honor, of right against wrong. Such will Commodore Stockton be found. Should he find at the different ports, laws made for the time being, that bear unevenly on the citizens, or even disagreeable, he will, when the time permits, repeal them, he has found different sections of the country, governed by men, of different minds and disposition, and yet on the whole, every thing has, I think, met his approbation. Time and a full view of the subject on hand, will permit each local law given, to improve on his own acts. It is true that for a short time, spirits could not be introduced into Oregon as your correspondent observes. Yet I believe it will soon be as common there as here, on this subject I shall not enter. PAISANO.

Proyecto para quitar el robo.—1st. Se formara un padron de toda la jurisdiccion de Monterey divida en casillas en las que espliguen los cabezas de casa, nombres, edades, y familia que tengan que mantener, el terreno que poseen, casa y numero de bienes en el campo, y los que no tengan bienes el oficio ó industria, de que subsisten. 2 Despues de hecho el padron se reunira un dia todas las semanas un jurado para que estecalifique las personas que por sus bienes ó su industria puedan buscar su manutencion con honrades. 3. A los individuos que queden calificados no poder subsistir de la maners que hoy lo hacen se les exigera por la autoridad buscar a quien servir presentando en el termino de un mes un documento de su amo, y de no cumplir, ponerlos a trabajar por el gobierno en prision como vagos.
UN PAISANO.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTEREY—Oct. 3rd, 1846.

Arrived, 1st, French corvette La Brilliante. 2nd, Ship Magnolia, Capt. Simmonds, 1000 whale, 400 sperm oil.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Sept. 28th, 1846.

Arrived Sept. 18th, whale ship America, Nash, n. w., 2700 bbls. oil, 75,000 lbs. bone, 21 mos. out, 1300 this season 18th. Am. whale ship U. States, Stevens, 1500 bbls. 15,000 lbs. bone, 300 this season, 24 mos. out. 18th, H. B. M. Frigate Herald, Capt. Kellet, R. N., on surveying service. 18th, H. B. M. Brig Pandora, Capt Wood, R. N., same service. 24th, French Corvette La Brilliante, 48 ds fm Callao. 24th, French whale ship Ferdinand, of Havre, 27th, U. S. Frigate Savannah, Capt. Mervine. 27th, Brig Maria Teresa, Hawcks, from Cape St. Lucas, cargo panoche. 27th, U. S. Frigate Congress, Capt. Livingston, bearing the broad pendant of Com. R. F. Stockton. 28th, French Transport Leon, 28 days from Sandwich Islands.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Sept. 29th 1846.

Whereas, the laws of the United States prohibit, under severe pains and penalties all gambling, and whereas great misery and distress are occasioned by this vicious practice.

The chief magistrate and counsel of the jurisdiction of Monterey, decree:—

That any money staked at hazard, may be seized wherever found, and converted to the municipal fund.

Any person found gambling shall pay for the first offence a fine of twenty dollars, and the occupant of the premises in which the gambling takes place shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and be held security for the payment of the other fines imposed. For the second offence fine and imprisonment at the discretion of this court.

Any person who shall give information to this court which may lead to the detection and conviction of persons engaged in gambling shall be entitled to one half of the fines imposed by this ordinance.

8 3t WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

ON LEAVING THE UNITED STATES FOR CALIFORNIA.

Your flowers are fair, your fields are green,
Your summer sun hath golden sheen:
Sweet be your sleep, and soft the bed
Where ye may rest your weary head.

Though fair they be, we may not stay,
Fate bids us go—away, away;
Our homes, the tent henceforth must be—
The prairie vast or forest tree.

The wolf may wake our poor repose,
Fear may forbid our eyes to close—

The savage yell assail our ear,
And threaten all we value dear.

Though war and death, or hunger press,
Our pathway thro' the wilderness,
May health and peace, with plenty dwell,
In your green fields—then, fare ye well.

A SCENE IN AN OREGON COURT.—*Clerk.*—Sheriff, call John and James Johnson.

Sheriff.—John and James Johnson! John and James Johnson! John and James Johnson! come into court.

Clerk—Call one at a time.

Sheriff—Come one at a time! Come one at a time! Come one at a time!

Clerk—You've fix'd it. now!

Sheriff—You need'nt come, they've fix'd it without you! You need'nt come, they've fix'd it without you! You need'nt come, they've fix'd it without you!

We left about that time:

'John, how I wish it was as much the fashion to trade wives as it is to trade horses!'

'VVhy so, my dear friend?'

'I'd cheat somebody most shocking afore night!'

THE STOLEN SERMON.—Two gentlemen who had attended a charity sermon, were talking of it afterward in company: 'Didn't you like our parson's sermon very much?' said one. 'Yes,' replied the other, 'it was a good sermon, but he stole it.' This was told the preacher who resented it, and called on the gentleman to retract what he had said. 'I am not,' replied the aggressor, 'very apt to retract my words; but in this instance I will: I said you had stolen the sermon; I perceive I was wrong; for on returning home and referring to the book that I thought it was taken from, I found it there.'

'Dick,' inquired the maid, 'have you been after that salæratus!'

'No, I haint.'

'If you don't go quick, I'll tell your mistress.'

'VVell, tell mistress as soon as you please! I don't know Sally Ratus, and won't go near her—you know well enough I am engaged to Deb.'

HOW TO RAISE THE RIVER.—'Mister, I want to get a half a hogshead of yeast,' said a boatman, the other day, as he walked up to one of our principal brewers.

'VVhat on earth do you intend to do with so much?' asked the brewer in surprise.

'VVhy,' replied the boatman, 'I've heard the women say that your yeast was first rate at making things rise, so I want to pour some into the river, and see if it won't make that rise.'

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore and Commander-in Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California, do by authority of the President and Congress of the United States, of North America, hereby declare all the Ports, Harbors, Bays, Outlets and Inlets on the west coast of Mexico south of San Diego to be in a state of vigorous blockade; which will be made absolute except against armed vessels of neutral nations

All neutral merchant vessels found in any of the Bays and Harbors, on said coast, on the arrival of the blockading force, will be allowed twenty days to leave.

Given under my hand, on this nineteenth day of August, Anno Domino, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, at the Government House, in the Ciudad de los Angeles, the Capital of California. R. F. STOCKTON.

Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California.

6 3t

CIRCULAR.—You are hereby advised that war exists between the United States of North America and Mexico, and are cautioned to guard against an attack from Mexican privateers, and all vessels under the Mexican Flag.

The Territory of California has been taken possession of by the forces under my command, and now belongs to the United States, and you will find safe anchorage and protection in the harbor of San Francisco during any season of the year. R. F. STOCKTON, Commodore, &c.

6 3t U. S Frigate Congress.

PREMIO DE CIEN PESOS.—El tal premio se pagará a cualfiuiere persona que encucatra y traiga al Puerto de Monterey dos desertores de la marina de los Estados Unidos. llamados CARLOS HARRINIS, y GUILLERMO RUSHER, ó cincuenta pesos por cada uno.

Descripcion.—Harrinis, tendra omo viente años de edad, pelo obscuro, ojos claros, 5 pies y 7 pulgados de alto, la casa algo trigueño. Rusher tiene cerca de veinte y cinco años de edad, pelo negro, ojos prietos, 5 pies y 6 pulgados de alto, muy marcado de viruelas.

6 3t GUILLERMO MERVINE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

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MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, }
Monterey, Sept. 25th, 1846. }

All persons purchasing foreign spirits for sale or use in this town or jurisdiction, will pay a municipal duty of six dollars for eighteen gallons, and for wine, sweet liquors, porter and ale, half that duty.

For Aguardiante of this country, three dollars for eighteen gallons, for California wine half that duty.

Any of the above introduced into this town or jurisdiction, contrary to this decree will be forfeited, one half to the informant, the other to the municipal fund.

7 3t WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ, }
Monterey 25 de Sept. de 1846. }

Todas las personas que compren aguardientes estrangeros para vender ó para su uso, en esta publicacion ó jurisdiccion pagarán un derecho municipal de seis pesos por cada diez y ocho galones; el vino los licores y la cerveza pagarán la mitad de este derecho. El aguardiente del pais pagara tres pesos por cada diez y ocho galones, y el vino de California la mitad de este derecho.

Todo licor que se introduzca en esta poblacion ó jurisdiccion contrario á este decreto se confiscará, la mitad para el denunciante y la otra para los fondos municipales.

7 3t WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1846. No. 9.

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From the Friend of India, Feb. 26.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WAR IN INDIA.—A fourth battle has been fought with the Seikhs on the British territories, more disastrous to them, and more triumphant on our part than any of our preceeding engagements.

On the morning of the 10th Feb., the troops were under arms at an early hour, and the action began by a heavy cannonade from our great guns and mortars, which was replied to by the Seikhs with the utmost resolution. All the ammunition of the mortars is stated to have been expended in two hours; and then the Seikhs manned their works, and our troops advanced to attack them at the point of the bayonet. It will not escape remark that throughout this war, we have unfortunately been weakest; the enemy strongest in artillery; that our casualties have been chiefly occasioned by the superiority of the enemy's guns, and that our triumph have been achieved by the bayonet, and the unflinching courage with which it was wielded. On the present occasion it was found that the entrenchments of the Seikhs had been conducted with the highest military skill, under the direction, it is supposed, of a Spanish officer, Col. de Alcantara. During the whole of our career in India our troops have seldom, if ever, been called to storm works so formidable, and defended by such determined valor. A deep ditch in front effectually prevented the advance of Cavalry into the Seikh encampment, and the glory of the day was thus left to the Infantry. While the battle was raging at all points, and the various Brigades were emulating each other in their attempts to storm and enter the enemy's entrenchments, it appears that H. M.'s 53rd approached the weak point of the Seikh encampment, wading ankle deep through the sands of Sutledge, and advanced amidst a tempest of balls with the most admirable steadiness to their object. An attempt was made by the Seikh Cavalry to check their advance, but the steady front they exhibited induced the enemy to retire, when they continued their march. The Seikhs, seeing a British force thus established between their main army and their reserve and pressed at the same time by our divisions in front, were seized with a panic, abandoned their works and made for the river, the bridge over which had been rendered unserviceable by our guns. Then commenced a scene of carnage such as no field in India has presented since the battle of Panipat. Our Infantry exhausted their ammunition on the enemy, and our field pieces then took up and completed the work of destruction. The Seikhs fell like stalks of wheat under the stroke of a sickle. The entrenchments were filled with heaps of slain, and the Sutledge was choked with the dead and dying. At the lowest computation, ten thousand of the enemy perished in this terrific slaughter. The route was complete. The whole of their encampment, with their standards, guns, ammunition, and provisions fell into our hands. Our own loss, though not be compared with that we sustained at the less auspicious battle of Ferozeshuhr, had also been very severe. The number of officers killed is said to have amounted to fifteen, among whom are Sir Robert Dick and Col. Taylor of H. M. 29th, and the officers wounded are stated at twenty-five; but the exact number cannot be ascertained till the despatches are published. The number of rank and file and non-commissioned officers killed and wounded is by some given at only five hundred, while others swell it to two thousand.

NAVAL COURTESIES.—A letter from an officer on board the U. S. Frigate Constitution, when in the Pacific, relates the following pleasing incident, which occurred when the Constitution was about ten days from Macao, on her way to Manilla, and found herself near a fleet of six British vessels, becalmed:

"A few light cat's-paw fanned us along until we were within two miles of them, and then the wind left us. We were all thus becalmed in sight of each other. We made them out be a large line of battle ship, two frigates, one brig, and two steamers; their nation as yet unknown, as there was no wind to throw out their ensigns. Presently one of the steamers began firing up, and shortly afterward bore down for us. We were just exercising our crew at general quarters—always keeping up our discipline, when she came within hail. From her we learnt that the vessels composed the East India squadron of H. B. M., under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochran, K. C. B.; that they had been seven months down among the islands, and the whole squadron were short of bread, 'grog,' water and other necessaries, and they desired to know if we could furnish them with the stores required to last them one week. We of course complied. No sooner asked than done. No sailor ever stops to count the buscuit in his locker when he sees a hungry customer. Then a lively scene occurred, gratifying, I assure you, on both sides. Our guns had to be secured, and, indeed, we must have presented rather a hostile appearance to Mr. Bull; in fact, one of the officers good humoredly observed, he 'thought we were going to blow him out of the water.' We turned to with light hearts, and broke out the provisions and sent them on board, while we entertained the officers in very gallant style—in fact, doing the clean and genteel thing by them. I don't recollect ever spending a more pleasant time than I did the two short hours they were with us; and when they left, it was like parting with friends of long standing. One good fellow gave, as he was about leaving: "The good Old Ironsides—always the *first* to *prepare* for her friends or foes; and her gentlemanly officers the *first* to *treat* them accordingly." A light breeze shortly afterwards sprung up—night closed in—the wind freshened—we cracked on studden-sails, both sides, slow and aloft, and the next day the high mountains of Luzon were plainly in view."

GREAT BRITAIN & THE UNITED STATES.—That the Oregon Boundary will be settled without bloodshed, seems now morally certain. The remarkable language of the British Premier, regretting that Mr. Pakenham had not transmitted Mr. Polk's offer to compromise on the 49th degree to his Government, and plainly stating that, if not accepted, it might have formed the basis of an offer in turn to the United States, with the concurring observation of Lord John Russell, the leader of the Opposition, manifest the united and anxious desire of the whole British Nation to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. A slight jar will doubtless be occasioned by the receipt of Mr. Buchanan's refusal to arbitrate in any way, but this cannot overrule the general anxiety for peace. Unless our Government rise in its demands as the British Ministry make new efforts to satisfy them, we shall have the Oregon difference settled right speedily, and on terms which ought to give universal satisfaction. Unless madness rules the Councils of our Executive, the favorable opportunity will be embraced and a Treaty consummated which will not leave a cloud of European hostility on our horizon.—*N. Y Tribune.*

WELLERISM.—Don't be in a hurry as the shark said ven the man was swimming away from him.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *OCTOBER*, 10 1846.

THE DISTURBANCE.—We have no further intelligence from the Pueblo below except what reaches us in the shape of rumor, and that is that the insurgents were entirely after plunder, that no man, of substance was among them, but on the contrary guarded his property from their lawless violence, with the utmost care The foreigners it is stated are the greatest sufferers, but to what extent is not known.

The forces of the Savannah are there by this time, and Commodore Stockton must be very near there in the Congress. We do not credit the report that Mr. Howard's vessel has been taken, she could have slipped her cables if necessary and gone to sea. We presume the whole affair has been very much exaggerated, but not quite so much as the bloody rumor about the. Walläwulla Indians, who have since dwindled down to forty, on a peaceful trading expedition!

EMIGRATION.— We have received a letter from the Sacramento which states that emigrants from the U. States are constantly arriving. Their numbers may be guessed from the fact that they have with them one hundred and seventy five wagons. They preferred coming to California, than going to Oregon, notwithstanding the utmost efforts were made to turn them off in that direction. California is now the cry, and ten will come next year, where one came this; a high destiny awaits this country.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—This is to be the language of California. The vast tide of emigration from the United States, will inevitably make it so. It becomes therefore every parent to have his children taught this language, and to have it taught them early. They will acquire it with facility when young and with difficulty when they have grown up. Several parents have already applied for an English teacher, and several gentlemen are now taking lessons of one, who is in Monterey, who is competent to the business of instruction. This teacher can be retained by a timely effort in the community, and will be lost unless that effort shall be made No parent should let his child grow up in ignorance, it is a reflection on him, and an inevitable misfortune to the child.

THE MORMONS.—There has been, it seems, an irreconcilable split among the Mormons at San Francisco. The little volcano has been rumbling for some time, and has at last broke forth in flame. Where the fault lies, we pretend not to say—probably as in most quarrels, on both sides. The result of this explosion will be to throw them into different parts of California. In this dissevered state they will undoubtedly do more good than a distinct community. They have habits of industry that can make them extensively useful. They are a plain, laborious, frugal people, and little deserve the approbum which may be cast upon them.

HORSE STEALING.—The Indians crept upon Carmel last Tuesday night, and stole some fifteen or twenty horses, most of them belonging to Mr. Tooms of this place. The intelligence of the loss was known here on Thursday afternoon, and the following gentlemen started immediately in pursuit:—Messrs. Toomes, Thoms, Dye, Shellinberger, Wigman and Capt. J. de la Torre.

Lieut. Maddox, commanding the military forces here, furnished them very properly, on the emergency of the occasion, with the United States horses. They all went well armed, and took a rout by which they expect to be able to overtake the Indians before they reach the Toolaries When the military posts, which Commodore Stockton contemplates shall have been established, the Indian depredations will be in a great measure prevented.

From the Honolulu Friend.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN WHALE SHIP KONOHASSET.—The Konohassett was formerly a merchant ship belonging to Boston, of 426 tons register. She sailed from Sag Harbor, December 6th, 1845, on her first whaling voyage, at an expense of ship and outfit of $40,000, being insured for $30,000, a part in Boston and the remainder in New York. On the passage out she took no oil, recruited at Lahaina, and left there for the North West Coast 17th May. For an account of the disaster we furnish the following minutes of a journal kept by Captain Worth:

May 24, 1 o'clock in the morning, ship K. under all sail before the wind, going at the rate of 5 knots, struck upon a coral reef which is not down upon any chart, it being full low water was very smooth. When the tide turned, the swell came in, and the ship bilged in two hours. We were obliged to leave the ship in our boats with a little bread and water. At daylight no land in sight. Sun one hour high, we boarded the ship and from the mizzen rigging saw a low sand spit 17 miles distant. We proceeded to the shore and found the cook house and some of the wreck of the Holder Borden, also the well that was dug by Capt. Pell and his men. I immediately concluded what to do if we could get materials to build a boat. One hour after landing we proceeded to the ship and found her on her beam ends. We succeeded in getting her slide boards and some light sails, and returned to the shore in the night. It was very dangerous, being shoal all the way, with the points of the coral out of the water in almost every direction.

May 15. At daylight started for the wreck and got all the pitch from the seams which we could dig out with hatchets, and knives, (in all three quarts). We succeeded also in getting some plank and boards from the bends.

May 26. We got some boards, iron poles and a few nails from the deck and cut away her spars.

May 27. The ship had righted and we got a barrel of pitch, some sheathing and nails from the deck.

May 28. Laid a keel 22 ft 6 in. long, raised stem and stern posts. In building the boat we labored under every inconvenience. We had but one auger that could be of any use, (the rest were too large,) and two axes with a very few other tools. In 18 days we had the fast sailing sloop Konohassett, jr., ready for sea.

We here take leave of Capt. Worth's journal, and insert the following from a communication addressed to us by James S. Horton one of the boat steerers:

We had a vast deal of difficulty in rendering her perfectly tight and sea worthy.

In the language of one of the men cast away in the ship; every bosom throbed, every heart leaped for joy, when we viewed her as she gracefully rode over the waters, every one prayed for the success of her trip. We looked on her as the only chance—the only hope of deliverance from that barren and desolate island.'

After a supply of bread and water had been put aboard, the captain with his mate, cabin boy and four men, bid adieu to their comrades in distress and embarked for the Sandwich Islands.

The Konohassett, jr. is about 8 tons, of a good model, and is a staunch, strong sea boat, taking into consideration the many inconveniences we experienced from the want of proper tools and materials, she reflects credit upon her builders.

After a passage of 42 days, during which time we were obliged to encounter and overcome all kinds of difficulties, hardships and privations, owing to our number (seven) and the small size of our boat, the scanty allowance of bread and water on which we subsisted, we arrived at Honolulu, and here we were able for the first time since we embarked to put on dry clothes.

SOMETHING WANTED —An advertisement in one of the morning papers says: 'Wanted a female who has a knowledge of fitting boots, of a good moral character' We suppose boots of a good moral character are those that have whole soles.

THE MEXICAN WAR.—Now that hostilities have actually begun—that blood has been spilled—that the United States territory has been invaded—that the Mexicans have invested an American army upon our own soil, and the first blow has been stricken by the enemy, we trust to hear no more prating about magnanimity—no more homilies upon the virtue of forbearance towards a vaunting and imbecile foe. There is no problem in mathematics more absolutely demonstrable than the impossibility of having a good understanding with Mexico without having with her a pass at arms. A foray upon her border, a descent upon one of the frontier provinces with inconsiderable advantages, such as the razing of Matamoras or the capture of any small army, will not answer. The occasion requires a substantial and energetic invasion of the richest and most popular districts. National character demands that the scath of battle be felt near the vitals of Mexico.

Insult in every form of language has been heaped upon us. Our public Ministers have been robbed by banditti, in all probability set upon them by Mexican officials. All intercourse was peremptorily suspended between the two countries; and when the United States sent a Plenipotentiary there to renew friendly intercourse, he was refused recognition and packed home with affected courtesy, notwithstanding the mission was got up upon an express understanding between the parties. In all these transactions Mexico has been the assailant, the U. States the sufferer.

It is fully understood that the Mexicans have been sustained in their hostility to the United States by foreigners. So after all it is not quite so magnanimous to be so cool and comfortable under insult as might be supposed, even if our soil were not invaded.—*N. O. Pic.*

Por el Californian.

REFLEXIONES SOBRE EL ESTADO PASADO, PRESENTE Y FUTURO DE LA CALIFORNIA, POR UN PAISANO.

En diferentes epocas durante los ultimos ocho años, el grito popular en este territorio ha sido, "California libre." Ahora ocho años, se hizo en Monterey una bandera independiente, y se señaló el dia y la hora para izarla, habiendo se arriado el pabellon mejicano como en triunfo; mas al ultimo momento, la prudencia afortunadamente dictó, que seria igualmente agradable y mucho mas seguro para los Gefes del pais, el quedarse bajo la bandera mejicana que bajo la nueva.

Hace ya quince años que los Californios comenzaron á gobernarse por si mismos, tomando al principio una parte, y posteriormente todos los asuntos del Departamento en sus manos. Durante este tiempo, los Empleados mejicanos han mandado tambien varias veces; y á cada cambio de Gobierno, al pueblo sele ha dicho, que en adelante reinaria la paz y la abundancia, y que todas sus bendiciones concomitantes seguirian. ¡Cuan frecuentes y cuan dolorosos chascos se han llevado! y los tristes reveses y perdida gradual de propiedades se han atribuido siempre por los de un partido, a los del otro. El autor, sin censuras la benevolencia y patriotismo de los gobernantes mejicanos en este pais para con sus habitantes, demostrará que la destruccion de las propiedades, la decadencia del comercio, la multiplicacion de los crimenes que gradualmente ha tenido lugar en este pais en los ultimos años, bajo el mando de los Californios mismos, se deben atribuir mas bien á su desgracia y á la naturaleza de las circumstancias que les rodearan, que no á su culpa ó á rapacidad por su interes personal.

Cuando el Señor Gobernador Alvarado y el Sor. General Vallejo tomaron el mando en el año de 1837, encontraron el pais sin recursos ni credito; apenas se hallaba un hijo del pais que tuviese idea alguna de los asuntos del Gobierno ni de las rentas del pais; ambas cosas eran para los Californios como un *libro sellado*. El Gobernador Alvarado, como primer acto de su administracion, redujo los derechos maritimos hasta la mitad; pero esta medida, no surtiendo el efecto que el esperaba, de minorar el precio de los efectos estrangeros; volvió á ponerlas, cosas en el estado en que las encontró. Su acto subsecuente fué, el invitar á sus paisanos á que pidiesen ranchos y los cultivasen; la adquision de terrenos antes de su tiempo era cosa de mucho trabajo é incertidumbre. Esta administracion se vió muy pronto sin deudas, y á no haber sido por las disensiones y carencia de uniformidad entre los mandos civil y militar, el pais hubiera mejorado con el cambio. Este estado de cosas y este Gobierno, tuvieron que ceder á un General mejicano y sus tropas; y estos á su vez tuvieron que ceder de nuevo á los Californios. [*se continuará.*]

Por el Californian.

PARA ENFRENAR EL APETITO.—Si cabe algun remedio para evitar la encadenacion de cosas que han de suceder a los hombres y a los comunidades, no creyo que lo haya para prevenir los daños de la epoca del lujo. Esta tiene demasiado atractivo para dar lugar a cualquera otra persuasion; y asi los que nacen en semejantes Eras, se cansan en vano, si quieren contrarestar la fuerza de tan furioso torrente.

Un pueblo acostumbrado a delicadas mesas, blandos lechos ropas finos, modales afeminados, conversaciones amorosos, pasa tiempos frivolos (y a cuantos les doy en la matada) estudios dirigidos a refinar las delicias, y lo restante del lujo no es capaz de oir la voz de los que quieran demostrarle la proxima de su ruina: ha de precipitarse en ella como el rio en el mar. Ni las leyes suntuarias, ni las ideas militares, ni las guerras, ni las conquistas, ni el gemplo de un Magistrado parco, austero, y sobrio, bastan a resarcir el daño que se introdusca insensiblemente. Pero se oira tal ves y seatendera y se escucha con respeto, y se executa con esmero universal todo lo que puede acelerar y completar la ruina total, de la nacion. La invencion de un sorbete, de un peinado, de un vestido, de un baile, se tiene porprueba matematica de los progresos del entendimiento humano.

A esto reducen los mas de los Californios todo el esfuerzo del ingenio racional, a romper todos los vinculos de parenteseo, matrimonio, lealtad amistad y amor de la putria.

Buen recibioniento tendria el que llegára a un joven de dies y ocho años, y le dijera. Amigo ya estás en edad de empesar a ser util a tu patria, quitate esos vestidos (que tal ves no estan pagados) y ponte uno de lana del pais, contentate con un pedaso de pan, vaca, carnero (pero no robados) vete al campo (pero no a robar caballos ni rezes de tu proximo) salta, corre, tira la bara, monta a caballo (en el propio) mata al oso, ejercita tus fuerzas, criate robusto; casate con una mujer, rolliza, y trabajadora!

UN AMIGO DE LOS CALIFORNIOS.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTEREY—Oct. 10th, 1846.

Arrived 7th.—The Peruvian barque Joven Guipuzcoana, from San Francisco. Sailed—6th, Ship Magnolia on a cruise. 7th, French ship Brilliante, for Mazatlan. 9th, Brig Keone Ana for San Francisco.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, }
Monterey, Oct. 5th 1846. }

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

WALTER COLTON,
9 3t Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ, }
Monterey 5 de Oct. de 1846. }

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquiere persona que compra una rez, ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva, sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la sumo de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

9 3t WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

ON LEAVING CALIFORNIA FOR THE UNITED STATES.

I love thee, fair land of the far distant west,
Thy beauties, thy grandeur, thy wildness, I love them,
And friendships have strengthen'd the tie in my breast,
And memory will cherish forever the gem.

I love the rough shores of thy thundering ocean,
And the high curling waves of thy boundless blue sea;
I love thy wild main, when the storm is in motion,
But the home of my father's is dearer to me.

I love thy broad rivers, majestic'ly rolling,
Their bright chrystal waters away to the deep,
And to sit where the foam of thy cataract's pouring,
Like a fiend in its wrath, o'er the rough rocky steep.

I love thy dark forests the storm never withers,
Fit emblems to sprout on the hills of the free;
I love thy stern sky, when the winter storm gathers,
But the home of my childhood is dearer to me.

I love thy high hills, and their deep dark ravines,
Where the wild beast and savage for shelter retire,
And thy wood-belted prairies with carpets of green,
Thy snow-crested peaks, and thy mountains of fire.

I love thy wide wastes, and thy bleak barren sands,
'Tis pleasure such contrasts in nature to see;
I love the parade of thy red warriors' bands,
But the home of my childhood is dearer to me.

Fare thee well, lovely land, in wildness repos'ng.
Fit garden for rearing fair forms and proud souls—
Farewell to the hills thy green valleys enclosing,
In peace may they bloom, while thy blue waters roll.

For as long as may flourish thy ever-green pine,
So long may thy people be prosp'rous and free;
Be the home of the happy—thou may'st not be mine,
For the scenes of my childhood are dearer to me.

A NEW MODE OF COLLECTING.—A gentleman from New York, who had been in Boston for the purpose of collecting some money due him in that city, was about returning, when he found that one bill of $100 had been overlooked. His landlord who knew the debtor, thought it a doubtful case; but added, that if it was collectable at all, a tall, raw-boned yankee, then dunning a lodger in another part of the room, would "annoy it out of the man." Calling him up, therefore, he introduced him to the creditor who showed him the account.

"Wal, 'squire, 'taint much use tryin', I guess. I know that critter. You might as well try to squeeze ile out of Bunker Hill monument as to c'lect a debt o' him. But any how, what'll you give s'pos'n I do try?"

"Well, sir, the bill is $100. I'll give you, yes, I'll give you half, if you collect it."

"Greed!" replied the collector; "there's no harm in tryin' any ways."

Some weeks after, the creditor chanced to be in Boston, and in walking up Tremont street encountered his enterprising friend.

"Look here," said he, "I had considerable luck with that bill of your'n You see I stuck to him like a dog to a root but for the first week or so twant't no use— not a bit! If he was at home he was short—if he wasn't at home, I could get no satisfaction. Bye and bye, says I, after going sixteen times, I'll fix you; so I sot down on the door step, and sot all day and part of the evenin', and begun arly next day, but about 10 o'clock he gin in. He paid me *my half*, and I gin him up the note."

"How does the thermometer stand?" asked a father of his son. "It don't stand at all sir—it hangs," was the reply. "Well, but I mean how high is it?" "Just about five feet from the floor?" "Pooh, you fool—how does the mercury range?" "Up and down, perpendicular."

From the London Monthly Times.

MATRIMONY IN THE OLDEN TIME.—By an ancient act of the good old Scottish Parliment, passed in the reign of Margaret, about 1288, it was

"Orderit, that during ye reign of her mayst blessit majestie, ilka maiden ladee of baith high and low estait, shall hae libertie to speak to ye man she likes. Gif he refuses to take her to be his wife, he shall be mulct in the sum of an hundray punds, or less as his estait may be, except and always gif he can make it appear that he is betrothet to anither woman; then he shall be free."

PREMIO DE CIEN PESOS.—El tal premio se pagará a cualfuiere persona que encuentra y traiga al Puerto de Monterey dos desertores de la marina de los Estados Unidos. llamados CARLOS HARRINIS, y GUILLERMO RUSHER, ó cincuenta pesos por cada uno.

Descripcion.—Harrinis, tendra como viente años de edad, pelo obscuro, ojos claros, 5 pies y 7 pulgados de alto, la casa algo trigueño. Rusher tiene cerca de veinte y cinco años de edad, pelo negro, ojos prietos, 5 pies y 6 pulgados de alto, muy marcado de viruelas.

6 3t GUILLERMO MERVINE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

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MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Sept. 29th 1846.

WHEREAS, the laws of the United States prohibit, under severe pains and penalties all gambling, and whereas great misery and distress are occasioned by this vicious practice.

The chief magistrate and counsel of the jurisdiction of Monterey, decree:—

That any money staked at hazard, may be seized wherever found, and converted to the municipal fund.

Any person found gambling shall pay for the first offence a fine of twenty dollars, and the occupant of the premises in which the gambling takes place shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and be held security for the payment of the other fines imposed. For the second offence fine and imprisonment at the discretion of this court.

Any person who shall give information to this court which may lead to the detection and conviction of persons engaged in gambling shall be entitled to one half of the fines imposed by this ordinance.

8 3t WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 25 de Sept. de 1846.

Todas las personas que compren aguardientes estrangeros para vender ó para su uso, en esta poblicacion ó jurisdiccion pagarán un derecho municipal de seis pesos por cada diez y ocho galones; el vino los licores y la cerveza pagarán la mitad de este derecho. El aguardiente del pais pagará tres pesos por cada diez y ocho galones, y el vino de California la mitad de este derecho.

Todo licor que se introduzca en esta poblacion ó jurisdiccion contrario á este decreto se confiscará, la mitad para el denunciante y la otra para los fondos municipales.

7 3t WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A Genèral assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1846. No. 10.

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BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

Terms—SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE $5 00
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SINGLE COPIES, 12½

THE PRISONER'S ADDRESS TO HIS MOTHER.

I've wandered far from thee, mother,
Far from our happy home;
I've left the land that gave me birth,
In other climes to roam;
And Time, since then, has rolled his years,
And marked them on my brow—
Yet still, I've often thought of thee—
I'm thinking of thee now.

I'm thinking of those days, mother,
When, with such earnest pride;
You watched the dawnings of my youth,
And pressed me to your side;
Then love had filled my trusting heart
With hopes of future joy,
And thy bright fancy honors wove
To deck thy 'darling boy.'

I'm thinking on the day, mother,
I left thy watchful care.
When thy fond heart was lifted
To Heaven—thy trust was there;
And memory brings thy parting words,
When tears fell o'er thy cheek;
But thy last loving, anxious look,
Told more than words could speak.

I'm far away from thee, mother,
No friend is near me now,
To soothe me with a tender word,
Nor cool my burning brow;
The dearest ties affection wove
Are all now torn from me;
They left me when the trouble came—
They did not love like thee.

I would not have thee know, mother,
How brightest hopes decay—
The tempter with his baneful cup,
Has dashed them all away;
And shame has left its venomed sting,
To rack with anguish wild!
Twould grieve thy tender heart to know
The sorrows of thy child.

I'm lonely and forsaken now,
Unpitied and unblest;
Yet still, I would not have thee know
How sorely I'm distressed;
I know thou would'st not chide, mother,
Thou would'st not give me pain,
But cheer me with thy softest words,
And bid me hope again.

I know thy tender heart, mother,
Still beats as warm for me,
As when I left thee long ago,
To cross the broad blue sea;—
And I love thee just the same, mother,
And I long to hear thee speak,
And feel again thy balmy breath
Upon my care worn cheek.

But ah! there is a thought, mother,
Pervades my beating breast—
That my freed spirit may have flown
To its eternal rest;
And as I wipe the tear away,
There whispers in mine ear
A voice, that speaks of Heaven and thee,
And bids me seek thee there. C. M.

GIN DRINKING.—A London paper says, that to supply one *'gin palace'* in that city, nine horses, drawing three large wagons loaded with the baneful poison, are seen at regular periods progressing in a sort of procession, and that it is boasted by a keeper of one of those 'palaces' which brings ruin upon the poor, that on *Saturday* night a guinea a minute has been taken across the bar! No wonder that the course of Political Reform is slow, when the money that should go to improve their own minds, and educate their children and surround them with comforts and prepare them for the enjoyment of rational liberty, is thus abused to bind faster the fetters of mental and moral degredation. *People of California take warning!*

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishment consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Oct. 5th 1846.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

WALTER COLTON,
9 3t Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Oct. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquiere persona què compra una rez, ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva, sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, coma tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la sumo de veinte pesos a discrecion del Pimero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

9 3t WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

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THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *OCTOBER*, 17 1846.

After an absence of some weeks on a tour of observation, for the purpose of establishing a mail, or some regular communication through the country. I am glad to sit again in my own chair.

The object of my visit is in a good way of being accomplished. His Excellency, the Governor General is making arrangements for a regular transportation of the mail, and I am hopes, that in a few weeks, at most, we shall be able to deliver our papers and letters at all the principal points in the country.

I am pleased to have it in my power to return my thanks to Commodore Stockton, for a very pleasant passage in the Congress, and also to the gentlemen of the Ward Room Mess, for their very polite attentions and kindness. A few days in the company of such gentlemen, forms one of the bright spots with which life in chequered, and years will pass away, before my mind will cease to revert with pleasure, to the time passed in company with the officers of the Congress.

R. SEMPLE.

We have just received the account of the very brilliant reception of His Excellency, Commodore R. F. Stockton at Yerba Buena, and also the address of Col. Russell, on behalf of the citizens and the Commodore's reply, we shall publish it in extra form, from the fact that it would occupy one entire number of the paper, and it contains too much interest to the people to divide it into several numbers.

We are highly gratified with the tone of the Governor's speech. It speaks the language of the heart of a Sailor and a Champion of Liberty, of one devoted to the cause of universal freedom; and it is pleasant to see those feelings so warmly responded to by the people of this beautiful country so recently brought under the flag, which every where protects the rights of man.

We hail the arrival of Commodore Stockton as a bright era in the history of California.

To the Emigrants —It is a matter of importance, to persons recently arrived in this country, to know where to go, to find shelter and provisions for the winter. We feel called upon to make some suggestions for their consideration.

There are a number of Missions mostly unoccupied, where the emigration may find shelter for the winter, or rainy season, and in the neighborhood they may be able to purchase provisions. On the North side of the Bay of San Francisco is the mission of San Raphel, where is sufficient room for 10 or 12 families, and sufficient provisions. On the South side is the mission of Santa Clara and San Joré, both in the Pueblo valley, and will afford room and provisions for thirty families, further down is the mission of San Juan, where 15 families might be accommodated. The Carmel mission within 8 miles of Monterey, would accommodate 10 families. These, with the number which will probably stop in the towns, we are of opinion will be sufficient for the present emigration. We will mention further, that there is at each of the above missions, as much public land as they may think proper to cultivate. It will be remembered that these missions were located by the Priests at an early day, when the whole country was unoccupied and of course, the best locations were selected.

There can be no doubt if application were made to the Governor General, he would grant permission for such occupation, as it would add greatly to the military defences of the country, to have a number of farmers with their rifles stationed at these several points. Should this course be pursued, those who wish to engage in agriculture will have ample time to look out for a permanent location, and at the same time to make a crop for the ensuing season. It is very desirable that as much seed as possible may be sown, for the supply of the next emigration, which we have no doubt must be very large. The unsettled state of the country at present, renders it utterly impracticable to tell what will be the terms upon which permanent locations can be made, and it seems to us, most adviseable that the people should occupy these lands until it can be ascertained what disposition will be made of the country, and what will be the manner of disposing of the public lands.

Should the political views of the United States be so narrow as to refuse to accept of the Territory, and make it a part of the Union, (a state of things to be deplored) it is desirable to have these points well guarded, so that if the watchword of Liberty should be sounded, each man will be at his post with his rifle in his hand to defend California against the recurrence of Mexican misrule.

The Insurrection.—Various rumors have reached us within a few days from the Pueblo below, but none of sufficient authenticity to entitle them to much credit. The last accounts state that the insurgents have possession of the town, with the exception of buildings, garrisoned by the forces of Capt. Gillespie. These had been strongly fortified. Several irregular assaults had been made which had been successfully repulsed. The report that some twenty lives had been sacrifised, is not corroborated by the slightest evidence.

This reckless affair has exploded before this, but it will entail the most tremendous consequences on its actors. Retribution will follow fast on the heels of crime. Abused forbearance will now take a shape that will strike terror to the hearts of the guilty. They who have been duped may perhaps be spared, but the ring-leaders are doomed There is only one resting place for them in California, and that is the grave. He who breaks his solemnly pledged faith once, deserves no mercy for the past, and no confidence for the future.

Were this frantic outbreak sustained by the slightest hopes of ultimate success, it would relieve its madness and atrocity. But they who instigated it knew it must end in disaster and blood. They knew its only trophies would be a little plunder, cursed by the crimes through which it had been procured. They threw themselves over this foemen's precipice of guilt, & will never again re-ascend its steep wave.

We have received a very interesting letter from a friend of ours, who has just arrived from beyond the mountains. It is too long for publication entire, but we give some extract which embodies most of the news. He is a gentleman we have long known personally, and we hail his arrival in California with joy, his talents and great energy of character will do much for our adopted country:

"It may not be uninteresting to you to know that the emigration by land, the present season, far exceeds the expectation of the most sanguine. Not less than two, thousand human souls are now in the interior, and within two hundred miles of the settlement, winding their way over the rugged mountain's top to '*El Dorado*' of the *western world*. Many have already arrived at Mr. Johnson's farm, and are now preparing to examine the country for themselves, with a view of selecting permanent locations. This emigration introduces into the country a large proportion of talents, wealth and industry, all of which, as you are well aware, are indispensable requisites in this our infantile state. Governor Boggs was undecided as to his destination for a time, but has finally given California the preference, and is now near the settlement. The Governor comes with a determination to make California his future home; he is accompanied by his family, and a large and very respectable connexion. T. J. Farnham, Esq., is also on his way to this country, he is of the company which is said to have left Arkansas, in the month of April last, and which is said to have consisted of one thousand armed men. The presumption is, however, that the number of armed men of this company is somewhat exagerated, yet it is certain that a large company did set out from Arkansas, at the time above stated.

Various reports are in circulation in reference to the Mormon emigrants, now on their way to this country; the number of wagons is variously estimated at 500, 600, 700,

and 1,000 now *en route* for Oregon and California. As many of them are now located temporarily, on the Missouri river, and many are on their way to Oregon, while others are coming to this country, their final destination is still among the hidden mysteries of the future; but that many, if not a majority of them, will locate permanently in "California, there is very little doubt. A Mormon company of 40 wagons is said to be immediately in the rear of the emigration which is now arriving, and many others are said to be at the Salt Lake, where, it is thought, they will remain during the winter; but those things are unknown to all except the Mormons themselves."

Por el Californian.

REFLEXIONES SOBRE EL ESTADO PASADO, PRESENTE Y FUTURO DE LA CALIFORNIA, POR UN PAISANO.

[*Continuado.*]

Cuando los Señores Alvarado, Pico y Castro llegaron á tomar el mando supremo, sus intenciones eran, segun lo cree el autor, las mejores para levantar su pais del estado degradacion y empobrecido en que lo encontraron, mas temerosos de un cambio en su situacion, par la llegada de tropas mejicanas, que ya se alistaban para marchar en su contra, y con disensiones entre ellos mismos, causados en gran manera por la ansia que los dos partidos de arriba y de abajo tenian, de colocar el asiento del Gobierno y de la Aduana en sus respectiras localidades; nada pudieron hacer en orden á desvanecer el cáos que les circundaba. Pocos de estos gobernantes Californios han acumulado caudales, y ninguno de ellos en razon de su situacion politica, los mas de ellos se retiran de la vida publica pobres. Quizas se preguntará ¿si estos gobernantes tenian la voluntad de hacer bien, les faltaron acaso los medios de hacerlo? Yo respondo, que si les faltaron, porque atendidas lar circumstancias en que ellos y su pais se encontraban, era imposible que lo hiciesen: por la carencia de oportunidades de enseñarse en su juventad, tenian poca educacion; por la carencia de libros, pocos conocimientos; por no haber podido viajar, poca esperiencia en el trato de gentes; y por haber vivido bajó un Gobierno colonial, ni ellos ni sus padres, estaban en el caso de poder participar de sus ventajas, y por consiguiente se vieron incapaces de manejar por si solos los asuntos complicados de un Gobierno. Ademas de esto, no siendo mas que compañeros, de todos los que les rodeaban, quienes al par de ellos querian tambien adquirir empleos, se encontraron sin poder, (aunque á decir verdad, gobernaban en cierto modo despoticamente) y sin los medios de evitar los pasos rapidos que hacia el pais hácia su completa ruina y confusion; y por mas que lo deseasen, estos Gefes no encontraban los medios de cambiar dicha confusion. Una continuacion de eventos habia producido tales resultados, y nadie mas que estos Gefes sentian y lamentaban las circumstancias, y hubisen querido de buena gana meter el hombro á la rueda del Estado, para hollar tanto desorden é insubordinacion que amenazaban á todo el pais con un fin desastroso.

En tal estado se encontraba California en Junio de 1846, á lo que se añadia el temor de una partida de Indios bien armados del sur, y otra del Oregon que venia al pais con el objeto de robar y destruir; todo el cuerpo de los Mormones de los Estados Unidos, que se creia venia para apoderarse de los terrenos; y ultimamente una partida de estrangeros armados que marchaban por el pais con su propia bandera, haciendo prisioneros a los hijos del pais.

[*continuará.*]

Por el Californian.

CALIFORNIA.—Quiera el cielo! que los trabajos de los Americanos seantales, que afiancen los mejores resultados y afirmen solidamente los derechos y libertades de los Californios de manera que jamas tengan lugar los horrores y estragos de la guerra civil.

Que el progreso de la ilustracion y de la industria sea el fruto de los afanes y sacrificios de los Americanos; y que tan inestimables bienes, unidos a la inefable virtud de la justicia den el mas poderose auxilio y el mas firme apoyo al regimen que se va construir por la voluntad general de los Californios.

Que de buena fe se establesca y consolida la union y confianza entre nosotros dejando de reconvenirnos por nuestras desgracias y errores ante pasados.

En una palabra que esa cambio de Goberno sea el que destruya y aniquile el cancer revolucionario, y solo de oido alcanzon y admita el influjo de las causas morales que con otras, consisten en dir ocupacion, alustracion é industria al cindadano. El espiritu de partido, de division y de venganza quedará sofocado se promoveran los adelantes de todo genero, calmaran y aun extenguirán los males que enferman, debilitan, y al fin acaban con las sociedades que no saben aprovechar los momentos de salvacion y ventura.

UN CALIFORNIO.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTEREY—Oct. 17th, 1846.

Arrived, 15th—U. S. Frigate Congress, from San Francisco. Cleared, 12th, whale ship Sarah Parker, Russel, on a cruise for oil. 13th, Peruvian bark Joven Guipuzcoana, Barker, for Santa Barbara. 14th, Ship Barnstable, Half, for San Francisco.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 17th, 1846.

ORDERS.—No person will be permitted to be in the streets of this town, after drum beat, at 8 o'clock, P.M., and that no person will be permitted to pass in the streets of this town on horsebnck, after sun set, without my written permission.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Military Commandant of the
10 tf Middle Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 17, de 1846.

Ninguna persona sera permitido pasar por las calles de este Pueblo despues del retreto a las ocho de la tarde sin tener permision escrito por el Comandante Militar. Ni andar a caballo despues que se ponga el Sol.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Comandante Militar del
Departamente Central del Teritorio de California.
10 tf

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, }
Monterey, Oct. 10th. }

All persons coming into Monterey are required to report themselves at this office.

All persons leaving the town of Monterey are required to take passports. WALTER COLTON,
10 3t Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S, }
Monterey, Octr. 10th, 1846. }

Es requerido que todo persona al llegar at Pueblo de Monterey se presenta en esta oficina.

Es requerido que toda persona que quiere salir del Pueblo de Monterey, se toma pasaporte.

10 3t WALTER COLTON, Primero Magistrade.

ELISHA HYATT informs the public that he manufactures pails, tubs, kegs, barrels and churns. His shop is in the rear of the American Counsul's.

ELISHA HYATT con el debido respeto, informa al publico que el manufactura baldes, tinas, cuñetes, barriles y mantequeras, su casa está detras de la casa de D Thomas O. Larkin. 10 tf

FOR BOSTON DIRECT.—The good ship "STERLING" will sail from San Francisco about December 25th. For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to [10 4t] WM. D. PHELPS, at Sausalito.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—YERBA BUENA.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.

Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

From the Honolulu Friend.

TAHITI.—*Several engagements*—10 *French Officers and many soldiers killed—others wounded—hostilities cease for the present, &c.*,—By the arrival of the French transport vessel, "Lion," much important information was received From the letters of correspondents, we glean the following particulars:

April 12, a party of the French Garrison at Papeite, sent towards Bunavia, in search of provisions, lost 7 killed and 12 wounded; a Lieut. of the Phaeton and 3 privates taken prisoners. A few days subsequent, the French raised the seige of Raiotea and abandoned Huahine, declaring peace with all the leeward Islands. Admiral Hamelin arrived at Papeite on the 28th of April, 25 days from Sandwich Islands.

May 7th, armed men from the ships-of-war, "Virgine," "Uranie," "Fortune," and "L Heroine," proceeded from Papeite, in Phaeton to Pt. Venus, whilst upwards of 1000 men with Governor Bruat, marched along the seashore for the same place. On the 9th, the two French parties attacked the Tahitians posted in advance of their encampment at Papeono. The French on this occasion had an officer killed, a Lieut. of the navy and 20 men wounded. On the 14th, the French carried the 1st and 2nd line of breast works, with loss of several killed and upwards of 20 wounded. They were then able to advance to the entrance of the valley of Papenoo, destroying all the bread-fruit trees that came in their way. The Tahitians not at all disheartened, retreated up the valley to their principal breastworks, which the French reconnoitred, without venturing to attack in earnest. 23rd, the French retired from Papenoo to Pt. Venus, and thence to Papeite. 27th, the French troops and seamen numbering upwards of 1,000 men, under the command of Governor Bruat marched for Bunavia. The Phæton proceeding thence with several boats, (inside of the reef,) loaded with armed natives paid by the French. Two days more spent in a fruitless attempt at negociations. On 30th, (May.) Governor Bruat made his attack, and carried entrenchment without much difficulty, there was however, a good deal of fighting on both sides. The French now advanced up the valley, but after proceeding two miles; their progress was impeded by some fortifications of the Tahitians. Here a desperate conflict ensued—an officer of the Uranie, and the Colonel commanding a Regiment, were killed. M. Malmanche, chief of the Staff lost a leg, and a captain among the infantry was wounded. The French retreated to the seashore, their loss in killed and wounded being very severe. The native women are said to have hurled down stones upon the heads of the French soldiers, making great havoc among them.

June 6th, Admiral Hamelin sailed for Valparaiso.

At the entrance of Bunavia, the French have thrown up a fort, and another fortification near the entrance of the valley of Papenoo.

It has been agreed that neither party is to commence hostilities.

Queen Pomare, it is said, is more than ever determined not to return to Tahiti, or acknowledge the Protectionate.

M. Morenhant has left for California. On 13th of June, Corvette, Muerthe, arrived from the Marquesas Islands, crew being very sickly, having lost several of her men by brain fever.

H. B. M. Steamer "Salemander," left Tahiti, July 6, her destination unknown, but surmised, to England via Valparaiso.

The English Missionaries have received information, that all the Tahitians, who are in the camps, (nearly the entire population of Tahiti,) are rebels and outlaws, and shall not be allowed to receive visits from the missionaries until they submit.

Many villages have been destroyed, including that where the French Mission establishment was situated.

Moss sincerely do we regret having published any documents on a former occasion, with reference to Tahitian affairs, which should have occasioned any unpleasant feelings. In regard to the publication of documents referred to in the following communication, we would only add, that they fell into our possession from a quarter which left no ground of anxiety, in regard to either their authenticity or the propriety of their publication, and we must now think that there was a mere *verbal* misunderstanding between the parties.

H. M. Steam sloop Salamander,
Papeite, Tahiti, 26 May, 1846.

To the Editor of the Friend,

SIR:—Observing in your paper of the 15th of April last, several documents relative to Tahiti, among which is one addressed by Queen Pomare, to myself, and another purporting to be an extract from a letter written by Lieutenant Scott, of the "Salamander," to myself, for the information of Admiral Sir George Seymour, I beg leave to inform you, that it is with the greatest surprise I have seen the above letter of Queen Pomare's to me, inserted in the Friend.

The letter in question, has never been out of my hands since it receipt, and I must therefore look upon its appearance in your paper, as a breach of confidence in those to whom I had entrusted it for translation.

With regard to the letter purporting to be from Lieut. Scott, I have also to inform you, that no such letter has ever been addressed by Lieut. Scott to me.

Requesting an insertion of this letter in the Friend

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. ANDREW S. HAMOND,
Commander and Senior Officer of H. B. M.'s ships at the Society Islands.

☞ In former numbers, accounts have been published respecting the hostile movements of the French authorities at the Society Islands, towards the "leeward islands," of the group. The battle of Huahine took place after the publication of the following Proclamation. We leave it for our readers to draw their own inferences in regard to these proceedings:

Proclamation made by order of the British Government of the Leewerd Islands.

I the Commander-in-chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific Ocean, acquaint you that it has been told to the Government of Queen Victoria, that the Chiefs of the Islands of Huahine, Raiatea, & Bora Bora, deny that a treaty made by Queen Pomare, could effect their Islands which have always been independent of Tahiti.

The British Government communicated this to the French Government, who answered that if the islands shall be proved to have been independent that they will not be subject to the French Protectorate.

It has therefore been agreed between the two Governments that evidence shall be taken to clear up the doubts which exist, as to the independence of the islands of Huahine, Raiatea and Bora-Bora, and the French Commissioner at Tahiti, is directed by his Government to forward any testimony bearing upon the subject; and the officers under my command will be also authorized to send any testimony to England which they may receive.

The two Governments will then examine and determine whether the islands were independent or not.

I have moreover to declare to you that the British Government considers all acts which may have been or may be taken in order to establish the French Protectorate in the islands of Huahine, Raiatea and Bora-Bora and dependencies to be invalid and that their independence should be respected until the doubts which are entertained on the subject, shall have been cleared up.

The French Commissioner at Tahiti has acquainted me that he will take no hostile means against you during this enquiry; and you will do well to leave the question of the independence of the leeward islands in the hands of the Governments of Great Britain and France, to have patience, and to live in peace during the period which must elapse before their decision can be made known.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's Steam-sloop "Salamander," off Raiatea, 21st November, 1845.

(Signed) G. F SEYMOUR.
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the SOVEREIGN CHIEFS
of Huahine, Raiatea and Bora-Bora.

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846. No. 11.

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PUBLIC RECEPTION, OF COMMODORE ROBERT F. STOCKTON, *Commander Pacific Squadron, and Governor General of California, on the 5th Oct.* 1846, AT YERBA BUENA.

Agreeable to public notice, a large number of the citizens of Yerba Buena and vicinity, assembled in Portsmouth Square, for the purpose of meeting His Excellency Robert F. Stockton, to welcome his arrival, and offer him the hospitalities of the city. At 10 o'clock, a procession was formed, led by the Chief Marshal of the day, supported on either hand by two aids, followed by an excellent band of Music—a military escort, under command of Capt. J. Zeilen, U. S. M. C.,—Capt. John B. Montgomery and Suite—Magistracy of the District, and the Orator of the day—Foreign Consuls—Capt. John Paty, Senior Capt. of the Hawanian Navy—Lieut. Commanding Rudacoff, Russian Navy, and Lieut. Commanding Bonnett. French Navy—The procession was closed by the Committee of Arrangements, Captains of Ships in Port, and a long line of citizens.

General Mariano Guadaloupe Vallejo, with several others, who had held office under the late Government, took their appropriate place, in the line.

The procession moved in fine style, down Portsmouth street to the landing, and formed a line in Water st. The Governor General landed from his barge, and was met on the wharf by Capt. John B. Montgomery, U. S. N., Judge W. A. Bartlett, and Marshal of the day, [Frank Ward,] who conducted him to the front of the line, and presented him to the procession, through the Orator of the day, Col. Russel, who addressed the Commodore as follows:—

ADDRESS made by Wm. H. Russell, on the occasion of the landing of Commodore Stockton, at Yerba Buena.

COMMODORE STOCKTON, AND GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA:—

I am almost an entire stranger in the country, and was consequently surprised, but I must add not disagreeably so, when by a vote of the citizens of this town on Saturday evening last, I was selected, or chosen as the organ, to express to you, on the moment of your first landing on their shore, their great delight and sincere pleasure at the circumstance, and also their profound respect for your professional and private worth.

The meeting, sir, which done me the honor to select me as their organ, and made other arrangements for your suitable reception, notwithstanding the briefest notice, was unusually large for so small a town, embracing, as I understand, almost every male adult in the place, and was enthusiastic in an eminent degree; a more convincing or satisfactory proof of the high estimation in which you are holden, and just appreciation of your public services, I maintain could not be furnished than by this spontaneous effusion of popular feeling.

But sir, it did not surprise me, indeed I should have been mortified and vexed, and my purpose of locating in the country would have undergone a revulsion, if I had witnessed less zeal and kindly feelings towards your person on the part of the citizens; it would have given me reason to doubt their patriotism and love of our glorious institutions if they had manifested less ardour and regard for so distinguished a champion of the honor and best interests of our common country.

Sir, your gallant and unwearied efforts to serve your country, is no secret even in this remote country, it is well and familiarly known that you have been the ardent and able friend of this right hand defence, as I believe our navy is called, of our blessed and thrice happy Republic.

Your efforts to add to the glory, efficiency and real strength of the navy, is well known throughout the civilized world and is correspondingly appreciated by your just and grateful fellow-citizens at home.

But sir, it is your recent and present gallant exertions in the service of your country and philanthropic efforts to unchain a noble country and ameliorate the condition of your fellow man, that at this moment is particularly attracting the gaze of the world, and elicits from us, the especial beneficiaries of your labours, our warmest regards.

Sir, we have not the means to furnish a suitable testimonial of the sense of our obligations for your disinterested sacrifices. You sir, whose fortune it was to be born with, and is now possessed of all the elegancies, comforts and endearments of domestic life, have chosen like the heroes and patriots of other days, such for example as the noble La Fayette, to sacrifice their all on the altar of your country's good, and in a land far distant from the one of your nativity and home, like one of the noblest of the Romans, have gallantly struggled and risked your life in the cause of your country, and the rights of man, both on sea and on the land.

You have hoisted our glorious stars and stripes, and they now proudly wave, where but a few months ago floated the ensign of a petty, boasting tyrant; you annexed to our beloved Union a land every where regarded as the El Dorado of our continent. In short, Commodore, you have done as much as could be done, to add brilliancy and renown to our gallant navy, and have confered inexpressible obligations on your country.

You have too, as I happen to know, temporarily laid aside your sword, and in the character of legislator, have already framed a code of laws, that I am satisfied will work well and beneficially for California. You have done your duty, sir, and more than your duty.

It is false, sir, utterly false, that all republics are necessarily ungrateful, and I shall be greatly disappointed if the future historians of our country, when recording or alluding to you, and your meritorious deeds, will not furnish abundant testimony, contradictory of the charge that our republic, at least, has been ungrateful to her public servants.

The time and occasion alike forbid that I should trespass further on your patience by extending my remarks, which under other circumstances I should be most happy to do. Permit me, therefore, sir, as the very humble organ of the good people of Yerba Buena to give you an honest assurance of a most hearty welcome, and their unfeigned delight at seeing you in their town, and their warmest wish to make your stay on shore as pleasant and as agreeable as their circumstances will allow.

In conclusion, I beg leave for the citizens, and myself, to take you cordially by the hand.

COMMODORE STOCKTON'S REPLY to Colonel Russell's address, made to him on landing at Yerba Buena, on the morning of the 5th of October, 1846.

COLONEL RUSSELL:—You have met me, sir, at high-water mark, and in the name of your Fellow Citizens around you have with open arms welcomed me to the shore.

Nothing could be more gratifying to me as a man—nothing more honorable to me as the Governor and Commander in Chief of this Territory.

I would sir, be recreant to the noblest feelings of a sailor's heart. If I were not in the frankest, and most explicit manner to acknowledge my indebtedness for so great honor

[*continued on the fourth page.*]

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *OCTOBER*, 24 1846.

NEWS FROM THE WAR.

The Vandalia has just arrived from the seat of war, bringing the news of the defeat of Capt. Mervine, with a party of 329 men, by a party of Californians, commanded by Flores. Capt Gillespie capitulate at Pueblo des Angeles and secured his retreat to San Pedro, where he had embarked his troops on board the Vandalia, but joined Capt. Mervine, and was with him at the time of the defeat. five Americans were killed and seven wounded. Santa Barbara is taken and Lieut. Talbot and his party are certainly prisoners.

Every American who can get a rifle and a horse ought to turn out, or expect to be driven to the mountains, or massacred, for the Californians has determined to fight, almost every man has turned out, they say they will be killed if taken, and they are determined to conquer or die. Castro is hourly expected from Sonora, with four hundred men, which added to their presenl force will make about fiftaen hundred men, and all well mounted.

Our paper is too small to insert the whole proceedings of the reception of Commodore Stockton at Yerba Buena, in one number. We shall be able in our next to give all the toasts, and a notice of the Ball, which took place on that occasion. We are in hopes we shall be able to notice some social gatherings in this place, which will bring the old and the new citizens together, and probably be productive of a better state of feeling.

The address of Commodore Stockten, though entirely off hand is one of his happiest flights. It is replete with beautiful and energetic thought; and enriched with bold, impressive imagery. It is calculated not only to kindle the imagination, but to shape and sway the judgment. It is full of the spirit-action.

Many of the citizens remain at their ranches, from a fear of some warlike movements on the part of the few Californians who have taken the field, but our force at this place is sufficiently large to protect the town from any trouble from them, and we should be much pleased to see the good citizens return to their houses.

From the best information we can get, there are only a few persons who have nothing to lose, and are unwilling to go to work, who are engaged in the present out-break, all of the good and substantial citizens of this place, are, not only quiet, but much opposed to the movement.

Our friends who intend visiting Yerba Buena will do well to give Mr. Brown a call. He is the proprietor of the "Portsmouth House." It has not been the custom in California to keep taverns, but our American population require something of the kind, where they may have a "home" of their own, such as Mr. Brown's. We had the pleasure of enjoying several days of a residence with Mr. Brown, and found his table furnished with the best, and done up in the neatest manner. He is enlarging his house, and will, in a hort time, be able to give you a comfortable room and bed

In our last number, we published an article addressed to the emigrants, in relation to their abiding place for the approaching winter. We can not too strongly urge the propriety of such a course. Those who have not been in California in the winter, should be reminded that from December til March, there is too much rain to depend on doing a great deal of work, and especially in the way of building houses. Another grand consideration is, that we may reasonably expect a very large emigration next fall; they must eat, therefore, every man who can sow a bushel of wheat, should do so, as a matter of duty which he owes to himself and to his fellow-man. California has no external resources for bread stuff except Oregon, and the difficulty and delay attending the egress of vessels from the Columbia river, might be productive of great distress, if our own crops fail.

We have had no conversation with the Governor General on the subject, but from our knowledge of his native kindness and his earnest desire to advance the best interests of California, we feel no hesitation in saying that any measure which will benefit the new settlers without encroaching upon the rights of the old, will meet his most cordial approbation.

In occupying the Mission houses which are vacant, and cultivating the adjacent lands, you will encroach upon the rights or interests of no one, but on the contrary, be of great advantage to all, by adding your labor to the aggregate wealth of each neighborhood and will, for the present become the purchasers of the surplus produce of the old settlers.

The emigrants will be agreeably disappointed, instead of finding the Californians a cold, morose and uncivil race; they are affable, generous, and obliging, and the females, invariably, kind, attentive, and hospitable.

We are anxiously looking for a courier from the South. It is evident that Major Fremont has arrived there before this time.

Para el Californio.

REFLEXIONES SOBRE EL ESTADO PASADO, PRESENTE Y FUTURO DE LA CALIFORNIA, POR UN PAISANO.

[*Conlusion.*]

A principios de Julio el Comodoro Sloat izó el pabellon de su pais en Monterey y San Francisco, y en Agosto el Comodoro Stockton á nombre de los Estados Unidos completó la conquista de California; y es de esperarse que por estos ultimos hechos, la guerra civil y las revoluciones cesen para siempre en el territorio, y que por medio de este Gefe y sus subordinados se consiga el buen orden. en lugar de los disturbios que aquejaban al pais durante las conmociones interiores y la invasion estrangera.

A la fecha el buen orden y la justicia predominan en todo el territorio, el comercio revive, los rancheros obtienen precios mas subidos por sus productos y reciben el pago en dinero, al mismo tiempo pueden comprar los efectos estrangeros á menos precio que antes. Dentro de pocos meses, las depredaciones de los Indios ladrones de caballada cesarán, y los dueños de animales no tendrán que desvelarse guardando sus corrales. Pronto abrirá sus sesiones una nueva legislatura presidida por el Gobernador territorial; las leyes civiles substituirán las militares, una constitucion y declaracion de los derechos del pueblo se proclamarán y se formará un codigo de leyes que patentizará al pueblo que en él solo reside el poder, y solo de él emanan las leyes y no de sus Gobernantes. Yntendido el estado adelantado de civilizacion general en el dia, y el estado actual de cosas en este pais, no cabe duda que los Californios deben progresar ahora al par de las demas naciones.

No hay cosa mas natural ni mas noble, que el profundo sentimiento que debe esperimentar todo pueblo al ver arriar el pabellon de sus padres delante de sus ojos y encontrarse á si mismo bajo la sujecion de un dominio estrangero; y mientras mas nobles y mas valerosos sean sus conquistadores, tanto mas honrarán y respetarán este sentimiento: lo que deben hacer estos es, apaciguar á los vencido con cordura y calma, sin tener recurso al rigor. Muy vil es el hombre que no vive para su patria, pero mas vil todavia es aquel que menospreciase al verdadero patriota por sus sentimientos patrioticos. No hay duda que para que los conquistados lleguen á hermanarse con sus conquistadores, algun tiempo necesariamente ha de pasar; empero si estos con su prudencia, buen trato é imparcial justicia, llegan á persuadirles que en lugar de enemigos (como al principio les suponian) son sus verdaderos bienhechores, este tiempo se abreviará mucho, y al fin todos vendrán á ser amigos, hermanos y compatriotas.

Como los Californios han padecido engaño tantos veces, con respecto á las esperanzas que han formado de las difer-

entes revoluciones acaecidas anteriormente, no es de estrañar que tengan ahora los mismos resultados; pero los compatriotas del Comodore Stockton, conociendo su caracter para mandar, y amando y reverenciando (como con razon lo hacen) las leyes, las costumbres y la naturaleza de las instituciones que ha introducido en este pais, creen firmemente que la California desde el año de 1846 debe forzosamente progresar en la agricultura, en las manufacturas y en el comercio, al par de qualquira de los Estados del Occidente. Los que nunca han salido de California, no podran formar idea ninguna de las mudanzas rapidas que sobrevendrán; los bosques se convertirán en pueblos, y los pueblos en ciudades; los terrenos aumentarán cada vez mas y mas en valor, á causa de la competencia de compradores; y el comercio, verdadero precursor de la civilizacion, atraerá la felicidad de los pueblos.

Algunas personas hay que creen, ó á lo menos aparentan creer, que el pabellon ingles vendrá á ocupar el lugar dél que actualmente tremola. ¿Es de creerse que la Inglaterrá para obtener á California, se meterá en una guerra por la cual perderea un marchante que todas los años le compra el valor de doscientos millones? La Inglaterra no teme á ninguna nacion, pero ama á la suya, y la tiene que mantener y proteger, y solamente la puede mantener por medio de la paz y de los compradores que den salida á los productos de sus millares de fabricas. Mas aunque efectivamente tomase posesion del pais, (sin hablar de miles de soldados asalariados, que se encontrarian con miles de voluntarios Americanos.) ¿Sus leyes colonales serian mejores que las leyes que de aquí á poco tendremos aquí? ¿Sus comerciantes dejarian sus negocios para aprender la lengua castellana, á fin de dar gusto á los hijos del pais y promover sus intereses? ¿Sus empleados cederian el lugar á los empleados de California, ó sus soldados se dejarian gobernar por estraños? ¿Sus subditos se abajarian para que los naturales se levantasen? Nada de eso, espreciso tomar los coses como vengan, asi el destino lo ha determinado y es en vano que el hombre se oponga. Si por algun evento, á consecuencia de algunos tratados entre Megico y los Estados Unidos, se volviese á izar el pabellon megicano en el territorio, no durará nada, pues pronto cederia el lugar, á una bandera independiente, á cuya proteccion acudirian millares, sea cual fuese la distancia á que se encontraran en el momento. Y cada residente que no quisiese entonces tomar parte, tendria que desterrarse y á su vuelta encontraria sus terrenos confiscados y en posesion de una poblacion laboriosa. Los que creen que la Inglaterra ó Megico metan tropas en California con un gasto exorbitante, no podrán dudar al mismo tiempo que habrá aqui igual numero de emigrados para hacerles frente, ¿y que harán entonces los pacificos dueños de propiedades californias, entre estas dos fuerzas? En resumidas cuentas, lo cierto es, que el pabellon ha cambiado y el Gobierno tambien; sea por casualidad ó de intento; por la paz ó por la guerra; porque asi lo determinó el destino, ó porque asi lo requerian las circumstancias: el hecho es innegable, y que las cosas continuen bajo el actual Gobierno mejorandose cada dia, lo desea de todo corazon. UN PAISANO.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTEREY—Oct. 24th, 1846.

Cleared, 19th, U. S. Frigate Congress, for San Pedro.

FOR BOSTON DIRECT.—The good ship "STERLING" will sail from San Francisco about December 25th. For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to [10 4t] WM. D PHELPS, at Sausaleto.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandize, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

ELISHA HYATT informs the public that he manufactures pails, tubs, kegs, barrels and churns. His shop is in the rear of the American Counsul's.

ELISHA HYATT con el debido respeto, informa al publico que él manufactura baldes, tinas, cuñetes, barriles y mantequeras, su casa está detras de la casa de D Thomas O. Larkin. 10 3t

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MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, }
Monterey, Oct. 10th. }

All persons coming into Monterey are required to report themselves at this office.

All persons leaving the town of Monterey are required to take passports.

WALTER COLTON,
10 3t Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S, }
Monterey, Octr. 10th, 1846. }

Es requerido que todo persona al llegar al Pueblo de Monterey se presenta en esta oficina.

Es requerido que toda persona que quiere salir del Pueblo de Monterey, se toma pasaporte.

10 3t WALTER COLTON, Primero Magistrado.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 17th, 1846.

ORDERS.—From date, no person will be permitted to pass in the streets of this town on horseback, after sun-set, or to pass on foot after drum beat, at 8 o'clock, P. M., till sunrise, without my written permission.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, U S. Marine Corps.
Military Commandant of the Middle
10 tf Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 17, de 1846.

Ninguna persona sera permitido pasar por las calles de este Pueblo despues del retrete a las ocho de la tarde sin tener permision escrito por el Comandante Militar. Ni andar a caballo despues que se ponga el Sol.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Teniente de las compañi
de Marina de los E. U. y Comandante Militar del
10 tf Centro de la California.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, }
Monterey, Oct. 5th 1846. }

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

WALTER COLTON,
9 3t Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ, }
Monterey 5 de Oct. de 1846. }

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquiere persona que compra una rez, ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta conocido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva, sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, coma tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la sumo de veinte pesos a discrecion del Pimero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

9 3t WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A wto story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a diming room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

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PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—YERBA BUENA.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all these who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.

Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

and kindness; I can hardly hope however to be able to settle the account.

I see but little in the past, worthy to be noted as an offset; I must draw on the future in the hope that the deficiencies of the past may be made up by the exertions of a mind devoted to the interests, to the prosperity, to the happiness of my fellow citizens of California.

You have been pleased to advert to my position at home and to my family;—ah, Sir, it is most true that I left a happy, very happy home, surrounded by all the endearments of life, I certainly never expected to be so far, so long from them. But the tocsin of war was sounded by two of the nations of the earth against the interests and honor of our country, ease and luxury had no longer any charms for us—our poor services were at the disposal of the Government of the United States.

We embarked with sealed orders, caring but little where our lot was cast, or who the foe might be, it has turned up sir, that California is our field of action, and Mexico the foe.

The manner in which both have been treated, you have generously commended in terms far beyond any merit of mine; but nevertheless it has given me pleasure, and in the name of my comrades I thank you.

With the command of the United States squadron in the Pacific Ocean, my predecessor, Commodore Sloat, handed to me, the possession of Monterey and San Francisco; at the same time, however, I received the information that several of our fellow-citizens had been massacred, and that the Mexican forces were collecting near the Capitol, the "City of the Angeles," I resolved to defend the Territory.

Monterey and San Francisco, being of but little importance without possession of the interior; I determined if possible to conquer the whole country, and make California ours.

A few days after having left the Savannah at Monterey, and the Portsmouth at San Francisco; I went with the gallant officers and crew of the Congress, in pursuit of the enemy; to settle the question of possession by a fair fight.

We landed at San Pedro and marched with 360 in all, directly for the "Camp of the Mesa," about thirty miles distant; where Governor Pico and General Castro, with seven pieces of artillery and five hundred men, well mounted and armed, were posted.

I have not time, neither perhaps is the occasion a proper one, for details, what I have said, and what I may say on that subject is induced partly because you have alluded to it in your flattering address to me, and partly because I desire to contrast the conduct of the enemy with our own.

We left one ship behind us without any hope of retreat in case of disaster; the battle of good government against oppression was to be fought, and the question of quiet possession to be forever settled.

We took no roundabout way—no by-paths; we went right straight on in the main road, in the broad light-of-day.

They were to choose, being well mounted, when and where this great matter was to be settled; any place between us they might select—in the plain, or valley, or on the top of the hill—any and every place, was at their will. They chose neither one, or the other place; but remained stationary in their fortified "Camp of the Mesa," till they could almost see the sun reflected from the bayonets of my gallant marines; when they broke up their camp—buried their guns—dispersed and fled. After all thier bragging and threats, they would not under the most favourable circumstances strike one manly blow for their Capitol or their country.

We took possession—and in the name of our country, we hoisted the Star Spangled Banner; all who were apprehended, and all who gave themselves up, were alike treated with respect and kindness.

The Magistracy was restored, and the civil Government was again in operation—all was quiet and peaceful. We returned to our ship, and to Monterey, leaving in the city, Captain Gillespie, with a small force of about fifty men, to aid the Civil Magistrates, if necessary, in the performance of their duties; on our arrival at Monterey a courier brought intelligence that Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento, was threatened by one thousand Wallawalla Indians; we immediately with the Frigates Savannah and Congress came to your aid.

A few nights afterwards I was aroused by the arrival of a courier from the south, bringing the sad intelligence that 200 mounted armed men had made an attack upon our little band in the city—that they had robbed an American vessel, and taken several Americans prisoners.

Yes, Fellow-Citizens, those very men who refused the offer of a fair fight, under every advantage of numbers, being almost two to one, as well as position; went like cowards—like miscreants—like assassins, in the darkness of midnight, and fell upon our little band of brothers who were left for their protection under the solemn guarantee of peace and friendship.

We do not know the result, but our gallant friends think they can hold the enemy at bay till we can give them aid.

That aid they shall have as soon as possible. The Savannah is on her way there, and we will follow immediately; but we go this time to punish, as well as to conquer; and if one of our brave men has been killed in that diabolical assault, we will avenge his death, or the clangor of our arms shall be heard on every hill and through every valley in the Territory.

Let me, before I close, allay your apprehensions for the future, by saying, that if we are successful this time, we will make clean work of it.

There will be no more insurrections; we have heretofore treated them as friends, and fellow citizens, we will now treat them as midnight robbers and assassins.

I cannot tell you the extent of the rebellion in the south, you need not however fear the result; I will leave a force here, which with what can be readily called together will be quite sufficient for the protection of this place

But your number is small and every man must be a soldier, and have his rifle in good order and ready.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory, always sleeps beside his rifle, and carries it in the field; and why should not every other friend in the Territory do likewise? what we want in numbers we must and can make up in activity, zeal and determination.

Look to my gallant officers and crew, when they arrived at Monterey, almost worn out by fatigue from their incessant labours; I asked them to come here to fight for you against the Wallawallas, with three cheers they instantly came.

We had hardly got over that difficulty when I mustered and told them the bad news from the South, and asked them to go to the rescue; at the same time informing them that we were almost out of water, and provisions and wood, that if we went we must immediately go on half allowance, and soon on less.

They gave nine cheers and resolved to go. Who can conquer, or who stay such men? Nobody but God. Cheer up then and let no man think there's danger; what if there be a thousand men of Sonora! who cares? Ten thousand Sonorians cannot shake our purpose; the Sons of Liberty are on their way; where hearts are made of steel, no force can drive them back.

Sir, and Gentlemen, once more I must thank you for your high opinion and great kindness; and I would still go on and thank you, but this is the time for fighting, not for making speeches—I am done.

When the Commander-in-Chief had closed his reply, the procession moved through the principal streets, and halted in front of Capt. Leidesdorff's residence, where the Governor and Suite entered, and was presented to a number of ladies, who welcomed him to the shores of California. After which, a large portion of the procession, accompanied the Governor, on horse-back, to a Mission, several miles in the country, and returned to an excellent colation, prepared by the Committee of Arrangements, at the house of Capt. Leidesdorff. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank.—[*Toasts & description of ball in our next.*

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1846. No. 12.

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THE WAY TO MAKE A TETOTALLER.

Evaporation, its power—or the ingenuity of tippling rats.

Mr. C. commission merchant of this city, is known as an extensive holder of western produce, and his stock is not more noted for its variety than for the superiority of the several articles which he keeps on hand. His percentage on the sales of Monongahela whiskey through the year, would by a man of moderate notions, be reckoned a liberal in-coming. Customers came so quick to purchase, that, to save the trouble of too frequent a recurrence to the barrel, he has been in the habit of keeping a sample bottle in the store, always full, or partially so, for their inspection. He soon learned, however, that 'Sampson,' the negro who staid in the store, was anything but a Washingtonian, and that he tried the strength of the Monongahela oftener than the whole of his customers. Desirous to know if his conscientiousness were as large as his alimentiveness, he said to him on Monday se'n night, 'Sampson, how is it that the whiskey in the sample bottle diminishes so fast? Why, it has to be filled daily!'

'Clar go,' massa, I doesn't know,' said Sampson, looking very serious. 'But, I tinks, massa, it is carried off by the principles ob wot white folks calls waporation.'

'O, you do, Sampson?' said Mr. C.

'I does, sartin, massa,' said Sampson, 'cause I tells you that ere waporation's right strong; gosh, it ain't left a drop ob hard cider in the country. I tink it's dat wot makes de whiskey so scarce, and not de temperance movement, as dey calls it.'

'Well, then, Sampson,' said Mr. C., 'fill the bottle now, and I will cork it so tight as to prevent evaporation.'

'Es sa,' said Sampson.

He filled the bottle, his master corked it evaporation tight, and again it was placed upon the shelf. Again on Tuesday morning it was found to have decreased considerably in quantity, and still more toward noon.

'Well, Sampson,' said Mr. C., 'I find the whiskey is still rapidly decreasing. How do you account for it now?'

'Wa-al, it be berry hard to 'splain, massa,' said Sampson, 'it be one ob dose 'sterious disappearances wot niggers can't 'count for, and wot sometimes puzzles white folks, I tell you.'

'What is your opinion,' said Mr. C.

'Wa-al, I tinks,' said Sampson, 'to tell the truf, dat de *rats* be drinkin' it, for dey hasn't jined de temp'rance 'ciety, as I knows on.'

'Yes,' said Mr. C. 'but when it would get down as low as the centre of the bottle, how would the rats manage to get at it then?'

'Yah! yah! yah!' said Sampson, but suppressing suddenly his catchenations he added, 'look heah, massa, I was a goin' to say as how you was green. Now does you tink as how dem ere rats wot you sees 'bout de store, and wot's so much in carbaret at de corner—does you tink, I axes, dat seein' so many taking julips on de suction prineiple, dat dey doesn't know the use of a *straw!* VVal, I reckons dey does, massa.'

'VVell, then, Sampson,' said Mr. C., 'if the sample bottle can neither be preserved from the rats or evaporation, I must only submit to the loss, and fill it whenever it is empty. Fill it now and leave it again on the shelf, and I care not whether you cork it or not.'

Mr. C. told an acquaintance of his partiality for the sample bottle, and asked him if he could not give him dedoction to mix with it, which, while it would not visibly alter its color or taste, would prove less agreeable to Sampson's system than the pure Monongahela. The apothecary told him that he could, and on the Tuesday before last he furnished the desired preparation. Sampson was sent out on an errand in the early part of the day, and in his absence the obnoxious ingredients were introduced into the whiskey. To give Sampson a better scope, when he returned, his master went out and staid away long enough to give the sample-testing Sampson full play at the bottle. VVhen he returned he noticed a strange and peculiar rolling of Sampson's eyes; his lips were the color of stale venison, and he had all the singular characteristics in his appearance of a 'sick nigger.' Mr. C. managed to keep him pretty busy, and although appearing not to notice him, closely watched his movements.

'VVo!' he'd shout, raising his leg up against his stomach, but still endeavoring to conceal the pain from his master, and again he would exclaim, 'ah! e-eh! wo-o!' and he would brace his belly round with his hands and arms. At length finding himself growing worse—that there was no chance of the pain abating, he threw himself on the floor and roared out, 'O massa, massa, dis child's a gone nigger; oh! a-ah! o-oh!'

'VVhy, what's the matter, Sampson?' said Mr. C. appearing to be suddenly astonishud at the state of Sampson's bowels.

'Oh! massa, massa,' said Sampson, 'oh! ee! ah! o o-oh! massa, I'se a gone chicken; ah! ee!' and he riggled about on the floor like a pea on a hot griddle, his eyes revolving like the beacon of a light house, and his color changing like a dying dolphin.

'VVhy, what's the matter with you?' said his master.

'O, I doesn't know, massa,' said Sampson, 'but I guess I got de Tyler grip, and de Influenzar, and de black vomit, and all de other 'plaints in general, and 'tick'lar on the high pressure rosrin' principle—oh! ah!

The master offered Sampson a drink out of the sample bottle to cure him, but he turned from it as if it were poison of the deadliest quality.

'Oh, I see how it is,' said Mr. C. 'he has been drinking the whiskey that I had impregnated with poison to kill the rats.'

Sampson in lugubrious tones, confessed that he had. A dose of castor oil was administered to him, and in a short time he was as good as new.

Since then, neither the rats nor evaporation interfere with the sample bottle, and Sampson is as strict a tetotaller as if he had taken the pledge of Father Matthew.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A halter was picked up in one of the streets of N. York, some time since, with a horse at one end and a drunken man at the other. The horse was altogether the more respectable animal of the two, for he stood erect in "native dignity," while his companion wallowed in the gutter.

A SPECULATION.—"Come, Bob, tell us how much you have cleared by your speculation?" said Bob's quizzical friend to him the other day. 'Cleared, egad! cleared!' replied Bob, with a frown, "why you fool, I've cleared my pockets."

The number of temperance societies in the U. S. is estimated at 10,000 with 4,000,000 members.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *OCTOBER*, 31 1846.

The News.—By the arrival of the Prize Brig, Malek Adhel, Lieut. Comd'g. Wm. B. Renshaw, 86 days from Mazatlan, via San Francisco, we have received late and important intelligence.

The Warren anchored off Mazatlan, Sunday, Sept. 6th, found there the Malek Adhel, moored within 150 yards of the mole, sails unbent, and running rigging unrove, and that the next day, it was intended to unhang her rudder and haul her up the creek. Capt. Hull immediately determined to cut her out, early the next morning he hauled his ship in close to the bar, about half a mile from the mole, and sent 60 men in the launch and 3 cutters, under charge of Lieut's. Radford and Renshaw, with orders to bring her out, or finding that impossible to burn her, on their approach, the officer in charge made the best of his way on shore, they boarded her without opposition, run a line out into deep water, unmoored and warped her outside the bar. While doing this, about 250 Mexican soldiers mustered on the mole, another party of them dragged a field-piece up the hill, abreast the brig, commanding her and the channel to the bar, but the Governor determined to offer no opposition, alledging that the Warren's guns would do more damage than the brig was worth.

The Malek Adhel is a valuable prize, being a very fast sailer, and a good sea boat, she was purchased by the Mexican Government, and sent to Acapulco to convoy the troops, intended for California, the Governor of Acapulco sold her to some equadorian merchants, who freighted to Mazatlan, on her arrival there, the Governor seized her as having been illegally sold, and issued a proclamation to that effect, in time for the Warren to capture her.

On the 8th, Capt. Hull captured the hermophrodite brig. "Carmilita," with 150 bbls. of flour, on board, belonging to the American Consul, at Guymas, the brig also belonged to foreigners. Capt. Hull upon receiving satisfactory proofs that the flour was shipped before the declaration of war was known, gave up the flour and after taking the sails and running rigging for the Malek Adhel, delivered up the brig to her owners.

On the 13th, the Warren sailed for a short cruise to the to stop at Mazatlan, on her return fill up with water at La Paz, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

Sept. 9th, Capt. Dupont, of the Cyane, arrived at Mazatlan from San Blas, where he had spiked between 30 and 40 cannon, captured two prizes, one the Susanna, he burnt; the other he had in company. On the 10th, he sailed for La Paz, where there were 14 Mexican vessels moored for safety, (the Julia, Brula, Candon, Dolores, Paqueta de la Paz, Burero, Joven Eliza, the names of the other seven not known.)

Santa Anna had had an interview with an American Commissioner in Havanna, from where he sailed for Vera Cruz, had an interview with Commodore Connor, he was allowed to land and is now President of Mexico.

Last accounts from Gen. Taylor he was in Monterey with 5000 men, intended not to advance farther on account of the rains, Col. Kearny was in possession of New Mexico with 5000 mounted men, including his own Regiment.

Congress had presented swords to all the Army and Navy Officers who were engaged in the battle of the 8th and 9th of May—made Gen'l. Taylor a full Brigadier and Brevet Major General, and gave liberal pensions at once to the relations of the killed and provided for the wounded.

Congress had created a Regiment of mounted Riflemen, of which Major Fremont was made Lieut. Colonel, the rest of the officers were taken from civil life.

The Oregon question was settled on the 49th parallel, England to have Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia River, until the expiration of the charter of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Shark was wrecked crossing the bar of the Columbia river, officers and men saved with what they stood in, and were on their way to San Francisco, in one of the Hudson Bay Company vessels.

The most important item of European news is that the VVhigs of England are again in power, with Lord John Russel as Premier. The landed Aristocracy failed to give Sir Robert Peel's liberal measures the necessary support, and he threw up the seals. VVhether the VVhigs will be able long to enjoy their triumph remains to be seen.

Col. J. C. Fremont.—It must be a source of unfeigned gratification to every liberal mind who is familiar with the excellent private worth of the gentleman whose name heads this article, and his brilliant professional career, to learn that they are both duly appreciated by his fellow citizens at home, and that as a token of their confidence and esteem, the President of the United States, by, and with the approval of the Senate, has recently conferred a compliment that scarcely has a parallel in the history of the Government

A regiment of dragoons has been lately ordered to be raised, designed mainly a protection to the emigrants from the States to Oregon and California, and Col. Fremont, without the slightest knowledge on his part of any such intention of raising the regiment, has been appointed to the second office in command, or Lieut. Colonel, an honour, though fitly and most deservedly bestowed, is, as we believe, as before remarked, without a precedent in the promotion of any one of our military heroes.

This manifestation of the high regard in which Colonel Fremont is holden by our provincial men at home, promotes conclusive proof of the wisdom of his appointment to the responsible and delicate office of Governor of California, and must carry with it the pleasing assurance to every good man and love of order, that his administration will be prudent and just, and tend to the developement of the great, but hitherto latest resources of this naturally highly favoured land.

Col. Fremont with his riflemen arrived here in the Sterling on Tuesday evening. His arrival was very opportune, and in all probability prevented the attempt on Monday, which had been contemplated if the reports that came in were correct.

Capt. Maddox returned from San Juan on Thursday with a beautiful brass piece, and a large caballada of horses.

Capt. McLean leaves here in a few days, in command of the Flying Artillery, a post of much importance in California warfare, and one for which he is emminently qualified.

We have no further news as yet from the Congress. VVe conjecture that Commodore Stockton is by this time near the Pueblo, and that he will capture it and lift the American flag.

The Insurrection.—We cannot but lament the disastrous state into which California has been thrown by the vague ideas of a few individuals, who wishing to signalize themselves merely, have brought upon many an innocent person the countless injuries which they must unavoidably receive as the results of an aggravated war with a powerful enemy.

Where now is the boasted honour of the officers of the Mexican Army? VVhere they not all, without one exception, on giving their paroles set at liberty, without the least molestation to their persons or property? What shall we think, or what can we think, of these people, who as Military officers, held distinguished situations in their country, and who can trifle, not only with their words of honour, which in all civilized nations is considered as sacred, as the most solemn oath, but who have forfeited that honour with the foolish hope that they could do so with impunity.

There is but little doubt that before this time a peace is concluded between Mexico and the United States, or if it is not, it will be in a very short time, expectations of it were daily awaited in Mexico last month, but it will be some time before the news reach California, and in the interval, much blood has been shed, and many injuries have to be sustained, & for what reason? certainly the handful of men mustered in the town of the Angeles cannot expect to

hold California against the Americans. They may commit many depredations and kill many Americans, but who is the ultimate sufferers, if not the inhabitants of California.

What will the mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters feelings be, if after peace is declared between Mexico and the United States, and before the news reach California, their sons or brothers, who have taken their parolee should be taken by the Americans and dealt with according to the laws of war, which undoubtedly they will be, under the circumstances. How many tears will be shed, where eyes bright with gladness, might have been seen? How much property will be confiscated, where it might have been in a state of prosperity in the hands of its owners, if they had merely acted the parts of honourable men, instead of going to risk their lives, their honours, and their properties, not in defence of their country, as patriots, because of that were the case they would not have left General Castro, but the present object is chiefly plunder, and in some cases perhaps revenge.

THE BAD SIXPENCE, AND THE GOOD SHILLING.

Who will not give a bad sixpence for a good shilling, especially when he is obliged to carry his bad sixpence about him until he can get rid of it, for that good shilling. Now let us see if we can make a true comparison between California, and the bad sixpence, and the United States, and the good shilling.

In the first place, Is there one property holder is all California who has not been a sufferer by the revolution in California? Has not their property been, not only unprotected, but constantly seized upon, and destroyed by any rogue, who thought proper to demand it in the name of the Nation; and a great deal more destroyed and plundered from the lawful owner, without his having been able to recover any redress whatever?

Second, Has not usury been the order of the day, throughout California, from the Governor to the meanest grog seller? Have we not had to maintain at enormous sacrifice, hundreds of idle vagabonds with salaries, without the country, or the nation ever having received one dollar's worth of benefit, (we cannot say from their services for they never rendered any,) either from their silver mounted saddles, or their great *paseos*?

Third, Were not all, (or rather with one or two rare exceptions) the authorities corrupted? Has not ambition, envy, and debauchery, been the reigning and predominant cause, of all the civil broils and tumults, which have ultimately ruined California, and brought it to its present crisis: If any man can, with truth, deny any of these articles, we shall be happy in seeing a proof it, published in our next, and if true, which sad experience tells us is the case, it appears to us, that the former mode of Government will prove to be the bad sixpence.

On the other hand here is a powerful nation, where government has been proved, for years, to be just, upright, and honourable to all her sublects, without distinction. She comes forward, with a helping hand, deploring the unlawful sufferings of an oppressed and confiding people, and wishes to raise them to a par with the most enlightened people in the world, we have no occasion to go the city of Washington to prove this, we have it palpably before us.

First, Here is Commodore Stockton, who is the actual representative of the Government of the United States of America. Have not all the Californians been in his power: Did he in any wise abuse, or even make use of that power, in the oppression, or to the injury of any one individual, of the inhabitants of California? Did he not rather give daily proofs to every inhabitant of this territory, that in him, was the germ of the noblest feelings of human nature? From the very moment that he received the supreme command, has he not been indefatigable, in trying to remove the oppression by which the inhabitants of this country were overborne? And what has been the result? Ingratitude of the deepest dye! What can be said of those men, who, after having experienced the kindness of Com. Stockton, and pawned to him their honor, not to take up arms against him during the present war, the instant they found an unguarded moment, turned like traitors, and tried to stab him in a vital part? Nothing but the grossest ignorance, could induce any set of men to make such an attempt, as that in motion in the town of Angeles.

Second, Has not property of all kinds already increased in value? Is there not more money in circulation at the present time than heretofore? The poor, as well as the rich, can now raise a dollar to purchase the necessaries for his family. Where are now the hundreds, who under the former Government were receiving exorbitant salaries, which drained, or extorted from an indirect manner their hard earned *real*.

Thirdly, The United States Government, is that, which by taking California under her protection, will have to defray all the expenses of its aggrandisement, there expenses will not be drawn, either directly or indirectly, from the inhabitants, no individual will suffer, for whatever expenses may be necessary, in forwarding the views of the U. States with respect to California.

And now, we hope, our friends will digest this sketch carefully, and then, let each one say, whether he had rather retain his bad sixpence, or change it for such a shilling as the United States offers him for it.

THE WEATHER.—VVe had on Thursday our first rain. It commenced about three o'clock in the morning and lasted until noon. The quantity that fell vvas not sufficient, hovvever, to affect the springs, and hardly start vegetation.

SOBRE LA LIBERTAD DE IMPRENTA.—Esta apreciable derecho que en todos los Gobiernos libres y constitucionales conceden las leyes, ha sido casi siempre, y casi en todos los paises, objeto de restricciones mas ó menos represivas; y de ampliaciones y concesiones diferentes; pero por desgracia en todas partes ha motivado abusos perniciosas, porque la malignidad ha querido que el goce mas estimable se convierta en todo de maldad, y se haga instrumento y medio de venganzas y de ofensas personales, cambiando así lo sublime y generoso de la libertad de imprenta, en un desenfreno y demoralizacion que condena su noble y saludable instituto.

Ella bien entendida is util, es benefica, y hace sentir una virtud encfable y consoladora en tal grado, que afianza los Gobiernos, los hace subsistir, siendo tutelar de las garantias mas apreciables y esenciales de la sociedad. Pero cuando el amor propio por aspiraciones ó por vengangas vuelve veneno ese balsamo saludable, hace que se degenera en un estremo odioso.

Los frutos de la prensa libre, cuando debieran ser todos de utilidad general, y jamas principio y apoyo de ofensa individual, les han querido hacer agentes y origen de personalidades odiosos ó lisongeras, de insultos y elegsis, y en fin de injurias de todo genero, preparando por tan reprobados medios el que se sucoden los trastornos, y porque? por que asi place al interes personal.

No obstante el abuso, muchas veces desmedido, que ha acarreado tantos males a las naciones, la libertad de escrivir és y ha sido considerada como un beneficio para los pueblos que la desfrutan, purgandolos de los vicios á que la malignidad ha querido conducirla. De manera es, que la libertad de imprenta que uoicamente lleve por norte la verdad, y por guia el sincero patriotismo, es apetecible, es necesaria es interesante, y como esencial á las sociedades libres, por, que enseña, porque ilustra, porque infunde respecto a las leyes, porque defiende a la inocencia, porque corrige los abusos por medio de una racional oposicion, y porque sirve para conducir por la senda de la prosperidad a las naciones.

UN PAISANO.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTEREY—Oct. 31st, 1846.

Arrived 27th, Brig Malek Adhel, 31 days from Mazatlan, vvith despatches to Commodore Stockton, Lieut. Renshvv commanding. 28th, Ship Stirling from San Francisco, vvith Col. J. C. Fremont and troops on board, Gr. M. Vincent, master. Sailed 29th, Malek Adhel for San Pedro. 29th, Ship Vandalia for Santa Cruz and San Francisco.

TO MY MOTHER.

My Mother! on thy fading brow is many a mark of care,
Thy tale of Life's eventful scenes is deeply written there;
And day by day a voice there comes, to whisper unto me,
That Time hath for my Manhood claimed the years of Age from thee.

And now when in maturer years, the scenes of youth I trace,
And mark the saddened smile that oft will steal across thy face,
The memory of my wayward way is darkly round me thrown
To whisper that by acts of mine that smile hath sadder grown!

Oh! cold, indeed, would be my heart, did it refuse to thrill
When I recall thy love for me, that lives unchanging still!
That o'er my spirit ever threw, when I had sought its power,
A spell as sweet as thoughts of Heaven, in melancholy hour,

How oft when others faithless proved, and I've gone forth to feel,
Amid the world's discordant throng, a lononess o'er me steal,
Hath sweet remembrance given me for these poor friends of mine,
The thought, that as their love grew faint, it only deepened thine!

In all the bliss which I have felt—in all the woes of Care,
Thy heart, responsive to my own, would joys and sorrows snare;
And when my love to others turned, and cold to thee had grown,
My wandering but seemed to make thine live for me alone!

Then, Mother! be it mine to give a purer love to thee—
A love as holy and as strong as thine has been for me;
Striving to deepen all thy bliss, and every grief assauge,
And solace with my bitter years the loneness of thine Age!

A. D. F. R.

China.—Com. James Biddle, late acting commissioner at Canton on behalf of the government of the U. S. A., left the provincial city on the 15th inst., transferring to the Rev. P. Parker, M. D., Secretary and Chinese Interpreter to the mission, the charge of the affairs of the Legation as *Charge de Affoirs* of the U. S. *ad interim*.

Henry Griswold Wolcott, Esq., has been appointed acting Consul of the U. S. A., at Shanghai.

At all the five ports public affairs in general continue in as favorable state as could well be expected. At Shanghai some temporary embarrassment has been caused by the failure of Alum and King-wo. There are rumors of some pisturbances at Fuhchau, but of their nature and extent we are not informed. The Hong Kong Register says there is no reason to doubt that the houses of several of the English residents have been attacked. From Ningpo and Amoy we have no very recent dates. The long expected Areatus has arrived at Hong Kong with a cargo of ice from Boston and some "Yankee apples."—[*Friend.*

A Sober Pun.—VVhy are temperance societies a bar to friendship? Because they prevent *shaking* hands.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, }
Monterey, Oct. 10th. }

All persons coming into Monterey are required to report themselves at this office.

All persons leaving the town of Monterey are required to take passports. WALTER COLTON,
10 3t Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S, }
Monterey, Octr. 10th, 1846. }

Es requerido que todo persona al llegar al Pueblo de Monterey se presenta en esta oficina.

Es requerido que toda persona que quiere salir del Pueblo de Monterey, se toma pasaporte.

10 3t WALTER COLTON, Primero Magistrado.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 17th, 1846.

ORDERS.—From date, no person will be permitted to pass in the streets of this town on horseback, after sun set, or to pass on foot after drum beat, at 8 o'clock, P. M., till sunrise, without my written permission.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, U S. Marine Corps.
Military Commandant of the Middle
10 tf Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 17, de 1846.

Ninguna persona sera permitido pasar por las calles de este Pueblo despues del retrete a las ocho de la tarde sin tener permision escrito por el Comandante Militar. Ni andar a caballo despues que se ponga el Sol.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Teniente de las compañi de Marina de los E. U. y Comandante Militar del
10 tf Centro de la Californin.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, }
Monterey, Oct. 5th 1846. }

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction. WALTER COLTON,
9 3t Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ, }
Monterey 5 de Oct. de 1846. }

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquiero persona que compra una rez, ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta conocdido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva, sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, coma tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la sume de veinte pesos a discrecion del Pimero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

9 3t WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A wte story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

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PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—Yerba Buena.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.

Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

ELISHA HYATT informs the public that he manufactures pails, tubs, kegs, barrels and churns. His shop is in the rear of the American Counsul's.

ELISHA HYATT con el debido respeto, informa al publico que él manufactura baldes, tinas, cuñetes, barriles y mantequeras, su casa está detras de la casa de D Thomas O. Larkin. 10 3t

---

FOR BOSTON DIRECT.—The good ship "Sterling" will sail from San Fransisco about December 25th. For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to [10 4t] WM. D PHELPS, at Sausaleto.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

CALIFORNIAN.

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The following is a translation of a description of California written about the year 1822 by a gentleman well acquainted with the territory and its situation as it then stood.

DESCRIPTION OF UPPER CALIFORNIA.

The name of Upper California is given to the extension of coast laying between the 32d and 42d degrees of North latitudes, bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the surre madre or rather by the eastern shores of red river. Some nations have improperly given it the name of New Albion, wishing to obseure the name it acquired on its discovery. Upper California extends to the south as far as old California, on the west to the Pacific Ocean, on the north to the possession of the Angle Americans; its eastern boundary is not yet marked by Govern ment, but it may extend as far as red river, or as far as the great mountain. It is called upper and likewise new, to distinguish it from old or lower California. If we prefix its eastern boundary at the great mountain its width would be a little more than 90 leagues, having stated its extension from N. to S. at 200 leagues 20 to the degree.

Between the aforesaid great mountain and the coast of the Pacific there is another ridge of mountains running nearly N. and S. or paralel with the former. The plains between these two mountains are known by the name of the Tulares, and those between the smaller range of mountains and the coast of the Pacific are those occupied by the Presidios, Missions and towns that I am going to describe.

Government.—This California on account of its small population not being able to become a state of the great Mexican Republic, takes the character of Territory, the government of which is under the charge of a Commandant General, who exercises the charge of a superior political chief, whose attributions depend entirely upon the President of the Republic, and the general congress, though to amplify the legislation of its centre, it has a deputation made up of seven vocals, the half of these individuals being removed every two years. The superior politic chief presides at their session. The inhabitants of the territory are divided amongst the presidios Missions and towns.

Presidios.—The necessity of protecting the Apostolic predication was the obligatory reason for forming the Presidio, which were established according to circumstances, that of San Diego was the first; Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco were built afterwards, the form of all of them is nearly equal, and this is a square containing about 200 yards in each front formed of a weak wall made of mud bricks its height may be 4 yards in the interior of the square and built on to the same wall, in its entire circumference is a chapel, store houses, and houses for the Commandant Officers and Troops, having at the entrance of the precidio cuarters for a corps de guard.

These buildings in the presidios, as the first idea, appears to have been sufficient; the only object having been for a defence against a surprise from the gentiles, or wild Indians in the immediate vicinity, but this cause having ceased, I believe they ought to be demolished, as they are daily threatening a complete ruin, and from the very limited spaces of habitation, must be very incmodious, to those who inhabit them As to the exterior of the Presidio, several private individuals have built some very decent houses, and having noticed great emulation in this branch of business, I have no doubt, but in a short time we shall see very considerable towns in California.

At the distance of one or at most two miles from the Presidio, and near to the anchoring ground, is a fort, which has a few pieces of Artillery of small caliber, the situation of most of them is very advantageous for the defence of the port, though the form of the walls, esplanades, and other imperfections, which may be seen, makes them very insignificant. This General has undertaken to reform these in every sense.

The battalion of each presidio is made up of 80 or more horse soldiers called cuera, besides these, it has a number of auxiliary troops, and a detachment of artillery. The commandant of each presidio is the captain of its respective company, and besides the intervention, Military political, he has charge of all things relating to the marine department.

Missions.—The missions contained in the territory are 21, they were built at different epochs, that of San Diego being the first was built in 1769, its distance from the presidio of the same name is two leagues, the rest were built successively, according to circumstances, and necessity, the last one was founded in the year 1822, under the name of San Francisco Solan, and is the most northern of all.

The edifices in some of those missions, are more extensive than in others, but in form they are all nearly equal, they are all fabricated of mud bricks, and the divisions are according to necessity, in all of them may be found commodious habitations for the Ministers, store houses to keep their goods in, proportional granaries, offices for soap makers, weavers, blacksmiths, and large parterres, and horse and cattle pens, independent apartments for indian youths of each sex, and all such offices as were necessary at the time of its institution, contigous to and communicating with the former is a church forming a part of the edifice of each mission, they are all very proportionable, and are adorned with profusion.

The conjunction of indians reside about 200 yards distant from the above mentioned edifice, this place is called the rancheria, those in most of the missions are made up of very reduced cuarters, built with mud bricks, forming sts., while in others the indians have been allowed to follow their primitive customs, their dwellings being a sort of huts, in a comical shape, which at the most, do not exceed 4 yards in diameter, and the top of the cone may be elevated 2 yards, they are built of rough sticks, covered with bulrushes, or grass, in such a manner as to completely protect the inhabitants from all the inclemencies of the weather, in my opinion these rancherias are the most adequate to the natural uncleanliness of the indians, as the families often renew them, burning the old ones and immediately building others with the greatest facility. Opposite to the rancherias and near to the mission is to be found a small garrison, with proportionate rooms, for a corporal and five soldiers, with their families. This small garrison is quite sufficient to prevent any attempt of the indians from taking effect, there having been some examples made, which causes the indians to respect this small force, one of these piquets in a mission has a double object, besides keeping the indians in subjection, they run post with a monthly correspondence, or with any extraordinaries that may be necessary for Government.

All the missions in this California are under charge of religious men of the order of St. Francisco, at the present time their number is 27, most of them of an advanced age, each mission has one of these fathers for its administrator, and he holds absolute authority, the tilling of the ground, the gathering of the harvest, the slaughtering of cattle, the weaving and every thing that concerns the mission, is under

[*to be continued.*]

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 7 1846.

Col. Fremont is active in his preparations for the campaign. He will enter upon it with a well mounted, efficient force. No half-way measures will be pursued. We may expect decisive results. No wars are so protracted, and entail so much misery, as those which are sustained with feebleness, or irregularity. Give us rather promptitude, energy, and a result which none can question.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that the authorities of the United States find themselves obligated to take private property for public use, but there is no remedy, the emergency of the case demand it, it is not a revengeful feeling towards the inhabitants of California, as enemies to the American Government which prompts these acts, it is an act justified by the law of Nations, that where any property belonging to the enemy can be come at, and it is needful for the purpose of carrying on the war, such property in all civilized nations will be taken, and the owners, on a peace being concluded between the belligerent parties, will or will not receive a compensation according to the treaties agreed on between the parties at the cessation of hostilities.

Robbery.—On Friday evening, the 30th ult., between 8 and 9 o'clock, a store, belonging to D Antonio Mendez, was broken open, and property stolen to the amount of eighty-three dollars and fifty cents.

On Monday, 2d inst. an Indian, named Juan José went to the house of Mr. Job F. Dye and offered for sale a small case bottle, for one dollar, the bottle was immediately recognised by Mr. Dye's shopkeeper, who refused to pay the Indian for it, on this, the Indian, perceiving he was suspected of the robbery, started, but did not get above four or five hundred yards, before he was taken by James Hayes.

On being brought to the Magistrate's Office, before Judge Colton, he confessed the fact of having robbed the store of D Antonio Mendez, in company with another Indian named Juan, and that he still had a part of the stolen property hid away, his companion Juan being brought before the court denied all knowledge of the robbery, but amongst the articles which they had hidden was found a bayonet which was immediately recognized by three persons as the indentical bayonet which the Indian Juan had found two or three days previous to the robbery, while he was cleaning out a well. This and other circumstances afforned sufficient evidence for his conviction, and the Indians, Juan José, and Juan were sentenced each to one year's imprisonment, and hard labor on the public works.

Part of the property stolen was restored to its owner which amounted to about one third of the amount stolen.

The rains have set in well this year, the prospect for grain is better than it has been for the last 4 or five years, every man and boy who can muster a yoke of oxen and handle a plough ought from this day to begin to cultivate a piece of land, and sow his grain early.

If instead of sowing wheat in February or March, as many people do, they would sow it in November or December, their crops would be double, or more than double in many instances to what they lately have been.

There is no excuse now for not sowing a large quantity of grain, no man can say now, "it is no use sowing much, I cannot sell a large quantity if I raise it, because there is no consumption," here are hundreds, and before the expiration of another year, there will be thousands of emigrants arrive in this territory from the United States, all these people must be fed, they must buy provisions, and they will buy them if they are to be had for money, and money they will give for it, there will be no necessity the ensuing year for a farmer to sell fanega of beans for four yards of calico, or a fanega of corn for two.

Then why not every man who has the means, put his hand to the plough. At this present time here are three of the greatest prospects in the world for men to make money, first, we have every prospect for an abundance of rain, second, here are millions of acres, of the most fertile land in the world, waiting to receive into its bosom the seed which it will yield a hundred fold, and thirdly, here are, and will be many more men waiting with their money in their hands, to give in exchange for all kind of grain and any quantity.

Now is the time for industry to exert itself and take advantage of tide which will lead on to fortune if taken at its flood, but when advantage of this kind is once lost it is very long before it can be regained, if ever.

Emigration.—Emigrants from the United States are daily flocking into California, their land mark, after crossing the rocky mountains, is the Sacramento valley, amongst them are mechanics and labourers of all descriptions, and altho' they invariably strike for the Sacramento valley, still not one half of them will settle there, they will, as soon as they get acquainted with the country, and the winter season is over, spread all over California, and as many of these are people, who understand agriculture in all its branches, they will undoubtedly spy out thousands of acres of land, which are now considered as useless, except for grazing, and will in a short time prove to the old inhabitants that there is more land fit for cultivation in California, than ever has been imagined, by the natives; and many vegetable substances will be planted, and brought to maturity, which heretofore have never had a fair trial.

We have already had sufficient proof in various instances that the grape vine flourishes, in California, to the northward of San Luis Obispo, if not in an equal degree to that of the Angeles, at most, very little inferior, and there can be little doubt, that the industry, and intelligence of the agriculturists, which are daily emigrating to this country, will improve the nature of the soil to such a degree, as to greatly augment both the produce, and improve the flavour of this most delicious fruit, and the same may be said of all the other production of this country.

The Indians.—Capt. Montgomery the Commaddant of the northern departament, issued some time since a Proclamation to the inhabitants of his department, in reference to the Indians. The following is a copy:—

"It having come to the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief of this District, that persons have been and still are impressing and holding to service, Indians against their will, without any legal contract, and without a due regard to their rights as freemen, where not under legal contract for service. It is hereby ordered that all persons so holding or detaing Indians, shall release them, and permit them to return to their own homes, unless they can make a legal contract with them, which shall be acknowledged before the nearest Justice of the Peace, and which contract shall be duly kept by both parties.

The Indian population must not be looked upon in the light of slaves, but it is deemed necessary that Indians within the settlements, shall have employment with the right of choosing their own master or employer, and having made such choice, they must abide by it, unless they can obtain permissing in writing to leave, or the Justice, on their complaint, shall consider they have just cause to annul the contract, and permit them to obtain another employer.

All Indians must be required to obtain employment and not permitted to wander about in an idle and dissolute manner, if found so doing, they will be liable to arrest and punishment, by labor on the public works, at the discretion of the Magistrate

All officers, civil or military, under my command, are required to execute this order, and take notice of every violation thereof; JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,
Commandant of the Northern Department of California.

We, three days since, received intelligence, that Captain Gabriel de la Torre, with a party of thirty men, had gone off to the South, taking with them about two hundred hor-

ses. It appears that the motives of De la Torre, for having hovered so long, in the vicinity of this town, was that he had been promised a reinforcement from San Luis Olispo, which reinforcement not having arrived, he de-paired of its coming, and determined on moving his quarters.

La Torre's party have been very annoying to the farmers between Monterey and San Luis, they having taken and plundered, not only horses and saddles, but likewise have broken into houses and stripped the beds, and trunks, of several individuals, and carried off clothing, provisions &c.; however, we have every reason to hope, that these depredations, and their perpetrators, will soon be put an end to. Colonel Fremont will be ready to march in a very few days, when he will sweep the country clean, and drive these stragglers into a heap, that they may have an opportunity of proving their bravery, by coming out like men, as they ought to do, and give them fair battle, at all events, we now have some hopes that the Californians will give us an example of their bravery, by coming to an open and honorable engagement, instead of making a rush, and then flying to the bush to hide themselves for the space of a month or two.

UN GRITO A TIEMPO VALE MUCHO.—Californios, Amigos tengan la bondad de decirme que motivo han tenido para dexar sus hogares pacificos, é ir a mesclarse con un a gentes que están arreglando la vida por una cosa que nada de cuenta a V's los tiene.

Primeramente, comensaremos con los Patriotas, (aqui me hallo turbado, porque á la verdad, no sé que haya un verdadero patrieta Mexicano entre los rebeldes de los Angeles,) pero suponiendo que hay algunos, que es lo que pelean: naturalmente responderan ellos. Los derechos de nuestra pais contra el enemigo que la ha invadido.

Acaso entre estos Señores que dicen asi, havra alguno que no sea aventurero? havra alguno entre ellos, que no tenia mas bien pensado, el hacer su fortuna en la California, que el adelantarlo, y hacer una esfuerza para ponerlos en un estado, igual o como ella merece mejor que otras paises que tienen mucho menos tiempo de fundacion, y ofrecen muchas menos arbitrios de adelantamente que la California.

Ahora si esto es verdad (como la acaecido nos dad pruevas de que lo es) en donde está esta patriotismo? El preteto de la revolucion de 1836 era, que los Mexicanos havian vemido aqui para hacerse ricos, que se estaban juntando todo el dinero que havia en el pais, y que se lo estaban llevando.

Con el mesmo pretexto se mudáron todos los Administradores Mexicanos que havia en los misiones, y se pusieron hijos de California en su lugar, y con licencia, tacita, o implicada, de hacer y deshacer a su antojo, de las propiedades de las Misiones.

Los empleos lucrativos, tantos militares, como civiles, tambien fueron dados a ojos cerrados, y en montones, a los hijos del pais, escluyendo toda persona que no havia nacido en ella, me parece con lo que está diche, es suficiente para probar, que patriotismo no la havia, ni por una parte, ni por otra, y lo mismo sucede en lo actual.

El grandioso numero de empleados que havia en la California, de cuyos personas se podia haver formado un ejercito, para la defensa de sus salários, sin haver seducido al pobre laborioso en su ayuda, sin las personas que han hecho esta nueva revolucion, ellos estan adolecidos de la grandes salarios que han perdido, y para hacer una vana atentativa, para reganarlos, han hechado al viento sus palabros de honor, y sus firmas, y puerto en el suplicio sus vidas, quieriendo arra-trar consigo los hombres pobres, y pacifices, quienes con su sudor y trabajo les han mantenido por el espacio de dies años a este parte.

Como seran vistos sus procederes tan falsas por una Nacion en donde el honor es guardado con toda la estretchaza image nable, no nos atrevemios a divinar, pero en un corte termino sabrémos, y en el interin, les advertimos que la guerras que actualmente existe, no es una revolucion entre les nativas; d. California contra California, ni de California contra Mexico, como otras veces ha sido, ni tampoco, pasará esta "insurreccion" con impunidad.

Para el Californio.

En la llegada del Bergantin Malek Adel á esta Puerto el 26 del presente, ha dorrido la noticia de que el Señor General Mexicano D Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, ha empuñado las riendas del Gobierno de nuestra desgraciada Republica; y aun se dice que la paz con los E. U de N. A. puede está lla celebrada— No hay que vacilar—pues siendo el origen de la guerra (segun mi concepto) la colocasion de dicho Señor General en la silla presidencial, y estando ya verificado: parece verosimil, el que debe cesar todo clase de hostilidades; y siendo provable que el E. S. P. conceda a los Señores de N. A. todos los terrenos que hoy ocupan, contiene en que sera muy bueno hacer una suspension de armes entre los hijos de este pais y el Señor Comodoro. Porque de aqui no resultará mas, que lauros en todo juicio prudente asi para unos como para otros, pues se evita ver correr la sangre; porque suponiendonos, que el Señor Comodoro por sus muchos recursos haya de vencer a los que desgraciadamente se han sublevado defendiendo su patria, y que estos sean esterminados como hiso el Arcangel Miguel con los escuadrones Lucifericos, que ventagas le podran sobrevoner al Señor Comodoro con quedar California un esqueleto? ya se bé cada cual piensa con su cabeza, se me podra decir por algunos charlatanes! O muchas ventagas se pueden sacar de la cuestion; pero para que decir mas grandes vantagas; y tanto a N. A. como a los Californios, y al vancedor mucha honra, pues el oprimir a un pueblo debil en parte alguna del mundo civilizado tendra buen lugar.

UN MEXICANO

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTEREY—Nov. 7th, 1846.

Arrived, Nov. 3, Hawanian Bark Don Quixot, Commodore Paty, from San Francisco. Cleared, Nov. 2d, American Ship Sterling, for San Pedro.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th.

In the present crisis of affairs it is requisite that the arrival and departure of persons should be known at the office of the Military Commandant. All persons, therefore, arriving in Monterey will report themselves at his quarters, and all persons desireus of leaving must call there for passports.

13 tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S,
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846.

Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona, sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de esta punto, por lo consiguente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentará al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga que salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su pasaporte. WALTER COLTON,

13 tf Primero Magistrado.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 31st, 1846.

ORDERS.—All persons immediately on arriving in this town, will report themselves at the office of the Military Commandant.

All persons leaving Monterey are required to procure passports from the same.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Military Commandant,

13 tf Middle Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 31 de 1846.

ORDEN.—Toda persona al llegar á Monterey, se presentara en la oficina del Comandante Militar.

Todos quequieran salir de este, tomaran passporte.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Comandante Militar del

13tf Departamento Central del Teritorio de California.

FOR BOSTON.—The A. 1 fast sailing ship VANDALIA, T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,

13 tf Yerba Buena.

From the Louisville Journal.

FOREST MELODIES.

I love the fine old forest,
That for centuries hath stood,
And waved its lofty branches
Grandly in the solitude;
'Mid its glories and its graces,
A stately grandeur dwells;
And Nature's hand there traces
All her bright and magic spells.

Its shades are full of voices,
Ever ringing joyous out;
From its trembling whispered breathings,
To the storm's wild boi-terous shout—
And its notes, so deeply thrilling,
From the dark recesses start,
And swell through ether, stilling
The quick beating of the heart.

When the gorgeous robe of spring time
Hath arrayed them in its green,
And the leaves are bright with dew drops,
Glancing in the morning's sheen;
Then its full enchanting chorus
With a rapture we have heard,
For the songs are round and o'er us
Of each gladsome forest bird.

Or when the sere of Autumn
Hath fastened on the leaf
And clad the Summer glories
With the fading garb of grief;
One tearful strain of sorrow
Will thy songsters gladly chime,
Ere they flit upon the morrow
To some far and sunny clime.

We have heard the gentle zephyrs
Stealing through the waving boughs,
With a melody entrancing
As the maiden's whispered vows.
And the storm wind as it rushes
In its wild and mad career,
The bravest bosom hushes
To a solemn awe and fear.

E'en the frosty reign of Winter
Hath a cheerful minstrelsy,
As the ice of morning falleth
From the tall and stately tree.
And the heart can feel no power
In the poet's sweetest lay,
Like the music of the shower
In some Summer's sultry day.

Oh! I love the brave old forest,
That for centuries hath stood,
And waved its lofty branches
Grandly in the solitude!
My home is in its bosom,
Where no human foot hath trod;
My companion the wild blossom,
And my trust in Nature's God.

If a friend ask a favor, you should grant it if it is reasonable; if it is not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong yourself, and wrong him, by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or to keep one; the man that requires you to do so, is dearly purchased at such a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly with all men: you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not.

CATCHING AN HEIRESS IN KENTUCKY.—It appears that a very rich old widow lady by the name of M———, had an only daughter, who was a most beautiful creature and could command the proudest of Kentucky's sons; but she, strange to say, loved a little gentleman tailor, by the name of P——, who had been so fortunate as to woo her without her mother's knowledge. At length, the fact came to the parent's ears and she forbade the young P—— her house. A few weeks after the old lady had occasion to be absent one evening till a late hour, of course the lovers did not let such an opportunity pass, of spending the evening together, and when they heard Mrs. M——— returning, the lover not being able to escape, was put safely into a large closet. On the entrance of Mrs. M———, she having had a hint from a faithful servant, made bold to question her about her lover, and declaring that he had *just gone out of the house.* This the damsel stoutly denied, but her mamma would not believe her, and as a terrible punishment ordered her to be locked up in the dark closet, there to remain till broad daylight. On her opening the closet door next morning Mrs. M——— was thunder-struck at beholding her daughter asleep in the young tailor's arms! It is needless to add the mother no longer opposed their union, on that very day the blushing girl was united to her honorable lover, and they are now enjoying all the blisses and kisses of their romantic honey-moon.—*Louisville Courier.*

FOR BOSTON.—The A. 1 fast sailing ship VANDALIA, T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to
WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,
12 tf Yerba Buena.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 17th, 1846.
ORDERS.—From date, no person will be permitted to pass in the streets of this town on horseback, after sun set, or to pass on foot after drum beat, at 8 o'clock, P. M., till sunrise, without my written permission.
WM. A. T. MADDOX, U S. Marine Corps.
Military Commandant of the Middle
10 tf Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 17, de 1846.
Ninguna persona sera permitido pasar por las calles de este Pueblo despues del retreto' a las ocho de la tarde sin tener permision escrito por el Comandante Militar. Ni andar a caballo despues que se ponga el Sol.
WM. A. T. MADDOX, Teniente de las compañi
de Marina de los E. U. y Comandante Militar del
10 tf Centro de la California.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—YERBA BUENA.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.
Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

FOR BOSTON DIRECT.—The good ship "STERLING" will sail from San Francisco about December 25th. For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to [10 4t] WM. D PHELPS, at Sausaleto.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.
A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.
3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

CALIFORNIAN.

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BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

Terms—SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE $5 00
" SIX MONTHS 2 50
SINGLE COPIES, 12½

The following is a translation of a description of California written about the year 1822 by a gentleman well acquainted with the territory and its situation as it thenstood.

DESCRIPTION OF UPPER CALIFORNIA.

[*continued.*]

The direction of the fathers, without any other person interfering in any way whatever, so that if any one mission has the good fortune to be superintended by an industrious and capacious padre, the indians disfrute in abundance, all the real necessaries of life, at the same time the nakedness, and misery of any one mission, is a palpable proof of the inactivity of its director. The missions extend their possession from one extremity of the Territory to the other, and have made the limits of one mission from those of another, though they do not require all this land for their agriculture, and the maintenance of their stock, they have appropriated the whole; always strongly opposing any individual who may wish to settle himself or his family on any piece of land between them, but it is to be hoped that the new system of illustration, and the necessity augmenting private property, the people of reason, will cause the Government to take such adequate measures as will conciliate the interests of all. Amongst all the missions there are from 21 to 22 thousand catholic indians, but each mission has not an equal or a proportionate part in its congregation, some have 3 or 4 thousand, whilst others have scarely 400, and as this difference may be computed the riches of the missions in proportion, besides the number of Indians already spoken of, each mission has a considerable number of gentiles, who tive chiefly on farms, annexed to the missions, the number of these is undetermined.

The Indians are naturally filthy and careless and their understanding is very limited; in the small arts they are not deficient in ideas of imitations, but they never will be inventors their true character is that of being revengeful, and timid, consequently are very much adapted to treachery; they have no knowledge of benefits received, and ingratitude, is common amongst them, the education they recieve in their infancy, is not the proper one to develope their reason, and if it were, I do not believe them capable of any good impression. See note 1st. All these Indians, whether from the continual use of the sweat house, or from their filthiness, or the little ventilation in their habitation, are weak, and unvigorous; spasms and reumatics, to which they are so much subject, is the consequence of their customs, but what most injures them, and prevents propagation, is he veneral disease which most of them have very strongly: clearly proving that their humors are analagous to receiving the impressions of this contagion; from this reason may be deduced, the enormous differences between the births and deaths. which without doubt, is one tenth per year, in favor of the latter; but the Missionaries do all in their power to prevent this, with respect to the catechumens situated near them.

The general production of the missions are, the breed of the larger class of cattle, and sheep, horses, wheat, maize or indian corn, beans, peas and other vegetables, though the productions of the missions situated more to the southward. are more extensive; these producing the grape, and olive, in abundance, of all these articles of production, the most lucrative is the large cattle; their hides and tallow affording an active commerce with foreign vessels on this coast; this being the only means the inhabitants, Missionaries, or private individuals have, of supplying their actual necessities for this reason they give this branch, all the impulse they possibly can, and on it generally place all their attention

It is now six years since they began to gather in hides and tallow, for commerce, formerly, they meaely took care of as many, or as much as they required for their own private use, and the rest was thrown away as useless, but at this time, the actual number of hides sold annually on board of foreign vessels amount to 30 or 40 thousand, and about the same amount of arrobas (25lbs) of tallow, and by pursuing their present method there is no doubt but in 3 or 4 years the amount of the exportation of each of these articles will be doubled. Flax, linen, wine, olive oil, grain and other agricultural productions would be very extensive if there were a stimulant to excite industry, but this not being the case, there is just grain enough sown and reaped for the consumtion of the inhabitants in the territory.—See note 2d.

The towns contained in this district are three, the most populous being that of the Angeles, which has about 1200 souls, that of St. Joseph's of guadaloupe may contain 600, and the village of Branciforte 200; they are all formed imperfectly, and without order, each person having built his own house in the spot he thought most convenient for himself. The first of these Pueblos is governed by its corresponding body of magistrates, composed of an Alcalde or Judge, 4 regidores or municipal officers, a syndic and secretary; the second, of an Alcalde, two regidores, a syndic, and secretary, and third, on account of the smallness of its population, is subject to the commandancia of Monterey.

The inhabitants of the town are white, and to distinguish them from the Indians, are vulgarly called *people of reason*, the number of these contained in the territory may be nearly 5000, these families are divided amongst the Pueblos and Presidios, they are nearly all, the descendants of a small number of individuals, who came from the Mexican continent, some as settlers others in the service of the army, and accompanied by their wives; in the limited space of little more than 50 years the present generation has been formed.

The whites are in general robust and healthy, well made, some of them are occupied in breeding and raising cattle, and cultivating small quantities of wheat, and beans, but for want of sufficient land, for which they cannot obtain a rightful ownership, their labor are very limited, others dedicate themselves to the service of arms, all the presidial companies are maintained by the native of the country, but the most of them are entirely indolent, it being very rare for any individual to strive to augment his fortune. Dancing, horse-riding, and gambling, occupies all their time; the arts are entirely unknown, and I am doubtful if there is one individual who exercises any trade, very few who understand the first rudiments of letters, and the other sciences are unknown amongst them.

The fecun lity of the *people of reason* is extreme, it is very rare to find a married couple with less than 5 or 6 children while there are hundreds who have from 12 to 15, very few of them die in their youth, and in reaching the age of puberty are sure to see their grand-children. The age of 80 and 100 has always been common in this climate, most infirmities are unknown here, and the freshness and robustness of the people shews the beneficial influence of the climate; the women in particular, have always the roses stamped on their cheeks, this beautiful species is without doubt the most active and laborious, all their vigilance in duties of the house, the cleanlincss of their children, and attention to their husbands dedicating all their leisure moments to

some kind of occupation, that may be useful towards their maintenance; their clothing is always clean and decent, nakedness being entirely unknown in either sex.

(to be continued.)

THE CALIFORNIAN

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

The U. S. Frigate Savannah arrived here last evening from the leeward. She reports that Commodore Stockton had sailed for San Diego, which place had been recaptured by the Americans.

Capt. Grigsby arrived here yesterday with a company of twenty eight men from Sonoma, and joined Col. Fremont's encampment. The men are of the right stamp, hardy fearless and used to the saddle and rifle.

Lieut. Talbot with his small brave party arrived here on Sunday evening last. They had been stationed at Santa Barbara to maintain the flag: when the insurrection broke out they were surrounded by an overpowering odds to surrender, they refused, pushed their way into the mountains and after much suffering from hunger and thirst, reached the valley of the San Joaquin. They travelled in all nearly five hundred miles, most of the way on foot, and carrying one of their sick companions. Their resolution and fortitude is worthy of all commendation.

Police Office.—On Wednesday, the 11th inst. George Wallace, and John Edwards were brought before the court for having stolen from the house of Messrs. Callaghan and Hoyt a considerable sum of money. The facts as established by the evidence were admitted by the prisoners.—George Wallace on being questioned by Judge Colt as to how the money was situated in the trunk, said: "The money was in two large piles, and of course I took the biggest heap." Question.—"Do you know what quantity of money you took." Answer.—"No sir, I was in a hurry, and wished to do the business quiet. I had not time to count it just then." Q.—When did you first form the idea of taking this money." A.—"We talked it over yesterday but were not able to get it last night, there were too many moving about, but this morning at breakfast time, there was a good chance as I thought and I tried to make the best of it."

The prisoners were both convicted of the robbery, and were sentenced to three years imprisonment, and labour on the public works with ball and chain.

From the Polynesian.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Just as our paper was going to press we received a copy of the New York Gazette and Times of June 19th, in which we find the following:

"Oregon Treaty Ratified. *The Senate yesterday ratified the treaty upon the Oregon question by a vote of* 41 *to* 14—27 *majority.*

The basis of the settlement of the Oregon question is 49 deg. 30 m. latitude as the boundary, with the right of the free navigation of the Columbia to England until the expiration of the Hudson Bay Co.'s charter.

June 18th. A bill has passed to a second reading in the Senate, reducing postage in the U. S. to five cents per letter to any distance.

English underwriters have raised the rates of insurance on American vessels from 60 s. 105 s. per ct. making the most of the fear of American merchants from Mexican privateers. The hostilities between the U. S. and Mexico has had a depressing influence upon the money market both at London and Paris. Mexican stock has of course declined.

Orders have been sent by the Ministers of Marine of France to Brest and other ports to reinforce the French squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, in consequence of the war between the U. S. and Mexico. The opposition prints are all on the side of the U. S. and predict the early conquest of Mexico. M. Thiers has made a violent attack on the policy of the cabinet, complaining that France had declared for England, her temporary ally, instead of the U. S. her permanent ally.

Apprehensions of another outbreak in Poland are entertained.

The Cholera has reappeared in Persia, and has crossed the Russian territory, advancing in a very irregular direction, and carrying death in the principal towns.

The Spanish Government have withdrawn the use of Mahon from the U. S. Naval forces in the Mediterranean.

London Market, June 3.—"The prospects of trade are improving. The passage of the Corn Bill by the Lords with so large a majority, has given almost universal satisfaction in the city and a great expansion of business is expected to follow upon the final passage of this measure.

Japan.—*Visit of U. S. S. Columbus.*—The U. S. Ship of the line Columbus, 100 guns, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore James Biddle, commanding U. S. East India Squadron, arrived in our waters on Wednesday morning and anchored in the outer roads. This stately vessel is the largest ever seen here, carrying, when mounted twenty-two guns more than the Collingwood. She is from China, via Japan, forty-three days from Jeddo, which place Commodore Biddle visited with the design of opening intercourse with the emperor of Japan, by forwarding him a letter from the United States Government. The ship anchored some distance below the city for want of proper charts and their disposition of the authorites to allow her to come nearer. The communication was forwarded to the emperor, explaining the objects of the visit, to which he replied that he has heard of the United States, that they were a flourishing and great nation, and that he hoped they would continue to be prosperous, but declined any closer relations with them. The only foreign trade that would be allowed was with the Dutch and Chinese. He begged the ship would supply herself with what she wanted speedily, up anchor, be off and never return. Landing was disallowed but the ship was supplied with such as the country afforded, wood, water poultry, eggs, and vegetables, for which neither pay nor presents were received in return. Nothing like trade was allowed with the numerous visitors that came on board. Even presents of coin, &c., that Jack gave some of the shore people, were afterwards returned. The only productions of the country obtained were a parcel of presents sent by the Emperor to the Commodore, which were declined by him. The Japanese officer having them in charge dare not return without delivering them, and as it was at the dusk of the evening, he threw his packet into one of the quarter boats and pulled off for the shore as fast as possible. Their being no way to return it, the contents were divided among the officers, but they contained nothing of much value or skill in workmanship.

The Japanese had heard of the intended visit of the Columbus, but seemed some surprised at her dimension. She was visited by many of the inhabitants, evidently with the emperor's permission, but there were no females among them. Armed boats were kept about her, as in the case of the Manhattan, but they were not of force to resist a man-of-war. The men are represented as a fine, athletic race, inquisitive and intelligent. The shore off which the Columbus lay was rocky, but wooded, fertile, & apparently well cultivated. Hogs and bullocks were not to be had, though other supplies were plentiful. The Columbus lay there ten days and then sailed for this place. The Vincennes was subjected to similar treatment.

These are all the particulars we have as yet gathered of

this visit to Japan. The result shows that it met with no better success than previous attempts, and that the Japanese are determined to persevere in their exclusive policy, content with the amount of their present intercourse with christendom, through the agents of the Dutch factory at Nungsacki. In looking at the result of the contract of the European races with the native powers in India and China, one cannot but admire the polite wariness of the Japanese.—Every visitor is treated hospitably, but kept *on board his own ship*. Compliments are met with compliments, wants gratuitously supplied, and not a shadow of real complaint given. Christendom will find this peaceful, gentlemanly demeanor, a stronger barrier to their attempts at securing a diplomatic and trading foothold than were all the elephants and sabres of India, or the unwieldly war junks and pompous proclamations of the Chinese. As yet not even the most frivolous pretext for force, or even pushing negotiations has been given. How long Japan will be enabled to maintain herself as a *terra incognito* is a problem of great interest to us lovers of something new. In the present age it is almost the only country there would be any excitement in visiting, or that could furnish a taking book.

The Columbus and Vincennes have both suffered somewhat from the diseases of the eastern climate, although the former, and she has now a large number on the sick list—most down with the scurvy or diarrhœa and dysentery.—The crew generally are feeble, having been for the last ninety days on salt provisions. They, undoubtedly, will speedily recruit under the regenerating influence of our Trades and markets.

Commodore Biddle has taken up his residence on shore at the mansion of T. H. Stevens, Esquire.

Naval.—H. B. M.'s Brig Spy returned on Monday from a short cruise with the Collingwood, having been in company with her two days becalmed under the lee of Hawaii. She brought despatches from the Admiral.

The U. S. Ship Vincennes does not visit these Islands. She accompanied the Columbus to Jeddo, and parted with her soon after leaving there, for the Ladrones and China, thence home via Cape of Good Hope. She had sickness on board also.

Salutes.—Soon after the U. S. Ship Columbus dropped anchor, H. B. M.'s Ship Juno saluted the Commodore's flag with seventeen guns, which was promptly returned by thirteen.

At 10 o'clock, Thursday, the Columbus exchanged salutes with the fort.

COURT NEWS.—At Honolulu, Commodore James Biddle of the U. S. line of battle ship Columbus, and special Commissioner of the U. States to the Emperor and Government of China, had an audience of the King on Saturday, 19th inst.

The Commodore arrived at the Palace exactly at noon accompanied by the United States Commissioner, the U. S. Consul, the U. S. Naval Store Keeper, and the officers who formed the Commodore's suite.

The United States Commissioner presented the Commodore to the King as a distinguished officer of the American Navy, well known to the President of the U. States, and selected to discharge the duties of Special Commissioner to the Emperor of China.

The Commodore then addressed His Majesty to the following effect:

"I have much pleasure in paying my official respects to Your Majesty. Pursuant to orders from the President of the United States, I have visited China; Japan and your Islands. It has afforded me great satisfaction on my arrival to find the diplomatic relations which Your Majesty had suspend resumed, with Mr. Ten Eyck. In appointing the latter, who enjoys, and derserves to enjoy, the full confidence of the President, and who is of the most amiable character, the President has given the most signal proof of his respect for the King and wish to cultivate the most amicable relations with these Islands. Having so done, it will become Your Majesty in future so to conduct those relations as to avoid any just cause of offence, for if it should be given to Mr. Ten Eyck, from the well known moderation of his character, the Government of the United States would be slow to believe that he, and not his Majesty's Government were to blame. But I sincerely hope that no such supposed case will ever occur."

The King replied as follows:

"My salutations to you, Commodore Biddle. I am glad to see you as an officer of the American Navy, distinguished by great services, and by your high appointment as commissioner to the Emperor of China. I am truly grateful to the President of the United States for the renewal of Diplomatic intercourse in the person of Mr. Ten Eyck. Since his arrival he has given great satisfaction to my Government. I hope there will be no complaint in future. It is my determination to do all that I can to avoid them by doing what is right."

The Commodore then presented to His Majesty the following officers—Lieut. S. Johnson, Purser E. T. Dunn, Midshipman G. Harrison, and Mr. Stevens, the U. S. N. store keeper.

The U. States Consul, Joel Turrill, Esq, having been presented before, came forward and offered his respects to His Majesty.

The Commodore and his suit retired about half-past 12.

HONOLULU ISLAS DE SANDWICH.

El Comodoro James Biddle del Navio de linea Columbus de los Estados Unidos y comisionado especial de los Estados Unidos al Emperador y gobierno de china tuvo una audiencia del Rey de las islas de Sandwich el S bado 19 de Setiembre.

El Señor Comodoro Regó a Palacio a medio dia accompañado del comisionado de las Estados Unidos, el Consul de los Estados Unidos el comisario Naval y los oficiales que formaron el acompañamiente del Comodoro.

El comisionado de los E. U. presentó el Comodoro al rey como un oficial distinguido del Naval Americano, bien conocido del Presidente de los E. U. y escogido para descargar os deberes de comisionado especial al Empetador de Chion.

El Comodoro se dirigió a su Magistad de la manera seguiente.

"Tengo mucho gusto en pagar mis respetos oficiales a vuestro Magestad. Conforme las ordenes del Presidente de los E. U, he visitado, a china, japon, y las islas de su Magested, Me ha llenado de una grande satisfaccion a mi llegada el encontrar las relaciones diplomaticas que vuestra Magestad havia suspendido reasumidos con el Señor Ten Eyck. En el nombramiento de esta Señor quien goza y merece gozar toda la confianza del Presidente y quien es de un caracter el mas amiable. El Presidente ha dado una prueva las mas significante de su respeto por el Rey y desea cultivar los mas amigables relaciones con estas islas Haviendolo hecho asi le convendra a vuestra Magestad el conducir estas relaciones en lo futuro de tal manera que se evitará toda justa causa de querjo, porque si tal lo huvise de parte del Señor Ten Eyck, por el bien conocido moderacion de su caracter, el gobierno de los E. U. seria muy tardiò en creer que él, y no el gobierno de su Magestad fuese el culpante. Pero yo espero y desco sinceramente que esta caso supuesto jamas occurirá.

El Rey replicó lo siguiente.

Saludo a V Comodoro Biddle. Tenigo mucho gusto en ver a V como un oficial del Naval de los E. U. distinguido por sus grandes servicios y por su alto nombramiento, como comisionado al Emporador de China. Soy verdaderamente grato al Presidente de los Estados Unidos por la renovacion de communicacion diplomatico en la persona del Senor Ten Eyck.

Desde su llegada ha dado el mas grande satisfaccion a mi Gobierno; Espero que no havra motivo de queja en lo futuro, es mi determinacion hacer todo lo posible para evitarlo, haciendo lo que es justo.

El Comodoro y su acompanamiento retiraron a las doce y medio.

POETRY.

For the Californian.

Soft o'er the vale of Angeles
The gale of peace was wont to blow
Till discord rais'd her direful horn
And filled the vale with sounds of woe.

The blood stained earth, the warlike bands,
The trembling natives saw with dread,
Dejected labour left her toil,
And summer's blithe enjoyments fled.

But soon the avenging sword was sheathed,
And mercy's voice by "*Stockton*" heard
How pleasant were the days which saw
Security and peace restored.

Ah think not yet your trial's o'er
From yonder mountains hollow side,
The fierce banditte issue forth,
When darkness spreads her curtain wide.

With murd'rous arms, and haggard eyes,
The social joys away they fright;
Sad expectation clouds the day,
And sleep forsakes the fearful night.

Now Martial troops protect the rob,
At distance prowl the ruffian band;
Oh confidence! that dearer guard,
Why hast thou left this luckless land.

We droop and mourn o'er many a joy,
O'er some dear friend to dust consigned,
But every comfort is not fled,
Behold another friend we find.

Lo "Stockton" comes to grace the plan,
And friendship claims the preicous prize,
He grants the claims nor does his heart,
The children of the vale despise. w. g.

A LOBSTER STORY.—We have fish stories, snake stories, bear stories, all sorts of stories, and now for a change; sup pose we have a lobster story:—

A man had just received a large lot of lobsters, fresh and lively, when a boy stood looking at the critters, accompanied by his dog. "Suppose you put your dog's tail between the lobster's claw," said the man; "Agreed," said the boy. The peg was extracted from the claw, and the dog's tail inserted. Away went the dog off home, howling at the squeeze his tail got from the lobster "*Whistle* your dog back, you young scamp, you," cried the man. "*Whistle* your lobster back," cried the boy, and absquatulated. The boy made a lobster supper that night.

It is a sign of wisdom to be willing to receive instruction —the most intelligent sometimes stand in need of it.

FOR BOSTON.—The A. I. fast sailing ship VANDALIA T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior acommodations,) apply to
WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,
13 tf Yerba Buena.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 17th, 1846.
ORDERS.—From date, no person will be permitted to pass in the streets of this town on horseback, after sun set, or to pass on foot after drum beat, at 8 o'clock, P. M., till sunrise, without my written permission.
WM. A. T. MADDOX, U. S. Marine Corps.
Military Commandant of the Middle
10 tf Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr 17, de 1846.
Ninguna persona sera permitido pasar por las calles de este Pueblo despues del retreto a las ocho de la tarde sin tener permision escrito por el Comandante Militar. Ni andar a caballo despues que se ponga el Sol.
WM. A. T. MADDOX, Teniente de las compañi de Marina de los E. U. y Comandante Militar del
10 tf Centro de la California.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th.
In the present crisis of affairs it is requisite that the arrival and departure of persons should be known at the office of the Military Commandant. All persons, therefore, arriving in Monterey will report themselves at his quarters, and all persons desirous of leaving must call there for passports.
13 tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S,
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846.
Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona, sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de esta punto, por lo consiguente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentará al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga que salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su pasaporte. WALTER COLTON,
13 tf Primero Magistrado.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 31st, 1846.
ORDERS.—All persons immediately on arriving in this town, will report themselves at the office of the Military Commandant.
All persons leaving Monterey are required to procure passports from the same.
WM. A. T. MADDOX, Military Commandant,
13 tf Middle Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 31 de 1846.
ORDEN.—Toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentara en la oficina del Comandante Militar.
Todos quequieran salir de este, tomaran pasaporte.
WM. A. T. MADDOX, Comandante Militar del
13tf Departamento Central del Teritorio de California

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—YERBA BUENA.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.
Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

FOR BOSTON DIRECT.—The good ship "STERLING" will sail from San Francisco about December 25th. For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to
[10 4t] WM. D PHELPS, at Sausaleto.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.
A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.
3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence. Esq., 7 tf

JOB PRINTING.—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE.

CALIFORNIAN.

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BATTLE OF THE RIO GRANDE, MAY 8TH, 1846. OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEAD QUARTERS,—ARMY OF OCCUPATION. CAMP NEAR MATAMORAS. May 16th, 1846

Sir:—I have the honor to submit a more detailed report of the action of the 8th inst.

The main body of the army of Occupation, marched under my immediate orders from Pt Isabel on the evening of the 7th of May, and bivouacked 7 miles from that place. Our march was resumed the following morning. About noon, when our advance of Cavalry had reached the water hole of Palo Alto, the Mexican Troops were reported on our front, and were soon discovered occupying the road in force. I ordered a halt upon reaching the water, with a view to rest and refresh the troops, and form deliberately our line of battle. The Mexican line was now plainly visible across the prairie, and about three quarters of a mile distant. Their left, which was composed of a heavy force of cavalry, occupied the road, resting upon a thicket of chaparral, while masses of infantry were discovered in succession on the right, greatly outnumbering our force. Our line of battle was now formed in the following order, commencing on the extreme right. 5th infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Mc Intosh; Major Ringold's artillery; 3d Infantry, commanded by L. N. Morris; two eighteen pounders, commanded by Lieut. Churchill; 3d Artillery; 4th infantry, commanded by Major G. W. Allen; the 3d and 4th regiments composed the 3d brigade, under command of Lieut. Col Garland, and all the above corps, together with two squadrons of dragoons under Captains Ker and May, composed the right wing under the orders of Col. Twiggs. The left was formed by the battalions of artill ry commanded by Lieut Col. Childs, Captain Duncan's light artillery, and the 8th infantry, under command of Captain Montgomery; all forming the 1st brigade, under command of Lieut. Colonel Belknap. The train was packed near the water, under direction of Capts. Crossman and Myers, and protected by Capt Ker's squadron. At 2 o'clock we took up the march by heads of columns in the direction of the enemy, the 18 pounder battery following the road; while the columns were advancing. Lieut. Blake, Top Engineers, volunteered a reconnoisance of the enemy's line, which was handsomely performed, and resulted in the discovery of at least 2 batteries of artillery in the intervals of their cavalry and infantry. The se batteries were soon opened upon us, when I ordered the columns halted and deployed into line, and the fire to be returned by all our artillery; the 5th infantry on our extreme left was thrown back to secure that flank. The first fire of the enemy did little execution, while our 18 pounder and Major Ringold's artillery soon dispersed the cavalry which formed their left. Captain Duncan's battery thrown forward in advance of the line was doing good execution at this time; Captain May's squadron was now detached to support that battery and the left of our position. The Mexican cavalry with two pieces of artillery were now reported to be moving through the chaparral to our right, to threaten that flank, or make a demonstration against the train. The 5th infantry was immediately detached to check the movement, and supported Lieut. Ridgely, with a section of Major Ringold's battery, and Capt. Walker's company of volunteers, effectually repulsed the enemy; the 5th infantry repelling a charge of lancers and the artillery doing great execution in their ranks. The 3d infantry was now detached to the right as a still further security to that flank, yet threatened by the enemy. Major Ringold with the remaining section kept up his fire from an advanced position, and was supported by the 4th infantry.

The grass of the prairie had been accidently fired by our artillery, and the volume of smoke now partly concealed the armies from each other; as the enemy's left had evidently been driven back and left the road free, as the ammonadge had been suspended, I ordered forward the 18 pounders on the road nearly to the position first occupied by the Mexican cavalry, and caused the 1st brigade to take up a new position still on the left of the 18 pounder battery. The 5th was advanced from its former position, and occupied a point on the extreme right of the new line. The enemy made a change of position corresponding to our own, and after a suspension of nearly an hour, the action was resumed. The fire of artillery was now most destructive; openings were constantly made through the enemy's ranks by our fire, and the constancy with which the Mexican infantry sustained this severe carronade was a theme of universal remark and admiration; Capt. May's squadron was detached to make a demonstration on the left of the enemy's position and suffered severely from the fire of artillery to which it was sometimes exposed. The 4th infantry, which had been ordered to support the 18 pounder battery, was exposed to a most galling fire of artillery, by which several men were killed, and Capt. Page dangerously wounded. The enemy's fire was directed against our 18 pounder battery and the guns under Major Ringold in its vicinity; the Major himself while coolly directing the fire of his pieces, was struck by a cannon ball and mortally wounded. In the meantime the battalion of artillery under Lieut Col. Childs had been brought up to support the artillery on our right as a strong demonstration of cavalry was now made by the enemy on this part of our line, and the column continued to advance under fire from the 18 pounders; the battalion was instantly formed into a square, and held ready to receive the charge of cavalry, but when the advancing squadron were within close range, a deadly fire of canister from the 18 pounders dispersed them; a brisk fire of small arms was now opened upon the square, by which Lieut. Luther, 2d artillery, was slightly wounded, but a well directed fire from the front of the square silenced all further firing from the enemy in this quarter. It was now nearly dark, and the action was closed on the right of our line; the enemy having been driven back from his position, and foiled in every attempt against our line.

While the above was going forward on our right, and under my own eye, the enemy had made a serious attempt against the left of our line. Capt. Duncan instantly perceived the movement, and by the bold and brilliant manœuvering of his battery, completely repulsed several successive efforts of the enemy to advance in force upon our left flank; supported in succession by the 5th infantry, and by Capt. Ker's squadron of dragoons, he gallantly held the enemy at bay, and finally drove him with immense loss from the field. The action here and along the whole line continued until dark, when the enemy retired into the chaparral in the rear of his position; our army bivouacked on the ground it occupied. During the afternoon the train had been moved forward about half a mile, and was packed in the rear of the new position. Our loss this day was nine killed, forty four wounded and two missing. Among the wounded were Maj. Ringold, who has since died; Capt. Page dangerously

[*Continued on the fourth page.*]

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 21, 1846.

THE WAR.—On Sunday, the 15th inst. a large party of Californians, from 150 to 200 in number, under the command of Manuel Castro, the former prefect of the 2nd district, arrived on the river of the Salinas; and took by force every male inhabitant they could find, and made them join their party; they likewise committed many desperate outrages. Thomas O. Larkin, Esq., U. S. Consul, being at the farm of Don Joaquin Gomez was by them taken prisoner; and what his fate may be, where such men as Joaquin de la Torre has great influence, it is hard to say; however report says that Manuel Castro has sent Mr. Larkin to the south. If this is true, we have every reason to hope that his troubles will not be greater than those which commonly fall to the lot of prisoners of war, in all civilized nations.

About 5 o'clock, on Monday evening, the enemy fell in with a party of Americans, under the command of Capts. Forster and Burrows, who were bringing horses from the Sacramento valley, for the service of Col. Frement, and to join him on his expedition to the south; the parties met, and had an engagement, in which Messrs Burrows and Forster were both killed. We have not yet received an authentic account of all the proceedings and the results of this skirmish; but it appears from the report given us by an Indian who left the Americans to come into Monterey, for the purpose of apprizing Colonel Fremont of the dangerous situation the small party of Americans were in; which consisted of sixty-five men only; and the fear there was that they might be overpowered by numbers, that one half of the Americans remained behind to guard the horses which were about 400 in number; whilst the other half of the party were engaged in repelling the Californians, whose sole object was to cut off the horses, and by this act deprive Col. Fremont of the means of marching to the south to co-operate with Commodore Stockton. Burrows and Forster were killed at the first onset. The Americans fired, and then charged on the enemy with their empty rifles, and ran them off; however they still kept rallying, and firing now and then a musket at the Americans, until about 12 o'clock at night, when one of the Wallawalla Indians offered his services to come into Monterey and give Col. Fremont notice of what was passing. Soon after he started he was pursued by a party of the enemy the foremost in pursuit drove a lance at the indian, who trying to parry it, received the lance through his hand; he immediately, with the other hand, seized his tomahawk and struck a blow at his opponent, which split his head from the crown to the mouth, by this time the others were come up, and with the most extraordinary dexterity and bravery the Indian vanquished two more and the rest ran away. he then rode on towards this town as far as his horse was able to carry him, and then left his horse and saddle and came in on foot, he arrived here about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning and Colonel Fremont immediately ordered his men to saddle up, and began his march about 2 o'clock P. M.

According to various statements there were in the skirmish upwards of twelve of the enemy killed and wounded, but they did not succeed in taking the horses. On Wednesday Col. Fremont divided his batallion into three companies and began making a street search after the marauders some few of them have been seen within seven or eight miles of this town, and one or two within a mile, we have every reason to hope, that in the course of a very few days many of these depredadors will be overtaken by Colonel Fremont, and such examples made of them as will deter their countrymen from such atrocious acts in the future.

We have no further intelligence from below. The Congress at our last advices was at San Diego. The Portsmouth and Warren are probably on their way to join her. It is supposed that Commodore Stockton, when sufficient time has elapsed to enable Col. Fremont to reach San Luis, will land at San Pedro and under cover of his artillery march to the Pueblo; of his ability to do this no one can doubt; the only doubt is whether he will be able to subsist his force there till Col. Fremont can arrive. Napoleon took Moscow but was obliged to evacuate it. The enemy had the country and could have cut off all supplies, no force can subsist in California that has not horses at its command.

Col. Fremont is now at San Juan, where he has received a large accession to his forces from the Sacramento. The Wallawallas have joined him. They are said to be good horsemen, and are intended to protect his cavallada, but they are too fond of the fight for such an occupation, and will be apt to rush into the first battle they can reach.

SUGAR.—We understand that there has been produced on the sugar plantation established at Koloa, by Messrs. Ladd & Co., about fifteen hundred tons of sugar, and one hundred thousand gallons of molasses

We also learn that these gentlemen intended to introduce into Koloa and throughout the islands, a new description of machinery, by which the process of curing sugar would have been effected in five minutes, instead of twenty days, the time now required.—*S. I. News.*

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—We understand that something very like a duel took place near Punch Bowl Hill on Thursday last. One of the combatants was carried from the field, supposed to be mortally wounded, and the other was last seen on a fast horse heading for the other side of the island. As no balls were used on the occasion, the results may be less dreadful than could otherwise be expected.—*S. I. News.*

SINGULAR.—The Philadelphia Gazette states that five of the most distinguished ministers of the Unitarian Church, in the United States, are named Furness, Greenwood, Bellows, Sparks, and Burnap.

PUERTO CABELLO, April 14th, 1815.—By the last mail from the south we have the message from the President, (Gen. Mosquera) of New Grenada, to the legislative body. The opinion expressed in very decided terms, in reference to the impropriety of permitting foreign interference in the formation of interoarine communication across the Isthmus of Darien, is well worthy of consideration in the present posture of public affairs.

He reprobates very strongly the idea of permitting any foreign company to attempt the work, or indeed its being done in any manner whatever, save by the Republic of New Grenada herself, as a government enterprise.

Those who fear the early opening of this route to Oregon and India by English means, may rest at ease for a long while, if those views prevail; and it is most probable that they will, such is the bitterness of feeling among the Spanish Americans against foreigners.—Phila. U. S. Gazette.

Las calamidades en la Patria son tantas que la enfermedad— La alta California se halla enferma como toda nuestra república, de la epidemia contagiosa del espiritismo: este departamento se empezó á agitar, desde el año 1836. sus males habian continuado aumentandose ó disminuyendose segun las circunstancias, ó la mas ó menos necesidad de sus mandarinos: los que se habian apoderado de la hacienda nacional y las misiones, como un patrimonio de ellos: estos caudales, se distribuian con prodigalidad, entre toda la muchedumbre de satelitos ó proselitos de dichos mandarines, se criaron multitud de empleados que no se necesitaban; los grandes militares se esparcieron con mas abundancia que en el paraguai, aunque con la diferencia; que el doctor Francia cuando murió, dejo ocho millones en las cajas nacionales, á la par que los mandarines de este pais cuando han muerto (politicamente) han dejado a su patria enredado en sangre y empeñado en algunos millones. La creacion de empleados y militares se puede decir, era forzoso para premiar á los que habian servido de escalon para su subida, con esto no se hiso otra cosa, mas de criar una turba de holgazanes, los que se habian acostumbrado á vivir de la hacienda, y aun algo mas de los bienes agenos. Pues cuando algunos de ellos jugaban, ó querian jugar, hacian pedido contra las misiones hasta concluirlas; mas hoy que ya no hay misiones se ve, que unos cuantos ingratos, hijos de esta enferma Patria, hombres sin juicio, ni reflexion; y sin gota de amor patria, le aplican un remedio en que la han puesto al borde del sepulcro; y para sacia su ambicion ó sostener sus vicios y vivir en la holgasa, tremolan el pabellon Mexicano, el que siempre han aborrecido. A Maulas! el que no los conoce que los compre! y publiquen un bando, con pena de muerte y confiscacion de bienes al que no siga su partida. Aqui tienen V V autorizados á los ladrones para hecharse sobre los bienes agenos; con razon se ha despoblado toda la bega del rio ó Pueblo del refugio?

El imprudente paso dado en los Angeles no ha hecho otra cosa, mas de comprometer altamente á todos nuestra hermanos, ocasionando la ruina de innumerables familias.— Quien desconoce que la riqueza de esta moribundo pais, es el ganado y las labores, y que para mantener estos, es de absoluta necesinad la cabalada: esto se ha quitado por ambos partidos, luego la muerte es cierta y tan inevitable, como que la salud de este lunguido Departamento es solicitado por los mismos que le han causado la enfermedad, Doloroso caso! que tanto los que dicen, Viva la patria como los que dicen muera, le aplican un mismo remedio. No puede menos que esclamar y decir. Es posible Dios eterno, que los mismos hijos de una afligida madre la hayan de ocasionar la muerte sin mas que por ese espiritu de ambicion á los empleos que no saben desempeñar; y cuya ambicion, resbiten en el amor patria; amor que no han tenido ni la conocen, pues se tubieron un pequeña revolucion: pues debian conocer que al departamento no le han traido ninguno bien, y si, su total esterminio.

Ahora si es cierto que la han invadido, porque, cuando supo el mal la cabeza no se reunió todo el departamento y le arrancó no solo esta, sino ha ta los entrañas? en vonces si huviera sido un heroismo digno de eterno memoria en todas las naciones civilizadas; y entonces, que debieron hacer un esfuerzo; es por el contrario, pues se dividan en bandos, y el inepeto Prefeto Don Manuel Castro de orden para que los jueces del Pueblo de San J sé desconocieran las ordenes del Comandante General Don José Castro (hecho por ello mismo.)

A pesar de ese el espresado Comandante Castro haciendo un esfuerzo, reunió como 400 hombres, y de San Juan a San Luis se le desertan la mayor parte; a ese se siguió la accion obscura del Gobernador Pico en el mismo San Luis el plan de San Diego contra los Señores Castro y Alvarado al tiempo que iban a batir al Señor Fremont. Luego si esta ha sido al comportamiento anteri r; por que hoy comprometen a todos los pacifico labradores cargados de familia, los que solo comen de sus pocos ó nos bienes; cuyos intereses, los que no los han perdido los van a perder y por quer por seguir los desordenes de una orda de saragates, que nada tienen que perder. Digalo Pebulo Bacca y otros muchos como este conocidos por unos hombres vagos y mal entretenidos, los que hasta lo que comen diariamente es ganancia.

Ahora convengamos en esto, con que recursos cuentan los Angelinos: tienen fondos? el supremo Gobierno les ha mandado algun auxilio aguardan. porque adelantarse á consentir tantos males? aunque mas se quiere decir, el pronunciamento no es otra cosa que ambicion de mando y bienes agenos, para reponerse por las pocas ó muchas reses que havian arbitrado de las difuntas Misiones, las han concluido.

Lo que es mas de estrañar es que el Señor Flores y otros hombres que parecia tener juicio, se hayan metido en ese Zarzal; seguramente estos Señores no saben, ó se les ha olvidado la historia del finado Angel Ramirez; y por si no lo supieron se los recitaré. El espresado Ramires promovia y protejió con su dinero y armamento la revolucion del año 1836 y como fueron pagados sus servicios? son un alalejo donde Indios regian el cuerpo; y su vino terminó con un hegueco. Luego que siguieron V V si la victoria quedara por los Angel nos? podemos creer que en esto que iaria todo; que fatuosidad seria el creerlo: entonces resultaria mas de ——— un candidato para ser Gobernador, y para ser Comandante General mas de ——— dos de la que resultaria en el pais las guerras intestinas, y cuando bien terminara la cuestion, vendriamos a que dar en la que poco antes eramos, dividido el departamento en cuatro secciones, y en cada fugarcito, un reyecito ó un Dosecito.

En fin compatriotas, paisanos y amigos, yo os suplico y os ecbid á que nos sujetemos a lo que Adan cuando lo hechó fuera del paraiso el Angel; y quieremos ó no quieremos somos herederos de la maldicion.

En la revolucion teneis la vida vendida y viveis sin sosiego, estais lejos de vuestras familias y al borde de perderlos de vista para siempre en la labor estais seguro, disfrutais de salud, comeis y dormeis a sus horas, aumentais vuestros bienes. Reflexa bien esto, entrar en juicio y aproverbias de una antigua maxima que dice: se quieres morirte de hombre muerete, pero no obl gues a nadie á que se nueva.

EL AMIGO DE LA VERDAD.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTEREY—Nov. 21, 1846.

Arrived 9th, American barque Tasso, Libbey, from San Francisco 18th, U. S. Ship Savannah, Mervine, from San Pedro. 16th, Hawaniian barque Don Quixote, Paty, from Santa Cruz. 16th, Mexican brig Juanita, Scott. 20th Barque Tasso, Libbey, from Santa Cruz. Cleared 12th, barque Don Quixote, Paty, for Santa Cruz. 15th, American barque Tasso, Libbey, for Santa Cruz. 16th, U. S. Ship Savannah Mervine, for San Francisco. 20th, barque Don Quixote, for Honolulu.

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY Y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiago Stokes, en donde han un surtido muy escogido de efectos, acabados de desembarcar de la Barca Don Quixote. 15 tf

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandize, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

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Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

wounded, and Lieut Luther slightly so. I annex a tabular statement of the casualities of the day. Our own force engaged is shown by the field report herewith to have been 177 officers and 2111 men—aggregate, 2288. The Mexican force according to the statement of their own officers taken prisoners in the affair of the 9th, was not less than 6000 regular troops, 10 pieces of artillery, and probably exceeded that number; the irregular force not known. Their loss was not less than 200 killed and 400 wounded, probably greater. This estimate is very moderate, and formed from the estimate actually counted upon the field, and from reports of their own officers. As already stated in my first brief report, the conduct of our officers and men was everything that could be desired; exposed for hours to the severest trial—a cannonade of artillery—our troops displayed a coolness and constancy which gave me throughout, the assurance of victory. I purposely defer the mention of individuals until my report of the action of the 9th, when I will endeavor to do justice to the many instances of distinguished conduct of both days. In the meantime I refer for minute details to the respective reports of individual commanders.

SIGNED - - - - Z TAYLOR.

&c. &c.

GEN'L. TAYLOR'S REPORT OF THE 9TH OF MAY

Head Quarters, Army of Occupation, Camp near Fort Brown, Texas, May 17th, 1846.

Sir:—In submitting a more minute report of the affairs of "Resaca de la Palma" I have the honor to state that early in the morning of the 9th, the enemy who had encamped near the battle field of the day previous was discovered moving by his left flank, evidently in retreat and perhaps at the same time to gain a new position on the road to Matamoras, and there again resist our advance. I ordered the supply train to be strongly packed at its position, and left with it four pieces of artillery—the two eighteen pounders which had done such good service the day previous—and two twelve pounders which had not been in action. The wounded officers and men were at the same time sent back to Point Isabel. I then moved forward with the colums to the edge of the chaparrel or forest, which extends to the Rio Grande a distance of seven miles. The light companies of the 1st brigade, under Capt C. T. Smith.—2d artillery and a select detachment of light troops, the whole under the command of Capt. McCall, 4th Infantry were thrown forward into the chaparrel to feel the enemy and ascertain his position. About 3 o'clock I received a report from the advance that the enemy was in position on the road with at least two pieces of artillery. The command was immediately put in motion, and about four o'clock I came up with Capt McCall, who reported the enemy in force in our front, occupying a ravine which intersects the road and is skirted by thickets of dence chaparrel; Ridgleys battery and the ordinance under Capt McCall were at once thrown forward on the road, and into the chaparel on either side, while the 5th infantry and one wing of the 4th, was thrown into the forest on the left, and the third and the other wing of the 4th on the right of the road. The corps were employed as skirmishes to cover the battery and engage the Mexican infantry. Capt McCall's command became at once engaged with the enemy while the light artillery, though in a very exposed position, did great execution. The enemy had at least eight pieces of artillery, and maintained an incessant fire on our advance. The action now become general, and although the enemys infantry gave way before the steady fire and resistless progress of our own yet his artillery was still in position to check our advance—several pieces occupying the pass across the ravine which he had chosen for his position. Perceiving that no decisive advantage could be gained until this artillery could be silenced, I ordered Capt May to charge the battries with his squadron of dragoons. This was gallantly and effectually executed, the enemy was driven from his guns and Gen La Vega who remained alone at one of the batteries, was taken prisioner. The squadron which suffered much in this charge, not being immediately supported by infantry, could not retain possession of the artillery taken, but it was completely silenced. In the mean time the 5th infantry had been ordered up and had become warmly engaged on the right of the road. This regiment and a part of the 5th was now ordered to charge the batteries; which was handsomely done, and the enemy entirely driven from his artillery, and his position on the left of the road. The light companies of the 1st brigade and the third and 4th regiments of infantry had been deployed on the right of the road, when at various points they become briskly engaged with the enemy.

[*Concluded in our next.*]

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th

In the present crisis of affairs it is requisite that the arrival and departure of persons should be known at the office of the Military Commandant. All persons, therefore, arriving in Monterey will report themselves at his quarters, and all persons desirous of leaving must call there for passports.

13 tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S,
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846.

Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona, sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de este punto, por lo consiguente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentera al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga que salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su passporte.

13 tf WALTER COLTON, Primero Magistrado.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 31st, 1846.

ORDERS.—All persons immediately on arriving in this town, will report themselves at the office of the Military Commandant.

All persons leaving Monterey are required to procure passports from the same.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Military Commandant,
13 tf Middle Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 31 de 1846.

ORDEN.—Toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentara en la oficina del Comandante Militar.

Todos quequieran salir de este, lo varan pas porte.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Comandante Militar del
13tf Departamento Central del Territorio de California

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE.—YERBA BUENA.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.

Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 17th, 1846.

ORDERS.—From date, no person will be permitted to pass in the streets of this town on horseback, after sun-set, or to pass on foot after drum beat, at 8 o'clock, P. M., till sunrise, without my written permission.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, U S. Marine Corps.
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10 tf Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 17, de 1846.

Ninguna persona sera permitido pasar por las calles de este Pueblo despues del retreto a la ocho de la tarde sin tener permision escrito por el Comandante Militar. Ni andar a caballo despues que se ponga el Sol.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Teniente de las compañi
de Marina de los E. U. y Comandante Militar del
10 tf Centro de la California.

FOR BOSTON.—The A 1 fast sailing ship VANDALIA, T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

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CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 28, 1846. No. 16.

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POETRY.

For the Californian.

To arms, Colonel Fremont! the war blast is blowing!
The plunderer in pride and audaciousness scours,
Through plains, and o'er mountains, they say they are going
To drive thee beyond California's proud shores.

Now arm thy batallion, and humble the foe,
Redouble thy honours, give falsehood its due;
Lay low the bold robber, wherever you go,
And make those rebellious in numbers but few.

Teach honor to flow, where ignorance reigned,
Let every shot by your rifle men tell—
And those who without any reason complained,
Make them know that good faith doth falsehood excel.

Oh strike the bold stroke! brave Stockton commands,
'Tis his wish here to free from oppression and chains,
This ignorant people, and put in their hands
The means of subsistence, on these fertile plains.

Call for help, we'll assist you, with heart, head and hand,
Nor flinch from your orders till death strikes us down,
But call Fremont our leader, and by him we'll stand,
Till the country's recaptured and rebels o'erthrown.

In whose house should we naturally look for everything loveable and sweet, but yet find everything but those gentle qualities. The *court* house, to be sure.

"What are you down there for?" said a gentleman in one of the Mississippi towns, to a loafer who was lying in the gutter. "Me! oh I've only *fallen* a martyer to the gallon law, that's all."

"Blest are they whose sins are covered," as the loafer said when the whitewash woman carried her brush over his score at the tavern, "The very walls turn pale at the mischief she has done," said the tavern keeper.

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THE CALIFORNIAN.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 28, 1846.

THE WAR.—It has been our opinion, derived from a perfect and thorough acquaintance with the customs, and nature of the natives of California ever since the insurrection broke out in the town of the Angeles; that many of the insurgents after a lapse of two months, little more or less, would reflect on the entire hopelessness of their undertaking, and would try many means for the opening a communication with the authorities of the United States, for the purpose of presenting themselves, and delivering up their arms.

It appears that such, our opinion was not ill founded: it is now the common talk in Monterey, that were a road once opened whereby the people, who wish to surrender themselves, could see that they would not be personally injured, any other way, than as being kept prisoners of war; that many of them are at this moment ready, and willing to surrender themselves, to the authorities of the United States, and should this step once be taken by a few individuals, the notice would fly like wildfire, right through California, and within one month after the word got current there would be no enemies to contend with, because such as have no right to ask for lenity, would be obliged, on seeing themselves deserted by their undeceived followers, to fly, or be taken.

A large party of Californians (we speak from experience) cannot exist away from the settlements over two, or at most three months; they get dissatisfied among themselves, they want to come home and see their friends, they want to get ease, or to be doing such things as they have been accustomed to do, and when they begin to express wishes of this kind, it is because they intend to fulfil them; it is with them in that case, the same as it was when they raised against the authorities, not only of the United States of America, but of Mexico; they care not for the results, or rather they do not think of them; they merely wish to gratify the impulse of the present, and take no forethought for the future: add to this, that many of the natives now in arms, have been forced to leave their houses and their families by a set of villains, having nothing to lose themselves, have by the most violent threats, or the most false persuasion, inveigled these poor unfortunates into their own desultory steps, from which they would many, or all of them be glad to be freed.

The following may be considered as characteristic of most of the Californians:—Let us suppose a large and deep hole firmly, and smoothly walled up, from bottom to top, and at the bottom are some small pieces of gold, which cannot be seen from the top; some rogue who knows of the existence of these pieces of gold, says to a foolish fellow there is gold down there, go and get it, and you shall share with me; at the very mention of riches, the ill advised plunges in, and sees the diminutive pieces of gold shining at the bottom, they call out and say, oh what a quantity of gold. The wag invites others of the same class and they plunge in, while the wags remain on the brink, until seeing they can get nothing from those below, they all plunge in reckless of the result, when they are all there, and find the riches they expected to draw from thence, are not even equal to what they might have found in their own fields; they begin to repent having been so precipitate, and begin to get fidgetty about the means of extricating themselves; but see none unless some friend will furnish them with the means, such friends begin to show themselves around the hole, and tell them, on condition you will in future listen to the voice of wisdom, and abide by her decrees, we will give you the means of extricating yourselves: does not natural reason tell us they will embrace the offer, just such people are the natives of California, they care nothing nor think anything about getting into trouble, but when once they find they have unwarily got into it, they will jump at the first means that offers to get out of it.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—Many of our subscribers have not received their papers regularly, and some of them are unable to account for it, but we take the opportunity to say that there being no regular mail or communication in the country, we are under the necessity of embracing such private conveyances as we can get, sometimes persons pass without our knowledge, and at other times those who do pass are unwilling to be burthened with our packets. The profits of the paper, or indeed the nobility of the proprietors, would not justify expresses weekly, which would cost us 50 dollars per week, but we hope soon to have a regular mail, and then we shall be able to deliver the papers regularly. We shall have on hand some odd numbers, and our subscribers who wish to keep a file will please to inform us what numbers have failed to reach them, and we shall try to supply them.

We understand that about forty of the families of the recent emigration have gone to Santa Clara, to reside while their husbands are in the army. We hope they will be properly protected and provided for, it is what the Government should do under the present circumstances. The emigrants have turned out well, and not only deserve well of their country, but we hope their interest in the end will be advanced.

Correspondence of the Editor.

YERBA BUENA, Nov. 22nd, 1846.

I arrived here this morning from the Sacramento, and the North side of the Bay, all is quiet, and the people seem to desire nothing so much as peace, and a settled state of affairs, there have been various rumors of the operations of the forces below, but it is difficult to know what to depend upon. Forces are constantly arriving and being sent down to join Col. Fremont; the present emigration deserves much credit for their conduct, almost every person, able to bear arms has turned out, and many of them have left their families to the protection of the officers of the posts, and shouldered their rifles. It is to be hoped that Col Fremont with his present force, will soon be able to settle the trouble.

The Savannah is lying at Sausalito, the Warren at this place, and the Portsmouth will sail in a few days. Captain Montgomery, and the officers of the Port-mouth have been here some months, and by their gentlemanly deportment and suavity of manners have gained the best feelings of the citizens, and it is a subject of regret that their duty calls them from us.

It is understood that Judge Bartlett will remain on shore and hold his position as 1st Judge of the Northern District.

Commerce seems to be increasing, and the launches and small crafts of the Bay are constantly employed in bringing the crops to market.

The court is constantly employed in the litigation of difficulties, which is an evidence of business, for where there is much commerce there will be litigation, not a great many criminal cases. There are only 4 or 5 ships in the harbor at one ent.

City of "FRANCISCA" on the North side of the Bay of San Francisco, at the Straits of Carquinas, is about 30 miles from the mouth of the Bay, is in progress of being laid out. Francisca is situated far enough from the sea board to make

the climates as present as any part of California, the cold winds being broken by the high mountains on the coast.—The navigation of the Bay is perfectly safe for the largest ships, and Martin's point where the small boats, navigating the Sacramento and San Joaquin can reach it in safety at all seasons. The views from the city in every direction are magnificent. On the S. E is a full view of Mount Diablo, at the distance of about 18 miles, intervening, are a number of low mountains or hills, which are covered with trees and wild oats; which are now green. The hills on the south directly opposite the city, are covered with grain, grass and oats, and present a splendid view. Back of the city, is the end of the mountain presenting the same rich verdure on undulating hills, with a few acclivities of rocks, and on the N. W. the wide and beautiful plains of Nappa valley, about 50 miles long and 8 or 10 miles wide, of the most fertile soil, and erossed by a number of rivulets from springs in the mountains.

The ROADS from the City to the Upper Sonora route will enter the valley from the East, end of the city, with all hills or obstacles, for 200 miles. To Nappa, Sonoma and Bodega, will be an excellent road without work or improvement. On the South side of the Bay, the road to the Salinary plains will pass on the left of Mount Diablo on a level. To Monterey, through the Santa Clara valley, by Pueblo de San José, on the right of Mount Diablo on a plain, so that persons passing from any portion of the North to any part of the South side of the Bay, may cross at Francisco and travel from one end of California to the other without difficulty, there being no stream which is past fording more than two or three days at a time. The City is surrounded by the most fertile and beautiful portion of California, and possesses all the requisites to make it the great City of the West.

The Schr. "Julia," a prize, has had her cargo discharged and been refitted for the coast service. She is ordered to sea immediately.

Lieut. Robert F. Pinckney has gone to the Pueblo de San José with fifty men.

SLAVE TRADE.—The American squadron on the coast of Africa are doing efficient service towards the destruction of the slave trade, as will be seen by the following from the Boston Atlas:

The sloop-of-war Yorktown, Commodore Skinner, is doing good and efficient service on the coast of Africa, in suppressing the inhuman and infamous slave traffic. Four vessels have been sent to the United States, which were captured by the Yorktown, for being engaged in the slave trade. The bark Pons arrived at Philadelphia on Friday last, and was moored under the guns of the Navy Yard at Southwark. This vessel it will be recollected, is the one on board of which over nine hundred slaves were found at the time of her capture. She was brought to Philadelphia after landing the slaves on the coast, by Lieutenant Com. Richard C. Cogdell, and a prize crew of ten men, with four Portuguese prisoners, taken on board at the time of her capture.

The ship Panther, 77 days from Cabenda, Africa, bound to Providence, R. I., under the charge of Passed Midshipman H. S. Newcomb, put into Charleston, S. C. on the 10th inst., in distress. The Panther is a prize to the U. S. sloop-of-war Yorktown. She was captured in consequence of suspicions being entertained that she was engaged in the slave trade, and has been sent to the United States for trial.

The schooner Robert W. Wilson, (of Baltimore) Lieut. Chipman, Com'd., also arrived at Charleston, S. C., on the 11th inst., in 88 days from Port Praya, a prize to the U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown—supposed to be engaged in the slave trade; sent to the U. S. for trial. The Robert Wilson was formerly under the command of Capt. Pfister, who his onboard. The following persons were sent home as prisoners in the R. W.: J. M. Rush, J. Hamilton, J. P. Morris and A. Shute. They were taken by H. B. M. frigate Penelope, from steamer Cucinue, engaged in slaving.

The schooner Pauxent, the fourth vessel captured by the Yorktown, arrived at New York a short time since.

A MIS PAISANOS.—Oh mis amados Paisanos! Porque de esta manera destruen, tus ya cuidados, afligidos, y tiernas, madres y esposos? Oh mi Pais destraido! en donde está ahora, lo que en otra tiempo era mi hogar pacifico y feliz? nada de estos queda. Oh ambicion aspirante! cuando dejarás de atormentar el pecho de los hombres? Acaso hay otro demonio que a tu aguale: Por ti, el mas glorioso de los angeles del cielo cayó al obscuridad eterna! Como pues podra pensar el hombre mortal subir por tus ideas enfurecidas? Cual otra sino esta detestable demonio de la ambicion, podra haver incitadolos a volteur de esa manera, la daga contra vuestras propios pechos: Acaso vosotros patriotismo le llaman: la loca es obscuido, Señaladme el hombre entre vosotros, que está peleando por el amor de su pais solamente; y hasta el ultimo hora de mi vida, mantendré en mi corazon, la memoria de su sagrado persona: pero temo que tal hombre no existe en las filas que se han armado contra una nacion poderoza quien indudablement, dara de avangar, y avergaïá, la sangre que vosotros tan ligeramente derramais. No compatriotas, el patriotismo no puede ser vuestra motivo, la naturaleza humano lo niega. Supongamos ahora, que una Madre abandona su infante, (y cuyos ejemplos por desgracia hemos visto muchos) y no lo cria con aquella ternura, ni lleda aquella proteccion, que como madre tiene obligacion de prestarle; y lo cual es indespensable, por el futuro bien estar de aquel criatura: no podemos por un momento suponer que aquella criatura, cuando llega a tener edad suficiente para distinguir, el mal, y el bien, tendra en su corazon aquella afeccion natural, por tal madre, que tuviera si ella lo huviera criado?—Naturaleza nos dice que No, y por otra mano; si un amigo benevolo presente la mano, y adopta aquella criatura, y lo cria con toda aquella benevolencia y ternura, que tratara a un hijo propio, no es muy verosimil, que toda aquella afecciones debida a la madre, le sea alienado y trasputesto a la persona que lo havia criado? Naturaleza nos dice que Si. Pues esta es exactamente la relacion que tiene hoy en dia la alta California con respecto a Mexico y Nosotros no tan solo lo hemos dicho, y jurado, pero por Dios años pasados, hemos estado peleando con nuestra madre de naturalizado; y ahora que una mano poderoza, y protectora, nos es estendido; y una nacion ofreciendo el recibirnos en su seno amadora, como hijos propios de sus entrañas; nosotros en primer lugar, aceptamos la benevole invitacion, y despues en un momento de descuido y confianza, algunos de los mismos accortinos, se volteaton en contra de los que, nos havian recibide en su seno, y hacemos lo posible, para hacer brotar en cada vena su sangro vital. Oh compatriotas! que ingratitud inaudito! la humanidad no puede menos de estremexerse, y quedar muda al oir su recite.

Ahora amigos y paisanos mios ya ve, ver, y todo el mundo civilizado, sabemos, que Patriotismo no es el motivo de haverse V's deshourado; por haver tomado las armas, despues de haver dado sus palabras de honor, sus firmas, y sus promesas de no hacerlo durante la guera actual entre Mexico y los E E U U del Norte: y esta promesa la ratificaren V's con el mas solemne compacto. Pollo consiguiente no puede haver sido otro sentimiento, mas, que el permicioso ambicion, y venganza, por haver perdido unos ventajas pecuniares que anteriormente poseyron; cuyos empleos no podran V's menos de confesar, no le correspondian, ni por ley, ni por derecho.

No tan solo esto: ciertamente admitimos, que nuestra pais fue estafaleado casi del ultimo peso, y nosotros sin personas de poder reponerlo en el estado que ella merece. El gobierno Americano no viene aqui a llevar dinero afuera del pais; sino a traer dinero aqui, y todos nosotros huvieramos tenido oportunidad, de participar sus riquezas, si no ha sido por vuestra ingratitud.

Cesan pues Amigos y paisanos mios de inflictar penas y ruinos sobre vuestras propias personas, y familias, antes de que ya sea tarde, y la ocasion se pasa, todavia algo se podra salvar del naufragio, pero si vosotros, persisten en seguir vuestra intento actual; la ruina de vuestras familias, y vuestra pais, sera la inevitable consiguencia. G. R. G.

GEN'L. TAYLOR'S REPORT OF THE 8th OF MAY.

Head Quarters, Army of Occupation, Camp near Fort Brown, Texas, May 17th, 1846.

[concluded.]

A small party under Capt. Buchannan and Lieuts. Wood and Hays, 4th infantry, composed chiefly of men of that regiment, drove the enemy from a breast work, which he occupied, and captured a piece of artillery. An attempt to recover this piece was repelled by Capt Barlow, 8d infantry The enemy was at last completely driven from his position on the right of the road, and retreated precipitately leaving baggage of every discription. The 4th infantry took possession of a camp where the head quarters of the Mexican General in Chief was established, all his official correspondence was captured at this place. The artillery batalion (excepting the flank companies) had been ordered to guard the baggage train, which was packed some distance in the rear. That batallion was ordered up to pursue the enemy, and with the 3d infantry, Capt. Ker's dragoons and Capt. Duncans battery, followed him rapidly to the river, making a number of prisoners. Great numbers of the enemy, were drowned in attempting to cross the river near the town the corps last mentioned encamped near the river, the remainder of the army on the field of battle, (next follows a list of officers killed and wounded which I have already sent you The Gen then goes on to say) our victory has been decisive, a small force has overcome immense odds of the best troops that Mexico can furnish, veteran regiments, perfectly equipped and appointed, eight pieces of artillery, several colors and standards, a great number of prisoners, including fourteen officers, and a large amount of baggage and public property have fallen into our hands. The cause of victory is doubtless to be found in the superior qualites officers and men, I have already in former reports paid a general tribute to the admirable conduct of the troops on both days.

It now becomes my duty, and I feel it to be one of great delicacy, to notice individuals, in se extensive a field a that of the 8th and in the dense where most of the 9th was fought. I could not possibly be witness to more than a small portion of the opperation of the various corps, and I must therefore depend upon the reports of subordinate commanders which I respectfully enclore herewith. Col Twiggs the 2d in command was particularly active on both days, in executing my orders, and directing the operations of the right wing. Lieut Col McIntosh commanding the 5th infantry; Lieut. Col Garland commanding 3d brigade; Lieut. Col. Belknap commanding 1st brigade; Lieut. Col. Childs commanding the artillery batalion; Major Allen, Capts L. N. Morris and Montgomery commanding respectfively the 4th, 3d and 8th regiments of infantry, were zealous in the performance of their duties, and gave examples to their commands of cool and fearless conduct; Lieut. Col McIntosh repulsed with his regiment a charge of lancers in the action of palo alto and shared with it in the honors and dangers of the following day, being twice severely wounded. Lieut. Col. Belknap headed a charge of the 8th infantry, which resulted in driving the enemy from his guns and leaving us in possesion of that part of the field; Capt Duncan and Lieut. Ridgley deserves especial notice for the gallant and efficient manner in which they have maneuvered and served their batteries. The impression made by Capt. Duncan's battery upon the extreme right of the enemy's line in the affair of Palo Alto, contributed largely to the result of the day; while the terrible fire kept up by Lieut Ridgley in the affair of the 9th inflicted heavy loses upon the enemy: the eighteen pounder battery which played a conspicuous part in the action of the 8th, was admirably served by Lieut. Churchill 3d artillery, assisted by Lieut. Wood, Topographical Engineers. The charge of cavalry on the enemy's batteries on the 9th was gallantly led by Capt. Mc Call 4th infantry rendered distinguished service with the advance corps under his orders; Its loss in killed and wounded will show how closely it was engaged. I may take this occasion to say that in two former instances, Capt Mc Call has rendered valuable services as a partizan officer. In this connection I would mention Capt. Walker of the Texas Rangers, who was in both affairs with his company and who has performed meritorious services as a spy and partizan. I must beg leave to refer to the report of subordinate commanders for the names of many officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who were distinguished by good conduct in both days. Instances of individual gallantly and personal conflicts with the enemy were not wanting in the affair of the 9th; but cannot find place in a general report. The officers serving on the staffs of the different commanders are particularly mentioned by them. I derived efficient aid on both days from the officers of my staff: Capt Bliss Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Payne Inspector Gen.; Lieut. Eaton Aid de-Camp; Capt Waggaman, Commissary of subsistance: Lieut Scarret, Blake and Mead, Topographical Engineers, p omptly conveyed my orders to every part of the field. Lieut. Col. Payne was wounded in the affair of the 9th, and I have already had occasion to report the melancholy death of Lieut Blake, by accident in the interval between the engagements. Major Craig and Lieut. Brenton of the ordinance Department, were actively engaged in their appropriate duties, and Surgeon Craig, Medical Director, superintended in person the arduous service of the field hospital. I take this occasion to mention generally the devotion of duty of the medical staff of the army, who have been untiring in their exertions, both in the field and in the hospitals to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded in both armies.—Capts. Crosman and Myers, of the Quartermaster's department, who had charge of the heavy supply train at both engagements, conducted in a most satisfactory manner, and finally brought it up without the smallest loss, to its destination. I enclore an inventory of the Mexican property captured, and also a sketch of the field of "Resaca de la Palma," and of the route from Point Isabel, made by my Aid de-camp; Lieut, Eaton. One regimental color (battalion of Tampico,) and many standards and guidons of cavalry, were taken at the affair of the 9th. I would be pleased to receive your instructions as to the distribution to be made of these trophies, whether they shall be sent to Washington, &c.,

I am respectfully your ob't. servant,

SIGNED - - - - Z. TAYLOR,

Brevet, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

The Adjutant Gen. of the Army,

Washington, D. C.

Extract of Col. Twiggs Report:—

At times the two batteries were firing canister and grape at each other when not more than one hundred yards apart; having advanced in this manner about five hundred yards. Capt. May's squadron was ordered to charge the enemy's guns, dashing forward in columns of four, the main road admitting of no other formation, the squadron charged across the ravine, through seven of the enemy's pieces, driving the gunners from them. Capt. May with Lieut Inge, Stevens and Sacket, and the 1st and 2d platoons of the squadron, charging the guns in the road and on the right of it. Capt Graham accompanied by Lieuts. Winship and Plowsanton, with the 3d and 4th platoons, leading the charge against the pieces on the left of the road. Capt May having charged through the pieces in the road, rallied some six or seven men and charged again some of the gunners who had regained their pieces, drove them off, and took Gen. La Vega prisoner. After the unsurpassed, if not unequalled charge of Capt. May's squadron, the enemy was unable to fire a piece.

On the 9th there were 3 officers killed, 12 wounded; 36 men killed, and 71 wounded.

Killed,—Lieut Inge, 2d dragoons; Lieut. Cockrane, 4th, and Lieut. Chadbourn, 8th infantry. Wounded,—Lieut. Col Payne, Inspector General; Lieut. Dobbins, 3d infantry, slightly; Lieut Col. McIntosh, 5th infantry, twice severely; Capt. Hooe, 5th infantry, severely—loss of right arm; Lieut Fowler, 5th infantry; Lieut. Gates and Jordan, 8th infantry —each twice; Lieuts. Seldon, McKay, Burbanks and Morris, 8th infantry-

CALIFORNIAN.

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The following is a translation of a description of California written about the year 1822 by a gentleman well acquainted with the territory and its situation as it then stood.

DESCRIPTION OF UPPER CALIFORNIA.

[continued.]

Ports and Commerce.—There are 4 ports, principal bays, in this territory, which takes the names of the corresponding Presidios, the best guarded is that of San Diego, that of San Francisco has many advantages, Santa Barbara is but middling, in the best part of the season, at other times always bad, besides the above mentioned places, vessels sometimes anchor at Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, el cojo el Refugio, San Pedro and San Juan Capistrano, that they may obtain the productions of the Missions nearest these last mentioned places; but from an order sent by the minister of war, and circulated by this Commandante General, we are given to understand that no foreign vessel is permitted to anchor at any of these places, Monterey only excepted, notwithstanding the Commandante General, has allowed the first three principal ports to remain open provisionally, were it not so, there would undoubtedly be an end to all commerce with California as I will quickly shew.

The only motive that induces foreign vessels to visit this coast, is for the hide and tallow which they barter for, in the Territory, it is well known that at any of these ports there is no possibility of realizing any money, for here it does not circulate; the goods imported by foreign vessels are intended to facilitate the purchase of the aforesaid articles, well knowing that the Missions have no interest in money, but rather such goods as are necessary for the Indians, so that several persons who have brought goods to sell for nothing but money have not been able to sell them. it will appear very extraordinary that money should not be appreciated in a country where its value is so well known, but the reason may be easily perceived, by attending to the circumstances of the territory. Note 3rd.

The quantity of hides gathered yearly is about 30 or 40 thousand, and the arrobas of tallow with very little difference will be about the same, averaging the price of each article at two dollars, we shall see that the intrinsic value in annual circulation in California is $140,000. This sum divided between 21 Missions, will give each one $6,666. supposing the only production of the country country converted into money with what would the Indians be clothed, and by what means would they be able to cover a thousand other necessaries? Money is useful in amplyfying speculations, but in California, as yet, there are no speculations, and its productions are barely sufficient for the absolute necessary consumation. The same comparison may be made with respect to private individuals, who are able to gather a few hides and a few arrobas of tallow, these being in small quantities, the average barter is very insignificant. Now if this is the only vendible branch, which in itself is scarcely sufficient to supply the actual necessities of the inhabitants, and an obstacle put across it, what would be the result?—It appears to me the consequence would be very palpable, and I think it almost useless to name them.

1st.—No vessel would touch on this coast, and the Nation would lose the revenue arising out of this commerce.

2nd.—The missions and individuals would suffer for the want of many indispensable articles, for the cultivation of the land, for the different trades, for decency, and civilization.

3rd.—The breeding of cattle being the only branch, in which are centered all the hopes and expectations of the inhabitants, should this be stopped, the country would again sink into its former state of indigence, after having for the last five years created considerable influence by this small commerce.

4th.—Many foreigners who are naturalized in the territory, losing the hope of being able to subsist in it, would abandon a country that offered nothing but misery, and by this means, would destroy the system of colonization, which is so much recommended by the supreme Government.

It is my duty to explain the calamities above hinted at, because every one is not acquainted with the advantages which California holds forth. The roads in the territory, are some of them very good; but in the middle of it there are two high mountains which are impassable to carriages, and very difficult to pass even with mules: this without doubt is one very great obstacle in preventing the southern missions and the town of Angeles from carrying their produce to the Port of Monterey; but the obstacle here spoken of is not the only one; the distance between the richest missions and the above mentioned Port of Monterey, is from 80 to 170 leagues, consequently, it would not be possible, to carry the tallow, which is always put up in bags made of ox hide such a great distance without its suffering much loss, either from falls, from the heat of the sun, &c. even in the short distances it is now carried, both venders and purchasers are well aware of the loss this articles sustains in its transportation. How will it then be possible to carry it a distance of 170 leagues? With respect to the ox hides, the impossibility of carrying them such a long distance has already been shown, if we average a mule's load at eight hides to the cargo; this being an article which in itself being but of little value, ought not to create much expense but if its expenses exced its value, where will be the possibility of transporting it to a market; with such inconveniences in view, we may be well assured of the impracticability of ever conducing this species of commerce to the Port of Monterey, and this not being practicable, the only commerce of California must immediately end. Those missions that are able to transport their produce to Monterey by reason of their contiguity are comparatively few, and these the poorest in the territory, consequently these missions which attract the attention of the navigating merchants on account of their larger produce, will be the very missions which will have to suffer the inability of trading.

Besides we must not forget the town of the Angeles, where reside a number of foreigners and the most opulent people in California consequently is worthy of consideration. This town is 130 leagues distant from Monterey, its augmentation is entirely dependant on the hides and tallow it produces; and by causing the impossibility of the sale of these articles, its ruin is inevitable From what I have here stated it will easily be perceived, that if all Ports in California excepting only the Port of Monterey are excluded from the habilitation of foreign vessels, the territory must inevitably recede to its former epoch of oppression. It is to be hoped that the present Governor General and the existing deputation will present the Supreme government with such necessary information on this and other subjects which I have not mentioned here, but of which the government is not ignoraut, as to prevent the disasters so much to be apprehended.

Rentas.—The administration of the incomes of the Ports have been up to the present time in charge of an officer or andet qualified for the purpose, who likewise embraced in the cirble of his attributions the subaltern comisariats of the

other Presidios, thus one individual being invested with the administrationship, friendly, public accompaniments, &c., &c. It may very plainly be perceived what it was in his power to do, but the present Governor General, is embracing all the possible means for regulating the manifold customs and in the Port of San Diego already there are two persons employed, one as administrator and one as accomptant.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *DECEMBER*, 5, 1846.

The War.—Every thing in and about Monterey is at present very quiet. The general impression is that the Californians now in arms have gone south. What their fate may be in that quarter will depend on a combination of circumstances which may result very differently from what they anticipate.

The citizens who have property are generally at their homes, cultivating their farms, and prosecuting their lawful business. Those who have nothing to lose, and possibly something to gain in the upheavings of all things, are in arms. There is a class in every community who may be benefitted by an earthquake, or a general conflagration.—They live like wreckers, on the misfortunes and ruins of others. Their numbers are always swelled by felons and fugitives from justice. We will venture to say there is hardly a bullock or a horse stealer, a vagabond or desperado in California who has not joined the insurgents. Their cry of patriotism is a cloak, under which they perpetrate every kind of fraud and outrage. Peace would be to them the greatest calamity that could come. No class would suffer so much save the vultures that hover about the field of carnage.

Private Property.—During the time two nations are at war, it frequently happens that in great exigencies, private property has to suffer; but the United States never has, and never will, sanction the seizure of any private property when such exigencies do not exist, and they never will allow any property to be forcibly taken from its owners without paying for it, when it can be bought even at a something higher price than its real value; because such marauding, we can call by no better term,) would be derogatory to the honor of the government of the U. States, and the person who should take upon himself to act in such an arbitrary way, would meet with nothing but rebuke and reprobation.

Grog.—Notwithstanding the prohibition that has been issued by the Military Commandant of this department, against the sale of all intoxicating liquors in this town, some of the sailors still continue to get drunk, where or how they obtain the liquor is not known, but we have heard of a sailor's drawing spirits from a dry three inch oak plank.

We have heard of a Chief Mate of an American vessel bound to Liverpool, had addressed his crew on the day of sailing in the following words:—Men, I am well aware that sailors are fond of grog, of which there is a great deal in this vessel. I likewise know that if they can get it no other way they will steal it. Now if ever any man caught any liquor on board this vessel without my finding him out, I will forgive him, but so sure as I catch him at it I will punish him severely. I am wide awake and am not to be outdone by sailors of these times.

On the passage there occurred a necessity for breaking out the hold, when brandy rum and wine had to come on deck, at each cask of which, Jack cast a wishful eye. Dinner time came on, the mate not wishing to give an opportunity to any of his men to commit a crime, that might endanger both body and soul, remained on deck, seated on the largest cask of rum, with his plate on his lap, taking his dinner. Jack peeped up the hatchway and saw the mate duly occupied in supplying the cravings of a hungry belly, and it immediately struck him that a man was as likely to die with thirst as with hunger, he swalked aft as tho' he wanted something, taking particular notice of the plank on which the bilge of the rum cask rested, then went below again and got a long drilling bit and brace and began boring easily through the deck into the very cask the mate was sitting on, he then placed a bucket underneath, which in a short time was filled nearly to the brim; he then took a spile which he had previously made and plugged up the hole.

A few minutes afterwards Jack went on deck, where the mate was still engaged in demolishing a large lump of duff, and Jack, who was a little bit of a favorite, asked the mate for a glass of grog. the mate said he would not give him any; well says Jack, I've a good mind to steal one just so if you can, sam the mate, if you can do it without my finding you out, I'll forgive you. Jack went away and a few minutes afterwards came on deck with his bucket, singing out, grog o. The mate smelt the grog, he stared, stamped and raved. Where did you get that grog sir. I got it out of that cask you were sitting on just now, sir. You lie, you rascal, I have been watching it particularly. That may be sir, but there are other ways of killing a dog besides hanging him. The mate overhauled the cask, and ordered it to be rolled out, to see that the devil was not behind it. Stop sir, said Jack, you will break the spile if you are not careful, as soon as the cask began to be moved, Jack cried out, the grog is mine sir, according to your promise The mate being an old sailor himself, and of a good natural disposition, pardoned the offence, and allowed Jack to divide the bucket of grog amongst his shipmates at the same time saying that he was outdone.

Escape of the Convicts.—On Monday the 30th ult., eight prisoners escaped from the Jail of this town. It appears that two of the U. S. Seamen who were on post the evening of the 30th ult. one named John Hill, and the other Levin Henderson, had previously agreed to desert. Henderson's post on Monday evening, from 10 to 12, P. M. was at the front of the Jail, and Hill's at the Southern barrica of the main street. Henders n before he went on post took the keys of the Jail, which are always hanging up over the door of the guard room, and put them in his pocket about a quarter of an hour before the time of relieving guar .

One of the prisoners confined was a black man, named John Edwards, who was sentenced for three years to hard labor, this man could talk Spanish, and for that reason was invited by Henderson to accompany him when he wished to desert, or whenever he could find an opportunity. Accordingly on Monday evening while he was on post he had a long talk with Edwards, and finally opened the prison door, when ten out of eleven prisoners, who were confined, rushed out.

One of the prisoners, named George Wallace, having been asleep all the time that Edwards and the sentry Henderson had been talking, did not hear their conversation, but the noise occasioned by the prisoners rushing out, awoke him, when he immediately went and gave the alarm to the sentry on the bridge

It appears that as soon as they got out of the Jail, they all scattered, but Henderson, the sentry, and Edwards the prisoner, ran directly towards Hill's post, who joined them and went off with them. Two boy who were confined ran likewise, but on being perceived by a sentry who fired at them, they ran straight back to prison. Bonifacio Olivarez and Manuel Soto both well known, especially the former, through the country as cattle and horse thiefs, made their escape, with five Indians; these latter will no doubt find their way out to the Tulares if they are not already there.

On the same night a party of horsemen were despatched by Capt Maddox, in search of the fugitives, but returned without having found any of them. At one P. M. another party of seventeen horsemen was despatched to the river, and parts adjacent, with orders to bring back or shoot either, or both of the sentries, or Bonifacio Olivarez or,

John Edwards. About five P. M. the two deserters Henderson and Hill, with John Edwards were seen nearly on the other side of the Salinas plains, shooting geese, by Jas. Hayes and John Armstrong, who were almost a mile in advance of their party, they immediately made a signal to the party behind them, and set off themselves at full gallop, to try and secure the people they had seen, before they could have time to hide themselves.

Hays and Armstrong rode up within two steps of the three men, two of whom, Henderson and Hill, had fire arms and ammunition, and had they been so inclined, might have shot both Hayes and Armstrong; but no doubt were deterred from doing so by having seen the rest of the party who were now rapidly nonescing. Hayes demanded their arms which they delivered up without offering the least resistance; by this time another of the party, Mr. Hoyt, rode up, and wanted to shoot Edwards, which Hayes prevented, saying that the prisoners had surrendered, and that if one should be shot they all ought to be shot; and would Edwards was dodging round Hayes to keep clear of Hoyt's rifle another man rode up, crying out, I'll shoot him, I'll shoot him thinking by the scuffle that he saw, that Edwards had not surrendered, and accordingly fired, the ball entered Edwards's abdomen, and came out at the back part of the thigh, he fell, and on being asked by Hayes, why he had been so foolish as to get himself in to that scrape? Edwards said it was not his fault, that he had been invited, and persuaded, by the sentry to join him, because he could talk Spanish, though he did not know where they were going to. Edwards was left on the plains mortally wounded, but still in his complete senses, the two sentries were brought into Monterey and put into confinement, what their fate will be for having committed so high a crime we do not know, but have no doubt if tried by a Military tribunal, but death will be the sentence of the law.

On Wednesday, Hayes with two others, in the mid-st of the storm, started on the Carmel road, in quest of the other convicts, but reaching the river were unable to cross on account of its great depth and extreme rapidity. They however heard that two of the fugitives had been seen the day before making for the Tulacitos. On Thursday Hayes returned to the Salinas to look after Edwards, who had been left on the road some five miles beyond. The river, now swollen to a torrent proving too strong for his horse, he took him on his side, and attempted to swim it himself, but was carried down a mile, or more, when he succeeded only in bringing up on the same shore he had taken his departure.

The efforts of Hayes to save the life of Edwards after he had given himself up were right and proper. No high minded man ever will wantonly shoot down another who is unarmed defenceless and pleading for his life. Such an act is only to be looked for in the brutal instincts of the savage. But as Edwards was shot through misapprehension the act has its palliation. It was wrong however to leave Edwards in a dying condition on the public road, but the act is alleviated by the desire of Mr. Martin, who was in command of the party, to bring him in, or remove him to some house. It is to be regretted that this was not done, as it would have saved the occasion of much animadversion and censure. The errors of the past, however, cannot now be revoked, but we must guard the future from their repetition. Claims on our humanity are never cancelled even by crime

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see.
That Mercy I to others show,
That Mercy show to me."

MISSING.—Mr Sergeant, late clerk of the Purser of the Congress, has been missing since Tuesday noon. He was last seen by an Indian woman on Wednesday morning, in the skirts of the wood, to the south of Monterey, without his hat or shoes, and exposed to a driving storm. He is deranged and every effort should be made to find him.—Parties have been sent out for this purpose, by Capt Maddox, and others should be forthwith despatched, we serious ly apprehend however that he is now beyond the reach of human sympathy and care.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Sergeant was seen yesterday morning in the same manner as above described.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN WHALE SHIP BALTIC.—The Baltic, 413 tons of Fairhaven, Capt. Charles Butler master, left U. S. Dec. 1843, for a sperm and right whaling voyage. On the 1st of March last, the Baltic left Sydney, N. S. W. for N. W. West, and on Jun. 16, was wrecked on Bhering's Island, off the coast of Kamschatka, under the following circumstances. On the previous day the head of St Peter's and St Paul's was in sight. On the morning of 16th, steered N. E. and struck about 4 P. M. in a thick fog, blowing fresh, about one and a half miles from the shore. According to reckoning and examination of charts, Capt B. supposed his ship about 50 miles from the island.

At the time of striking some of the men were aloft taking in sail. The first strike unshipped the rudder, and the second broke it and shattered the stern. The boats were now lowered, a small quantity of bedding, some bread and pork, 3 muskets and some powder were all the articles they were able to take in their boats. They found a good landing about one and a half miles from where she struck. In two hours the stern frame, some casks, and half of the lower deck floated ashore. They hauled their boats up and turned them for shelter, preparing grass for bedding. Near by they found some Indian fox traps made of drift wood which served for fire wood. A search was made for floating provisions, and about 12 o'clock a barrel of flour was found. The next day some more flour and a barrel of pork was found. The third night after landing the camp was visited by a party of Indians accompanied by one Russian, bringing 3 salmon, some seals heads and a small quantity of tea, which was most refreshing to Capt. B. who had been nearly exhausted by care and fatigue. On their return to the settlement, Captain B. accompanied them. It appeared that they were a party on a sealing and salmon enterprise. In two hours after reaching the settlement, the whale ship Bengal of New London and Commodore Prebble of Lynn, hove in sight, steering for a small island to gather the eggs of sea fowls.

Capt. B. went on board the Commodore Prebble in an Indian canoe. That night by invitation the three American captains went on shore and remained, which he informed them that by treaty they could neither buy nor sell of the native. The following day after consultation the oil was put up at auction and bid off by Capt Frink at 75cts. per barrel, with the condition that the crew of the Baltic should assist in getting it, it also being understood that they should have a free passage to the Sandwhich Islands. At the time of the wreck, the Baltic had on board 2,000 bls. of whale oil, and the proceeds (in specie and provisions) of 160 barrels of sperm oil sold in Sydney. The bone had been shipped to U. S. in brig Bull from Lahaina. It was done however at imminent risk of his ship, the wind blowing on shore, and very great labor. After remaining there about one week, the Bengal sailed for this port, having the entire crew of the Baltic on board. Before leaving, Capt. Butler went through with the form of selling the hulk at auction, which bought $1 50, being bid off by Mr. Ripley, mate. He was able to obtain a few blocks.

We are happy in being able to record the fact, that not a single life was lost during this series of melancholy and unfortunate occurrences.

The foregoing particulars, we have recorded as they were dictated to us by Capt. Butler.—*S. I. Friend.*

Mr. Brown has taken the large and commodious house formerly occupied by Capt Leidesdorff, and is keeping a good and fashionable Hotel. Mr Brown is a very industrious, enterprising and honorable man. We wish him great success.

A PARODY.

A life on the ocean wave!
A home on the rolling deep!
'Fried ratlins' three times a day,
And a leaky old berth for sleep.
Where the grey-beard cockroach roams,
On kindly thoughts intent,
And the raving bed bug *comes*
The way that the cockroach *went*!
A life on the ocean wave!
A home on the rolling deep!
Where Jack can devour 'salt junk,'
And salt water to make the 'junk' keep
Wet jackets night and day,
A visit from fleas at night,
The hundred and ninetieth lay,
A gale—and the breakers in sight!

ORDERS IN LAHAINA.—Our correspondent writes us the following gratifying intelligence:

LAHAINA, Sept, 5.

"You cannot imagine how proud we feel in Lahaina once more to see good old quiet times, such as were in the days of Hoapilt. We have no rum, and of course no rows and no noise. It is a rare thing now to see a drunken sailor, or a boisterous, abusive sailor in our streets. All is quiet and peaceful. God grant that we may never again be cursed and afflicted with intoxicating liquors. Oh, why will man, for a few blighting dollars, destroy the peace of a whole community, and fix on the poor sailor the curse of drunkenness and debauchery, by selling that pestiferous poison?

Where is principle? Where is benevolence? Where is sympathy for sufferers? when men will hold out the glass to their neighbor only to get his money and push him into the gutter, yea, into all that is debasing, degrading and disgusting, into moral wretchedness a thousand fold worse than the filthiest gutter, I do hope no such man will be found in Lahaina henceforward and forever."—Polynesian.

An attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expenses of the funeral. Most of the attornies and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing his hope that he would also subscribe a shilling. "Only a shilling!" said Toler; "only a shilling to bury an attorney! here is a guinea, go and bury one and twenty of them."

BRITISH NAVY.—The daily reports of the movements of British ships of war, both sailing and steamships, show that the British navy, at this time, is in a state of great efficiency. Great attention has been recently given to the increase of vessels of the most effective class, particularly of steam vessels. The papers of a late date received by the Cambria, announce the preparations which were then going on for the assembly of two experimental squadrons, one consisting of line of battle ships, and the other of steamers. The first was to be under the command of Commodore Sir Francis Collier, superintendant of the Woolwich Dock yard, and the other under command of captain Sir James J. G. Bremer. The Trafalgar of 120 guns had been ordered to sail to Spithead, for the purpose of composing one of the squadron.

ANTIQUARIAN.—The hole of a plummet used at the building of the Tower of Babel, is now at this office, for the inspection of the curious. Architects, especially, are invited to call and examine for themselves.—[Exchange paper.

FOR BOSTON.—The A. 1. fast sailing ship VANDALIA, T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,
13 tf Yerba Buena.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S, }
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846. }

Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona, sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de esta punto, por lo con-iguiente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentara al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga que salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su pasaporte. WALTER COLTON,
13 tf Primero Magistrado.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, }
Monterey, Nov. 4th. }

In the present crisis of affairs it is requisite that the arrival and departure of persons should be known at the office of the Military Commandant. All persons, therefore, arriving in Monterey will report themselves at his quarters, and all persons desireus of leaving must call there for passports.
13 tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 31st, 1846.

ORDERS.—All persons immediately on arriving in this town, will report themselves at the office of the Military Commandant.

All persons leaving Monterey are required to procure passports from the same.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Military Commandant,
13 tf Middle Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 31 de 1846.

ORDEN.—Toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentara en la oficina del Comandante Militar.

Todos quequieran salir de este, tomaran pasaporte.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Comandante Militar del
13tf Departamento Central del Territorio de California

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 17th, 1846.

ORDERS.—From date, no person will be permitted to pass in the streets of this town on horseback, after sun-set, or to pass on foot after drum beat, at 8 o'clock, P. M., till sunrise, without my written permission.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, U. S. Marine Corps.
Military Commandant of the Middle
10 tf Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 17, de 1846.

Ninguna persona sera permitido pasar por las calles de este Pueblo despues del retreto a las ocho de la tarde sin tener permision escrito por el Comandante Militar. Ni andar a caballo despues que se ponga el Sol.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Teniente de las compañi de Marina de los E. U. y Comandante Militar del
10 tf Centro de la California.

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY Y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiagos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembatcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—YERBA BUENA.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.

Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.
3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1846. No. 18.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning.*
BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

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For the Californian.

The following is the translation of a communication to the Californian, the original of which appeared in our paper several numbers past. It is from the pen of an old and much respected Mexican.

THE PRESENT WAR.

The remedies applied to my country, aggravate her infirmities. Upper California has been, as well as all our republic, made infirm by the contagious distemper of aspiracy. This department has been afflicted since the year 1836; its evils have continually been increasing or diminishing according to circumstances, or the more or less necessities of its mandarines, who have grasped into their possession all the national property, as well as that of all the missions, as though it were their own patrimony; these riches they distributed with great prodigality amongst the numberless satellites, or proselytes, of the said mandarines; a multitude of officers were created, for whom there was not the least necessity; military grades were distributed more abundantly than in Paraguay, though with this difference; Doctor Francia when he died left eight millions of dollars in the national coffers, whilst the mandarines of this country, when they have died, (politically,) have left their country surrounded by difficulties, and several thousands in debt. The creation of so many military officers, it may be argued by them, was indispensable, to promote a premium for tho e who had served as a ladder to the aggrandisement of the said mandarines; and by so d ing all that was done, was, to create a horde of indolent and useless persons, who had for some time been accustomed to subsist on the property of others. Whenever any of this class of people went to the gambling table or felt an inclination to go, they invariably drew upon the Mission's property, until they spent it all; and now there is no mission property to draw on, here may be seen some ungrateful sons of this impoverished country, who without judgment or reflection, and without one single grain of patriotism, apply to her wounds, such destructive remedies, as have placed her on the very edge of the grave, and to satiate their ambition, or sustain their vices, have again hoisted the Mexican Flag which they have long hated and cursed.

Ah villians! let him who is not acquainted with you, bid for you! you who have published a decree, threatening with death and confiscation of property all those who will not embrace your vices or join your party. Here we have a parcel of thieves authorised to steal property. No wonder the banks of the river, or the town of the *refugio* is deserted!

The imprudent steps already taken in the town of the Angeles, has done nothing but compromised very highly our brothers, and occasioned the ruin of many families. Who is not aware that the riches of this dying country, consist in cattle and agriculture? and to maintain the one, and carry on the other, the use of horses is entirely necessary; these have been driven off by both parties, consequently death to the country is as certain and inevitable, as that the health of this languid department, is solicited by the very persons who have been the cause of its infirmity.—Oh how painful is the idea! that those who call out 'Vive la patria' as well as those who cry out, Death to it; should apply the same remedies. I cannot but exclaim, Is it possible, Oh eternal God! that the sons of this afflicted mother have given her her death stroke, merely because they are not permitted to retain those offices which they were not capable of filling! and such outrageous ambition, is by them called love for their country; a love which has never been by them entertained or understood. If there ever had existed, the smallest part of patriotism in their breasts, they never would have attempted the slighest revolutionary act; because they would have known that a revolution could not be beneficial to California, but inevitably cause its total ruin.

On the other hand if the insurrection was broached for the purpose of driving from the country the enemy who invaded it. Why not, when the bear first showed his head, did not the country unite and not only cut off this, but draw out his entrails? then they would have done an heroic act, which would have merited the remembrance and applause of all civilized nations: then was the time they ought to have shown their strength, but on the contrary they were then self-divided, and the inexpert Prefect D Manuel Castro, issued an order to the civil authorites of the Pueblo of San José Guadaloupe, stating that they must obey no orders, that should be issued by General Castro although they themselves had placed him in the situation he then held. Notwithstanding this, General Castro united a force of nearly 400 men, and in the short distance between San Juan and San Luis, the major part deserted him. Next to this come on the obscure action of Governor Pico in the same San Luis, then the plan in San Diego, against Alvarado and Castro, when they were going to fight Col. Fremont. Now this being the manner in which you have behaved yourselves, why do you still wish to compromise poor peaceable families who have nothing scarcely but their daily earnings to subsist on, and putting others who have property, at the risk of losing it! and for what? to follow a set of vagabonds who have nothing to lose; such for instance is Serbulo Barelo and many others who like him, are well known bad characters, and whose daily bread as they do not earn it, is clear profit to them.

Let us agree as to the propriety of the steps taken. On what resources do the people in the Angeles count? have they any funds? has the supreme government sent them any assistance, or do they expect any? and if such assistance is expected, why do they precipitate themselves, thereby causing so many evils, but it is not so; this insurrection is nothing but a deadly ambition, and a wish to rule over other people's property, and by so doing replace themselves, the more or less bullocks which they have arbitrarily seized upon from the Missions.

What causes the most surprize, is, that Mr. Flores, and some others who appeared to have some sense; have permitted themselves so to be led astray, surely these gentlemen cannot know, or they must have forgotten the history of the deceased Angel Ramirez, but in case they may not have known it, I will here recite it. The said Angel Ramirez first moved and assisted with his money, and his property the revolution of 1836; and how were his services re paid? with a dungeon where the Indians were accustomed to ease the necessary calls of nature, and his life was ended by poison. What then do you expect if the Angelines should be victorious? can we believe that that would be the end of it? there is absurdity in the idea, then would come forward more than —— —— one candidate for Governor, and for Commandant General more than —— —— two, which would prepare the way for a civil war; and we should have to dread being worse off, than we formerly were, viz: the department divided into four sections, and in each little

[*concluded on our fourth page.*]

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *DECEMBER*, 12, 1846.

In an other column will be found the communication of Capt. Maddox, which we cheerfully insert. It is written with a good degree of candor and ability, but as editors, and without the slightest ill will, we must be allowed to pick a few flaws with its logic.

Capt. Maddox complains of our "disdaining the minute information given us by himself, and taking, in its place, that of a person unknown to him." We did not take the information of Capt. Maddox, for the very simple, and to us, satisfactory reason that he was not on the ground. He was more than fifteen miles off; we preferred the statement of an eye and ear witness on the spot, though a person unknown to him. It may be a misfortune to a man not to be known to Capt. Maddox, but it is not a crime which invalidates his testimony.

Capt. Maddox says—"To set all matters in a true light it is indispensible to show how an officer has to reason it." Well, how does this officer reason it? He draws a fearful picture of three deserters—two of them sentries, and one a convict—escaping from their posts and from prison, and perhaps joining the enemy and then with great solemnity asks—"Are not these three individuals sufficient to deliver this place to slaughter and plunder before assistance can be rendered." No! we should think not, we should think we slandered the military abilities of Capt Maddox, and the courage of all the men under his command by making such an allegation or even supposition. But Captain Maddox continues—"In the face of such dangers, threatening the honor of the American Arms, I took measures to get hold of the deserters living or *dead*." If dead, why try to get hold of them? The dead never yet "delivered a place to slaughter." But it is thus an officer has to reason it.

Then comes the orders of Capt. Maddox, which is in these words—"Arrest the fugitives as soon as they deliver themselves up." We should think the proper time to arrest a man to be before he gives himself up; we don't see much use in arresting him *afterwards* This is an exhibition of tenderness and humanity that goes even beyond our code. But this was done, as Capt. Maddox informs us "to show that his orders contained nothing of a previous sentence of death."

But the order continues—"shoot the fugitives after arresting them, if attacked by an enemy." Now who are the fugitives, and what are the crimes which they have committed? They are all, save two, persons who have been confined for petty larceny. And is petty larceny a capital offence? Certainly not. For what reason are they to be shot? VVhy, because an enemy attacks their captors. But they have had nothing to do with this enemy, have not acted in collusion with him, and have been entirely ignorant of his proposed assault. His attack, therefore, so far as their offence is concerned, cannot turn one hair white or black. For what then do you shoot them? VVhy, because they *may* make their escape. But can you justly take a man's life for what he *may* do? Certainly not. You can take it only for what he *has* done, or *is* doing, but never for what he *may* do. Therefore, till a prisoner actually *attempts* his escape, or takes up arms, you have no authority, human or divine for taking his life.

Capt. Maddox tries to justify Mr. Hoyt in his attempt to kill Edwards, because he, (Edwards) had robbed him. Now that is the very reason why he should not have attempted to kill him, because it would look like personal revenge VVhen you take a man's life, it should be from a deep sense of public duty, not of private wrong. We think better of Mr. Hoyt than this, and gladly acquit him of the criminal motive in which Capt. Maddox finds his apology. He may well say, so far as "an officer reasons it" "save me from my friends."

Capt. Maddox justifies leaving Edwards on the road "mortally wounded," because as he says "removing him to a house would have cruelly increased his pains." Well if it was a sympathy for Edwards, and a fear of "increasing his pains" that occasioned his being left, we have no more to say, except this, that it was the most singular mode of exhibiting sympathy with which vve ever met. The idea has certainly one merit, that of *originality*. VVe are inclined to think, novvever that it resulted rather from a vvant of reflection at the moment, and that no one of the party novv going out on a similar occasion, vvould shovv his sympathy precisely in the mode vvhich Capt. Maddox has pointed out. VVe are inclined to think they vvould remove the dying man to some house, vvhere he might have a fevv of those last attentions vvhich christian charity never denies even a poor convict.

If, as Capt. Maddox says, the transaction has "improved the discipline of his men," it is a fortunate circumstance, but it cannot justify a thing that may be vvrong in itself. There is no doctrine so dangerous as the one that the end sanctifies the means. VVherever it has prevailed it has only sloped the vvay to crime. Our first and last enquiry should be is the thing right in itself. If it is not, the suming good to which it may lead vvill inevitably turn to evil. This is the lavv of Heaven—the lavv of an ever, immipotant, retributive justice.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Maddox for the letter from a friend of his at San Francisco, which contains the following items of important intelligence.

The news vve have is that Col. Kearney is on his way to California with 3,000 troops; he ought to be in the country now Four Transports, vvith a volunteer regiment of 1,000 men under Col. Stevenson, vvere to sail in August from New York, under convoy of two sloops of war, the Preble and Yorktown, vvith a small detachment of regular troops for this Port. The Independence is ready for sea at Boston, she is to be commanded by Commodore Shubrick. And the Ohio and North Carolina vvere fitting out, all, as the Newspapers say, desined for the Pacific.

Our Army under General Taylor had advanced to Monterey vvhere they have had a very hard fight, vvhich lasted ihree days, 21st 22d and 23d of September. They took four strong batteries and the town capitulated. A very heavy loss was sustained on both sides, our loss is reported by the Mexican papers at 1500 killed; and we have had news that the Mexicans lossed six thousand, the capitulation embraced an armistice between the two armies of two months.

STATE OF AFFAIRS.—Letters arrived from Santa Barbara on the 5th inst. written by T O Larkin Esq: in which he states, that he has been as well treated by the Californians since his having been taken prisoner, as the circumstances would permit, and that they are going to take him to the town of Angeles.

Reports arrived in this town on Saturday the 5th inst, that the insurgents in the Angeles are now in a discordant state, the people from the North differing in their opinons from those of the South; this will not appear strange to any person who is acquainted with the Californians, and the Mexicans residing in this country, amongst many other things, there is one report which says, that the southern people wish to hoist an independant Flag, and afterwards deliver over those places which they have captured to the authorites of the United States; and thereby save themselves from that destruction which will be inevitable, if they should determine to hold out to the last push.

It is likewise reported that several Californians have joined Colonel Fremont, of this likewise there is but little doubt; as it is well known that several men have been waiting in the vicinity of the pajaro river to present themselves to the authorites of the United states, as soon as an opportunity should offer, and they could be made aware that by so doing their lives would not be taken, or themselves otherwise materialy injured.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Dec 10th, 1846.

Observing the publication in the "Californian" of Saturday last, under the heading "Escape of the convicts" I find the Author disdained the most minute information given him by the Commanding Officer of this place. Preferring the report of a probably more trusty person, though not known to me, he was not only led to misrepresentation of facts, but finally to remarks and conclusions, which are too well calculated to wound, if not to stain the public character of the concerned Officers and men. To enable the public to form an impartial opinion of the affair in question, it will be indispensable to show how an officer has to reason it'

A man deserting from post in time of war with arms—releasing the prisoners under his charge—suppose him to escape unpunished, what will be the consequence but an encouragement for the worthless fellow that remains behind,—will he hesitate to go one step further to communicate with the enemy as soon as he has an opportunity to do so? Are not three individuals of this discription (unfortunately at a time on post,) sufficient to deliver this place to slaughter and plunder before any assistance can be rendered. Yes says the most philanthrophic reader, all this is possible and even probable. For the case in question preceded by less wicked but as dangerous offences—(as frequent drunkeness and sleeping on post) was a true symptom of crime going to act on a larger scale; and by the known power of bad examples, at last to overthrow all the bounds of discipline of the forces under my command.

In the face of such dangers—threatening life and property of the inhabitants of this place, as well as the honor of the American Arms. I took the due measures to meet them; to get hold of the deserters living or dead—was under existing circumstances, of paramount importance. The capture of the convicts being a mere secondary consideration, therefore after searching during the whole night all the neighbouring woods in vain: I despatched on the following day, 1st Dec. Lieut Martin, with a party of sixteen mounted rifle-men in pursuit of the deserters and the convicts; the said officer received the most distinct instruction:

"To scout if necessary and prudent even ten days, upon and around the Salinas plain."

"To arrest the fugitives as soon as they deliver themselves up—to shoot them if attempting to resist, or to escape, or if after arresting them, attacked by an enemy."

So much to show, that these orders concerning deserters and convicts in general, contained nothing of a previous sentence of death upon the individuals *named* in the said number of the "Californian"

As to the death of "Edwards," I consulted the official report of Lieut. Martin, and the depositions of the men present. Lieut. Martin, after receiving, on the other side of the river, information of the probable direction taken by the fugitives, extended his party to search and overlook as large a space as possible in his advance on the plain. The flanks of this line were more than a mile apart, and unluckily the right one was by far the nearest to the fugitives, at the moment of their discovery, which hindred Mr. Martin, "being then in the centre" from directing the arrest in person.

When he arrived he found the deserters disarmed and "Edwards" shot. According to the testimony of all present. Eldridge shot "Edwards" under the impression that "he" was attacking Armstrong. From the above mentioned facts, it is evident that no blame can be attached to the Lieutenant in command, and as little to Eldridge. In regard to the latter one, the full approbation of his officers is necessary to free his conscience, or he will be slower in the execution of orders that may call upon similar energies in him.

As far as I can ascertain, Mr. Hoyt is obliged to Armstrong for preventing him from an act suggested by the first impulse of passion and excitement. Notwithstanding the merciless censure which this gentleman had to undergo, I cannot help of reminding the Editor of an error more metaphysical in its nature, than any thing else: Mr. Hoyt had lost part of his property by the very man that was then before him, and about to make an escape as bold as ever attempted by men of his profession.

Under such circumstances, is the indignation of a man, and the wish in consequence, to deliver society from a plague that no jail is able to stop, anything like—"the brutal instincts of a savage?" Edwards mortally wounded was left on the field, covered with his blanket, to remove him before his death, to the nearest house, about five miles distant, would have been cruelly increasing his pains instead of relieving them. To wait his death, with a possibility of an attack by the enemy, the increasing darkness, and rapidly rising river in the rear.

Who is the officer that could justify himself for such a step, particularly after the late warning example of Captain Burrows' fate, when affairs appeared, by far, more quiet than now. Regardless of all this, the Editor speaks of "error to guard against a repetition," but more carried away by mistaken sympathy for the deceased convict, he forgets every thing that is apt to reconcile us with his deplorable fate. He scarcely mentions the two deserters now in prison, as if unaware of the influence exercised by their recapture, upon the forces under my command, the daily improving state of discipline, since their capture. Is this nothing to the welfare of the town and its inhabitants? In fact I owe the defeat of the above probable dangers to the indefatigable exertions, during more than 24 hours of the very same officers and men, that the Editor choses to accuse of error, (not to make use of a stronger expression.) Then I believe it my duty to give them my full approbation, and manifest my gratitude for the important service they have rendered to their country.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Lieut. U. S. Marine Corps
and Military Commandant of the Central
Department of California.

The U. S. Ship Cyane, Capt. S. F. Dupont, arrived at San Francisco Monday vveek. Since the Occupation of San Diego in July last she has been on the coast of Mexico and captured fourteen Prizes, she burnt or destroyed one brig and two Mexican gunboats, the three last in her attacks on Guimas, and shipped between thirty and forty guns at San Blas.

The prize schooner Julia, Lieut. Selden commanding, (a prize to the Cyane,) arrived here last vveek from San Francisco. She sails to-day for the south. She is a swift, beautiful vessel and is commanded by one who knows

"To conn his vessel with a sailor's skill;
And brave danger with a sailor's heart."

MARRIED.

On the 24th of October at Bear Creek, Sacramento Valley, by the Rev. J. G. T Dunleavy Sabastian Kayser of Bear Creek and Miss Elizabeth Rhodes late of Roy County, Missouri.

At San Francisco, by W. A. Bartlett Esq., Chief Magistrate of the District. Mr John Henry Brown of San Francisco, and Miss Hetty Cornelia Pell, late of Westchester County, New York.

OBITUARY.

Died, at San Francisco, Adelaida Larkin, Daughter of T. O. Larkin Esq., U. S. Navy Agent and Monterey.

VVe are pained indeed thus to note the death of our little friend Adelaide vvhose endearing smile vvas ever so ready to greet her friends and vvho is not the friend of an innocent child, but so it is, after a painful sickness death has stepped in and taken her from fond parents and friends, and her little voice so nowv mingled with the host of those who sing praises to Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." May God in his mercy sustain the deeply afflicted parents. B.

rection a little king or a little god.

To conclude my fellow Patriots, countrymen, and friends I beg of you and I invite one and all, to agree with me and let us subject ourselves to the same law that our father Adam did, when the Angel turned him out of Paradise and that is the law of necessity. In the revolution your lives are constantly at stake, you live whilst it lasts in an unquiet state of mind, you are at a distance from your families, and on the brink of losing sight of them for evermore; at your labour you would be secure, your health would be better, you would eat and sleep at yous regular hours; and your property would increase. Reflect on this. come to your senses, and keep in mind an old adage which says, If you wish to starve yourself to death, do so, but do not oblige others to do the same.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th,

In the present crisis of affairs it is requisite that the arrival and departure of persons should be known at the office of the Military Commandant. All persons, therefore, arriving in Monterey will report themselves at his quarters, and all persons desireus of leaving must call there for passports.

13 tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S,
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846.

Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de esta punto. por lo consiguente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentará al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga que salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su pasaporte. WALTER COLTON,

13 tf Primero Magistrado.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 31st, 1846.

ORDERS.—All persons immediately on arriving in this town, will report themselves at the office of the Military Commandant.

All persons leaving Monterey are required to procure passports from the same.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Military Commandant,

13 tf Middle Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 31 de 1846.

ORDEN:—Toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentara en la oficina del Comandante Militar.

Todos que quieran salir de este, tomaran pasaporte.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Comandante Militar del

13tf Departamento Central del Territorio de California.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 17th, 1846.

ORDERS.—From date, no person will be permitted to pass in the streets of this town on horseback, after sun-set or to pass on foot after drum beat, at 8 o'clock, P. M., till sunrise, without my written permission.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, U S. Marine Corps.
Military Commandant of the Middle
10 tf Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 17, de 1846.

Ninguna persona sera permitido pasar por las calles de este Pueblo despues del retreto a las ocho de la tarde sin tener permision escrito por el Comandante Militar. Ni andar a caballo despues que se ponga el Sol.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Teniente de las compañi
de Marina de los E. U. y Comandante Militar del
10 tf Centro de la California.

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 tf

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D JUAN PATY Y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiagos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembatcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

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FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishment consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq, 7 tf

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PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—Yerba Buena.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.

Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantes, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

FOR BOSTON.—The A. 1 fast sailing ship Vandalia, T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,

13 tf Yerba Buena.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Dec. 5th 1846.

Whereas, the laws of the United States prohibit, under severe pains and penalties all gambling, and whereas great misery and distress are occasioned by this vicious practice.

The chief magistrate and counsel of the jurisdiction of Monterey, decree:—

That any money staked at hazard, may be seized wherever found, and converted to the municipal fund.

Any person found gambling shall pay for the first offence a fine of twenty dollars, and the occupant of the premises in which the gambling takes place shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and be held security for the payment of the other fines imposed. For the second offence fine and imprisonment at the discretion of this court.

Any person who shall give information to this court which may lead to the detection and conviction of persons engeged in gambling shall be entitled to one half of the fines imposed by this ordinance,

17tf WALTER COLTON. Chief Magistrate.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Dec 5th, 1846.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction. WALTER COLTON,

17tf Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal si comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

CALIFORNIAN.

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BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

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" SIX MONTHS 2 50
SINGLE COPIES, 12½

A YANKEE.—The following is the substance of a story, as told by Mr. Dallas, at a public dinner given him in Philadelphia, on his return from Russia, in 1838.

One day a lad, appearantly about eighteen, presented himself before our ambassador at St. Petersburg. He was a pure specimen of the genus Yankee: with sleeves too short for his bony arms, trowsers half way up to his knees, and hands playing with coppers and ten-penny nails in his pocket. He introduced himself by saying—"I've just come out here to trade, with a few Yankee notions, and I want to get sight of the Emperor."

"Why do you wish to see *him*?"

"I've brought him a present, all the way from Amerikey. I respect him considerable, and I want to get at him, to give it to him with my own hands."

Mr. Dallas smiled, as he answered, "It is such a common thing, my lad, to make crowned heads a present, expecting something handsome in return, that I'm afraid the Emperor will consider this a Yankee trick. WVhat have you brought?"

"An acorn."

"An acorn! what under the sun induced you to bring the Emperor of Russia an acorn?"

"WVhy jest before I sailed, mother and I went on to WVashington to see about a pension; and when we was there, we thought we'd jest step over to Mount Vernon. I picked up this acorn there; and I thought to myself I'd bring it to the Emperor. Thinks says I, he must have heard a considerable deal about our General Washington, and I expect he must admire our institutions. So now you see I've brought it, and I want to get at him."

"My lad, it's not an easy matter to approach the Emperor; and I am afraid he will take no notice of your present You had better keep it."

"I tell you I want to have a talk with him. I expect I can tell him a thing or two about Amerikey. I guess he'd like mighty well to hear about our rail-roads and our free schools, and what a big swell our steamers cut. And when he hears how well our people are getting on, may be it will put him up to doing something The long and the short on't is, I shan't be easy till I get a talk with the Emperor; and I should like to see his wife and children. I want to see how such folks bring up a family."

WVell, sir, since you are so determined upon it, I will do what I can for you; but you must expect to be disappointed. Though it will be rather an unusual proceeding, I would advise you to call on the vice-chancellor, and state your wishes; he may possibly assist you."

"WVell that's all I want of you. I will call again, and let you know how I get on."

In two or three days he again appeared, and said, "well I've seen the Emperor, and had a talk with him. He's a real gentleman I can tell you. WVhen I gave him the acorn; he said he should set a great store by it; that there was no character in ancient or modern history he admired so much as he did our Washington. He said he'd plant it in his palace garden with his own hand; and he did do it—for I see him with my own eyes. He wanted to ask me so much about our schools and rail-roads, and one thing or another, that he invited me to come again, and see his daughters, for he said his wife could speak better English than he could. I went again yesterday; and she's a fine, knowing woman, I tell you; and his daughters are nice gals."

"WVhat did the Empress say to you?"

'Oh, she asked me a sight o' questions. Don't you think she thought we had no servants in Amerikey! I told her poor folks did their own work, but rich folks had plenty of servants. "But then you don't *call* 'em servants," said she; "you call 'em help." I guess, ma'am, you've been reading Mrs. Trollope? says I WVe had that ere book aboard our ship The Emperor clapped his hands, and laughed as if he'd kill himself. "You're right, sir," said he, "you're right. WVe sent for an English copy, and she's been reading it this very morning!" Then I told him all I knew about our country, and he was mightily plossed. He wanted to know how long I expected to stay in these parts. I told him I'd sold all the notions I bro't over, and I guessed I should go back in the same ship. I bid 'em good-bye, all around, and went about my business, Ain't I had a glorious time? I expect you didn't calculate to see me run such a rig?"

"No, indeed, I did not, my lad. You may well consider yourself lucky, for it's a very uncommon thing for crowned heads to treat a stranger with so much distinction."

A few days after, he called again, and said, "I guess I shall stay here a spell longer, I'm treated so well. The other day a grand officer come to my room, and told me the Emperor had sent him to show me all the curiosities; and I dressed myself, and he took me with him in a mighty fine carriage, with four horses; and I've been to the theatre and museum; and I expect I've seen about all there is to be seen in St. Petersburg. WVhat do you think of that Mr. Dallas?"

It seemed so incredible that a poor, ungainly Yankee lad should be thus loaded with attentions, that the ambassador scarcely knew what to think or say.

In a short time, his strange visiter reappeared. "WVell," said he, "I made up my mind to go home; so I went to thank the Emperor, and bid him good-bye I thought I couldn't do no less, he'd been so civil. Says he, 'Is there any thing else you'd like to see before you go back to Amerikey?' I told him I *should* like to get a peep at Moscow; for I'd heard considerable about their setting fire to the Kremlin, and I'd read a deal about General Bonaparte; but it would cost a sight o' money to go there, and I wanted to carry my earnings to mother. So I bid him good-bye, and come off. Now what do you guess he did, next morning? I vow, he sent the same man, in regimentals, to carry me to Moscow in one of his own carriages, and bring me back again, when I've seen all I want to see! And we're going to morrow morning, Mr. Dallas. WVhat do you think now?"

And sure enough, the next morning the Yankee boy passed the ambassador's house in a splendid coach and four, waving his handkerchief, and shouting "Good-bye Good bye!"

Mr. Dallas afterwards learned from the Emperor that all the particulars relented by this adventurous youth were strictly true. He again heard from him at Moscow, waited upon by the public officers and treated with as much attention as is usually bestowed on ambassadors.

The last tidings of him reported that he was travelling in Circassia, and writing a Journal, which he intended to publish.—[Letters from New York by L. Maria Child.

The Cholera is advancing with rapid strides towards St. Petersburg, whence no doubt it will make its way to WVestern Europe.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, *DECEMBER*, 19, 1846.

THE CHAIR OF ST. PETERS.—The last papers bring us the intelligence of the death of Pope Gregory XVI, the assassination of a Cardinal, and an attempt at a revolution at Rome. These scenes of bloodshed and violence, often follows the death of a Pope, and generally terminate at the election of his successor. The three most prominent candidates for the sacred chair are Cardinals Gustiniani, Frasoni, and Maccara. He who can wield the greatest influence or intrigue the most successfully, will probably get it, unless the Cardinals, in their mutual jealousies, forego their own pretensions and elect one, as they did the last, on the score of merit.

We had a long conversation, when at Rome, with Gregory XVI. He received us in the aparment of his private library without any ceremony. He was in a white flannel gown and slippers. His conversation was easy, and rambled to this subject and that, just as the topics presented themselves. He evidently relished a joke, laughed right heartily and took another pinch of snuff, of which he seemed to be very fond. We told him we wanted a dispensation, that an officer of the Navy, who was a Protestant, had fallen in love with a lady, on the island of Minorca, who was a Catholic, and we wanted his permission to let them marry. "Very well," said the Pope, "cupid's arrows fly about without much reference to creeds," and ordered his secretary to make out the dispensat on. "Make it without conditions," said the Pope, "Navy Officers don't like conditions."

He asked us many questions about General Jackson.—We related some anecdotes of him, over which he laughed at till his sides fairly shook. He wanted to know if David Crockett was a real or fictitious being, and said he considered him the most original character, except Falstaff, with which he ever met. Such was the Pope in conversation when the affairs of church and state laid aside. But with all this jocularity he was attentive to the interests of the pontificate, though he did not seem to care a rush himself whether a man was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant.—Even the Mohomedan came within the pale of his good humoured charity. He left all sectarian writing and wrangling to others; drank his glass of wine, took his pinch of snuff, and cracked his jokes. Peace to his memory. Give us almost any thing sooner than a bigot. Had Gregory's predecessors been like him, Kings would not have been required to hold their stirrups, and the horrors of the Inquisition would have been unknown.

THE SEASON AND THE WAR.—When will natural sense take the place of downright blind infatuation in the heads of the Californians. Here is the best prospect before them that ever has presented itself, by which they may change their former circumstances, to a state of happiness. Such a season for cultivation and agriculture, as the present, has not appeared here for some years past; the rains having set in so early, and so plentifully, and there being so many more people with money to buy their produce, than ever there has been before, since California was first settled.

How much more comfortable would every man be, who is now in arms, he knows not with what object, how much more pleasure would he feel, if he were at home, in the bosom of his family, guiding his plough, and placing in the rich bosom of the earth that seed, which in a few short months would yield him a hundred fold, than he can possibly feel in his present situation.

There is another thing to be considered; the time is now fast disappearing, when a man could go and breakfast at one house, dine at another, and sup and sleep at another *de valde*; those who sow will reap, and those who reap will find hundreds of purchasers; and will not like to maintain the idle, and careless; they will say what is truly the case, that there is no charity in maintaining other people's families who have it in their power to maintain themselves; but have not done so, merely because they wished to ride about the country, and keep it in trouble by increasing its difficulties.

Here are five or six ships-of-war on the coast, who would gladly buy a large portion of every thing we can cultivate and raise; on the other hand, here are hundreds of emigrants flocking in monthly; who must be fed from the produce of this soil, or by provisions from foreign parts; while at the same time they might be supplied by your superabundance; and by that means keep a large sum of money in circulation in this country, which must otherwise be sent away from it never to return.

It would appear that some evil being has laid a charm on this country, by which she has not been, as yet, able to prove her fertility. Every revolution that has taken place here has been at the very time, that the farmers instead of tearing the bosom of their country, with internal factions, and civil broils, ought to be carefully planting in it, the means of future sustenance. If we go back to the year 1829, to what is called Solis's revolution, we shall find it began, or became formal in November; General Vittorio's in 1831, in November; Alvarado's in 1836, in November; General Micheltorena's in 1841, in November; General Castro's in 1846, in January, and Captain Flores, now in November.

Now from the latter end of November until the middle of May, is the most important time to the farmers; that being the time they need to plant their winter seed in the first place; and then prepare the ground for what is called summer growth; why then after so much experience as they have had, of the injuries occasioned to them by their absence from home, at such a time; will they still persist in pursuing those steps which that same deadly bought experience has told them can in no wise be beneficial to them.

The natives of this country complain of being poor, how can it be otherwise. If Providence has been prodigal in the extreme, and the children of this country have spurned her rich bounties, why do they complain? why not instead of abusing her goodness do they not turn it to the account that she intended it for; and not throw the mouthful of bread from their hungry mouths, which she so kindly has proffered them for their individual benefit.

But the charm is now about to break, and we hope forever. California is destined to become a great and a rich country, and in the hands of the United States Government her destiny will be fulfilled. Why not then take example from experience and each man return to his home?

ACTION.—Demosthenes and Daniel Webster agree in attributing eloquence to action. Both proved their theory true by their action. A clergyman, we have read of, did the same thing more demonstrably. His wife had just been buried and he was closing the service over her grave. Stretching forth his hand and pointing towards the grave, he said—"There the wicked cease from troubling," and then placing his hand on his breast, continued, "and the weary are at rest."

CRIME BRINGS CASH TO THE COMMONWEALTH.—S. D Parker Esq, Commonwealth Attorney for Boston, states that during the year 1845, he examined 932 cases of criminal complaints. The amount of bail forfeited in the Municipal Court, which he has paid into the treasury during the year, is $9417 90. Fines and costs paid in, through the sheriff, $7598 16. Total cash for crimes in the country for one year, $17,046,01.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.—Prince Louis Napoleon had escaped from France and was in England.

On the 26th of May the Chancellor of the exchequer England brought forward his Budget. His estimate of the revenue for the ensuing year was 52,000,000*l* and of expenditure 49,400,000*l*.

Ibrahim Pacha, after having received great honours in France arrived in England on the 5th of June and had a cordial and splendid reception.

THE BIBLE IN CHINA.—A correspondent of the Bible Society writes from India thus:

"On the 7th of last June a dinner was given by the East India Company. Sir Henry Pottinger was present, and among other things, stated that he perused a late edict by the Emperor of China, wherein the Emperor informs his subjects that he had heard read to him extracts from a book entitled the Holy Scriptures, the purport of which appeared to him to be repete with virtuous precepts, and as such likely to do good: that it was a book of virtue, and with this conviction he recommended it to be perused by his people, and gave them permission to read it and act agreeably to their own desires."

From the Polynesian of Oct. 17th.

The New York papers are filled mainly with the European comments upon the Mexican contest, the Oregon question, and particulars of the war.

On the night of June 12th the Quebec theatre was destroyed by fire and forty-six lives lost.

The neutral consuls residing at Vera Cruz, had protested against the blockading of that port. The New York bark Eugenia escaped the boats of the squadron and got in.

Paredes with a powerful army, was to march to Matamoras. Bravo is President *ad interim*. A revolution in favor of Santa Ana was expected. American citizens were ordered to leave Mexico at eight days notice, but much courtesy has been shown both to persons and property

U S. ships Saratoga, Dale, and Lexington are on their way to join Commodore Stockton. The Columbus and Vincennes both had orders to join the Pacific squadron. So says the Washington Union.

Northern Mexico is thrown open to American manufactures.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—G. W. Bertrand, son of the French General Bertrand, with five other Frenchmen, have volunteered their services to the United States Government in the war against Mexico and have been accepted.

ESTADO DE LAS COSAS.—El 5 del corriente llegaron aqui unas cartas, escritas por el Señor D T. O. Larkin, en las cuales se espresa de haver sido tratado por sus captores, con toda el respecto y atention, que las circumstancias permitian; y que lo van a llevar al Pueblo de los Angeles.

Noticias llegaron aqui el dia 5 del corriente, que los insurgentos en los Angeles tienen una discordia entre si; dicen que los opiniones de la gente del Norte son diferentes a los del sur: Esto no lo e trañará ninguna persona que tiene conocimiento de los nativos de esta pais, y de los Mexicanos que residen en el. Entre otras cosas se dice que la gente del sur, quieren enarbolar una Bandera de independencia; y dospues, entregar a las autoridades de los Estados Unidos del Norte America, aquellos partes que por ellos han sido recapturados: y de esta modo librarse de aquella destruccion que inevitablemente los sobrevendra, si persist en en sus ideas frenticas de oponerse hasta el ultimo.

Tambien se dice que varios Californios se han juntado, voluntariamente, con el Señor Coronel Fremont; tambien de este no puede haver mucha duda, porque es bien sabido que en las orillas del pujaro, hace dias, havido alguna personas que deseaban presentarse a las autoridades de los Estados Unidos, y no esperaban mas que una oportunidad conveniente para verificar sus deseos; y una seguridad de sus vidas, y que sus personas no serian materialmente injuriadas.

ITALIA.—El Papá Gregorio XVI Murio en Roma, de aqui resultó, que un Cardinal fue assesinado en la ciudad eternas y varios atentados revolucionarios hechos en otras partes de Italia, Los candidatos por la silla de San Pedro; fueron, Los Cardinales Gueteniani, Frarsoni, y Micara.

Su santidad Gregorio XVI, *servus servorum Dei*, fue de humilde origin, y nativo de Bellona. Su nombre era, Mauro Capellari, y nació el dia 18 de Setre. 1765. El pertenecia al orden Benedictina, fue bien instrucido en las lenguages ancianos, y modernas; y como Teologiano nadie lo pas aba. Aunque era modesto en estremo, le gus taba el retiro literario; sus grandes talentos le trajo a la vista del munido, y fue nombrado Cardinal por el Papa Leon XII en el dia 21 de Marzo de 1825. Fue inclinado a ser liberal en sus vistas politicas; y consiguientemente no era favorable a la regla Austriana en Italia. Fue elegido Papa en el 2 Fevro. de 1831; y espiro repentinamente en Roma, el dia 1d de Junio en la edad de 81 años; y en uno 16 de su Pontifica.

El fue muy benevolo, y humano, para con todos; sin distincion de sectay y particularmente a los Ingleses. Una Señora Inglesa, y un viajante, dicen, que era el cavallero mas politico, y mas agradable, en sus dominios; y el Sultano de la Constantinopla, envio a su Santidad, varios cartas de gracias, y regalos de mucha valor; en reconocimiento de la mucha benevolencia, con que havia tratado a los subditos de Turkey, residentes en Roma.

El Colegio Sagrado en lo presente: está compuesta de 60 Cardinales, de quienes 56 son Italianos, 2 Frances, 7 Austriano, y un Belgiano.

NOTICE.—Wm. M. Smith having located himself permanently in the town of Yerba Buena, for the transaction of the Auction and Commission business, and also as agent for Collecting around the Bay of San Francisco, begs leave to offer his services to the public.

P. S. Mr. S's office, for the present, is at the store of Mr. F. Ward, Montgomery street, Yerba Buena.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. & H. Grimes, Oahu; Wm. H. Davis, Mellus & Howard, Yerba Buena; Talbot H. Green, Thomas O. Larkin, Monterey; Alexander & Co., San Pedro. Yerba Buena, 4th Dec. 1846. 19-3m

AVISO AL PUBLICO.—Guillermo M. Smith haviendose establecido en el Puerto de la Yerba Buena. Con objeto de dedicarse a negociones comerciales, por su propio cuenta, y en comision en toda la comprehension de la bahia de San Francisco, lo noticia al publico ofreciendo sus servicios en todo lo relativo del espresado giro.

Su despacho por ahora esta en la almacen de Don Francisco Ward calle de Montgomery.

Podran informar los S S E. y H. Grimes. Oahu; Mellus y Howard, Gmo. H Davis, Yerba Buena; Talbot H Green, y Tomas O. Larkin, Monterey; Alexandro y Co., San Pedro. Yerba Buena, Decr. 4, 1846. 19-3m

FOR BOSTON.—The A. 1. fast sailing ship VANDALIA, T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations.) apply to

WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,
13 tf Yerba Buena.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Dec 5th, 1846.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

WALTER COLTON,
17tf Chief Magistrate.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also a large lot of Brown Muskos. for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf TALLOT L. GREEN.

PLANS OF THE WAR.—The Journal of Commerce has a letter from Washington, which we copy as follows:

It is now understood that Com. Conner has orders, after refitting his squadron at Pensacola, to attack the Castle at Vera Cruz, and take it if he can. It is said that two 74's and the Pennsylvania will be added to the squadron. It has been reported that Com. Warrington is to command the expedition, but that is doubtful.

The squadron is to carry very heavy Paixhan guns, and as soon as a breach is made, the castle is to be stormed.

It is said that during the rainy season, which has now commenced and last fous months, the climate at Vera Cruz is more healthy or rather less noxious than at the close of the rainy season.

There are many propositions talked of in reference to the route to be chosen for the army of invasion. This subject has been deeply considered by the Government, and, at the many consultations upon it, not only military men but private citizens have assisted.

Should the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa be taken, the old Spanish military road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico will be taken. This road passes through Jalapa and Perote. The distance is two hundred and seventy nine miles. Between Vera Cruz and Jalapa is the *Puerte el Nacional*, or del Ray, which has such natural advantages as a post, that a very small force there stationed; can it is said, defeat an army as numerous as that of Xerses. The whole road almost commanded by mountain heights, from which a few pieces of artillery could resist the progress of our army. The country people—the women and children alone—by pushing down stones and rocks could repel an invasion. But all these are difficulties that will render success more glorious.

The route from Tampico has the advantage of being shorter as well as more practicable. It lies along the valley De Maize, so called, and will furnish an abundance of supplies for the invaders.

I do not know whether it has been determined to march an army to the city of Mexico by either of these routes: but an invasion will take place by routes which some consider as more difficult. Col. Kearney's force will take the route to Santa Fe, and Gen Wools by Chihuahua, and Major General Taylor's by Monterey, 130 miles south of Matamoras. In September, probably, the three divisions of the army of invasion will march to the city of the Montezumas, a distance of three hundred miles. This is a long and weary way, but it has some advantages.

This plan of invasion will make thorough work as it goes. It will give us possession of the country on the upper Rio Grande, and cut off all communication between the north eastern provinces of Mexico and the Capital. Mr. Poinsett travelled on a mule from Tampico to Mexico in 12 days and 6 hours. The distance is 312 miles.

Gen. Wool is to command the cavalry companies to rendezvous at Memphis. They are to proceed to Fulton, Arkansas, lying on Red River, and from thence with an army of 4000 mounted men, they march to Chihuahua, Mexico, one of the Mexican States, bordering Texas on the west, and separated from Texas by the Rio Grande del Norte. Chihuahua is bounded north by California, and lies about 400 miles west of San Antonio, Texas, through which town the forces pass. The troops, we suppose, are destined first to the city of Chihuahua, and thence north to California, some 300 miles distant to the nearest point, making the entire distance from Memphis to California some 1500 miles.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th.

In the present crisis of affairs it is requisite that the arrival and departure of persons should be known at the office of the Military Commandant. All persons, therefore, arriving in Monterey will report themselves at his quarters, and all persons desirous of leaving must call there for passports.

13 tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S,
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846.

Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona, sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de esta punto, por lo consiguente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentará al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga que salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su pasaporte. WALTER COLTON,

13 tf Primero Magistrado.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 31st, 1846.

ORDERS.—All persons immediately on arriving in this town, will report themselves at the office of the Military Commandant.

All persons leaving Monterey are required to procure passports from the same.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Military Commandant,
13 tf Middle Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 31 de 1846.

ORDEN.—Toda persona al llegar á Monterey, se presentara en la oficina del Comandante Militar.

Todos quequieran salir de este, tomaran pasaporte.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Comandante Militar del
13tf Departamento Central del Territorio de California

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiago Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembarcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Dec. 5th 1846.

Whereas, the laws of the United States prohibit, under severe pains and penalties all gambling, and whereas great misery and distress are occasioned by this vicious practice.

The chief magistrate and counsel of the jurisdiction of Monterey, decree:—

That any money staked at hazard, may be seized wherever found, and converted to the municipal fund.

Any person found gambling shall pay for the first offence a fine of twenty dollars, and the occupant of the premises in which the gambling takes place shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and be held security for the payment of the other fines imposed. For the second offence fine and imprisonment at the discretion of this court.

Any person who shall give information to this court which may lead to the detection and conviction of persons engaged in gambling shall be entitled to one half of the fines imposed by this ordinance

17tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confisacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Primero Magistrado

JOB PRINTING.—CIRCULARS, HAND BILLS, &c,
Executed with despatch at this OFFICE

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CALIFORNIAN.

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SINGLE COPIES, 12½

From the Polynesian of Oct. 17th.

DENMARK.—The presence in our waters of His Danish Majesty's frigate Galathea, (the first Danish ship of war that ever visited our Islands) naturally leads us to make some remarks upon that ancient and respectable Kingdom.

The Kingdom of Denmark, situated in the North of Europe, contains about 22,680 English square miles, and a population of about 2,200,000 souls, including Iceland, which has about 51,000, and the Faroe Islands, 7000.

The population is composed of four distinct races. 1st. The Danes, who form the great mass of the population and occupy the Islands with North Jutland, and three-4ths of Schleswig. 2. The Germans, who possess Holstein, Lauenberg and part of Schleswig. 3. The Frisons, who inhabit the islands along the west coast of Jutland and a part of the bailiwick of Husum in Schleswig. 4. The Angles; who live between the bight of Flensburg and the Schley, on the Baltic. There are upwards of 6000 Jews in the Kingdom.

There is no authentic account of the origin of the name *Denmark*, nor of the quarter from which the country received its early inhabitants.

The Danes are remarkable for their early maritime expeditions. As early as the eighth or ninth centuries, they made repeated invasions of England, frequent descents on Scotland, and they conquered and permanently occupied Normandy. To cross a sea of three or four hundred miles in breadth, was a bold undertaking for men unacquainted with the use of the compass. But the number of islands in Denmark early accustomed the inhabitants to navigation, and gave them a practical dexterity in it from their vicinity to arms of the sea and to the mouths of great rivers.

The Danes obtained a permanent footing in the east part of England in the time of Alfred, which prepared the way for the conquest of England by Canute, who became King of England as well as Denmark, in 1017. He left the crown to his sons Harold and Hardi-Canute, after whose death, without male heirs, the Danish Dynasty in England came to a close in 1041.

Many of the inhabitants of the eastern and northern counties of England are descended from Danish settlers.

By the union of Calmar in 1397, Norway and Sweden were united with Denmark, under the Princess Margaret, daughter of Valdemar III., of Denmark, and Queen of Haco, King of Norway. Sweden continued in this union till 1523

In 1814 Norway was separated from Denmark and attached to Sweden.

There seems little reason to doubt that the continent of America was discovered by the Danes or Icelanders at a very early period of their history.

The doctrines of the Reformation found their way into Denmark, under Frederick I., who reigned in 1525. About a century afterwards, the King of Denmark for some years commanded in Saxony the forces of the Protestant League, against the Catholics headed by Austria.

The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran but a complete tolernation exists. A missionary institution has long been established in Copenhagen, for the diffusion of Christianity in Lapland, Greenland and the East Indies.

The modern Danish language is a daughter of the Norse or Ancient Danish, formerly called "Morrœna or Dansk Tunga;" and it bears exactly the same relation to that language that Italian does to Latin. It is spoken by three-fourths of the population, the remaining fourth inhabiting Holstein, Sleswick and Lacenberg, speak German

The Government of Denmark, like that of other Gothic countries, was from despotic; the succession of the Crown was even elective until the revolution of 1660. The event ended in a great increase to the influence of the Crown.—It is tempered, however, by the benevolent dispositions of the sovereigns who have succeeded each other, by the influence of the Reformed Faith, the freedom of the Press, and the progressive improvement of the nation. In 1834, the late King, Frederick VI., voluntarily relinquished a large share of the royal power, by granting to his people a free constitution.

The present King, His Majesty Christian the Eighth, is greatly beloved by his subjects. He was born on the 18th September, 1786—succeeded his cousin, Frederick VI., on the 3d of December, 1839. His Majesty married on the 11th June, 1806, the Princess Charlotte, of Mecklenberg, Schwerin, by whom he has issue, Frederick, Prince Royal, who was born on the 6th of October, 1808.

His Majesty married a second time on the 22d of May, 1815, Caroline, daughter of Frederick Christian, Duke of Holstein.

There are in Denmark two orders of titled nobility—Counts or Earls, and Barons. There are also, as in every feudal Kingdom, an untitled nobility, who rank as high in public estimation as those whom the King has ennobled.

Few countries can compete with Denmark in regard to its educational institutions. The number of grammar and parish schools amounts to 3000, and there are nearly as many more private schools, in which the Bell and Lancastrian systems have been adopted.

The university of Copenhagen is of great celebrity, and so is the university of Holstein, at Kiel, though less richly endowed.

The established clergy amount to about 1550. They are partly paid by a share of the tithes, and partly by fees and glebe lands.

No man's religious tenets exclude him from office; but none but natural born subjects are eligible, except in cases of extraordinary qualifications.

The permanent, regular army is about 12,000 men and 3,700 cavalry, but at the period of the annual drill and exercise, it amounts to 24,867 men and 12067 horses. Including men employed in the baggage train, hospitals, head quarters, in Bornholm, Faroe Islands and the Trans-Atlantic colonies, it amounts to about 72,000 men.

At the close of the year 1837, the navy consisted of 7 ships of the line, 7 frigates, 5 sloops, 6 brigs, 3 schooners, 3 cutters, 58 gunboats, 6 gun rafts, and 3 bomb vessels.

There are 15,000 registered seamen liable to serve, and of that only about 4500 men would be required to man the force above mentioned.

Prior to the attack of Lord Nelson, on the 2d of April, 1801, the Danish navy consisted of more than 20 sail of the line fit for service.

The Danish sailors are steady, persevering and faithful in the highest degree, and they work their vessels on such moderate terms that they are much employed in the carrying trade by other nations.

They very justly pride themselves with being the first European nation that abolished the slave trade. They published a preparatory edict in 1792, and the traffic finally ceased in 1803.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

FRIDAY, *DECEMBER*, 25, 1846.

CHRISTMAS.—This is Christmas morn; it brings on its young beams, gladness to nations; the old Cathedral bell, which knolls only the death of Kings, now wakes up and sends its joyous peals far and wide. The fields, the hills, and the groves return the glad echoes. A new joy lights the face of man, a new-born gratitude swells the human heart, the homage of millions goes up in hymns and hosanas to heaven.

Our visions travel back over the tumultuous track of eighteen centuries,—over the ruins of temples, the decay of dynastics, the wrecks of empires, to the cradle which held in its infant slumbers the hopes of the world. There dawned into mortal being one destined to break the fetters of sin, and triumph over the tenors of Death. What meekness and joy filled the heart of Her who saw through her grateful tears the hope of Israel.

The shepherds went their hasty way
And found the lonely stable-shed
Where the Virgin Mother lay:
And now they check their eager tread,
For to the Babe, that at her bosom clung,
A mother's song, the Virgin Mother sung.

They told her how a glorious light,
Streaming from a heavenly throng,
Around them shone suspending night!
While, sweeter than a mother's song,
Blest Angels heralded the Savior's birth,
Glory to God on high! and peace on Earth.

She listened to the tale divine,
And closer still the Babe she press'd;
And while she cried, the Babe is mine!
The milk rush'd faster to her breast.
Joy rose within her, like a summer's morn,
Peace, peace on Earth! the Prince of peace is born.

HOME AFFAIRS.—Monterey and its vicinity continue quiet. A mounted force of fifty, all told, left here on VVednesday morning, under the command of Capt. Maddox. Their destination is not a subject to which it would be expedient to give publicity. Mr. Baldwin is left as acting Military Commandant of Monterey. The temporary absence of the force that has left, need therefore create no uneasiness.

VVe have no fresh intelligence from Com Stockton. At our last advices he was at San Diego; there is a rumor however that he has taken San Pedro and fortified that position. Col. Fremont when last heard from was below San Luis, this was more than two weeks since, he must by this time be in Santa Barbara. He marched through all the heavy rains that have fallen.

INDIAN HORSE STEALING.—Before Colonel Fremont left the town of San Juan Bantista on his march southward; his benevolent feelings prompted him to do an act, for which he has received the most hearty thanks of many poor distressed farmers; who had no right to expect any such favors as were conferred on them by him; but, which favors have unfortunately been of little or no benefit to those who received them. He gave to several people sufficient horses to carry on their business, and to Don Francisco Pacheco, a Mexican gentleman, who has done everything in his power to forward the American cause he sent upwards of ninety horses, to be taken care of, and used in the service of that gentleman and some others, who stood in the greatest need of them, until Colonel Fremont's return from the Angeles to this place.

But here is another instance of the injury this country is suffering from the insurrection in the Angeles, had not this taken place, the depredations which for such a length of time have been committed with impunity by the Indians, would before now have been put an end to; but such is the blind infatuation of many Californians, that they cannot see into their own interests.

The Indians from the Tulares, who are always on the lookout, and besides, always get immediate information, when and where a quantity of horses may be found; could not resist the temptation, knowing as they do, that in this part of the country, at present, there is no force to follow them up, or otherwise injure them; accordingly in two or three days after Colenel Fremont had left these horses, and several others, which he had been kind enough to distribute amongst those individuals who were most in need of them, they came down, and swept off every horse they could find, leaving the farmers entirely destitute of the means of carrying on their agricultural business. VVhen will the Californians come to their senses?

From the United States papers.

The rates of insurance from Liverpool to New York and New Orleans, were yesterday, 25s. and 35s. per cent on British vessels, and 60s. to 105s. on American. This difference arises from apprehensions (real or pretended) that the war between the United States and Mexico will have the effect of inducing the Mexican Government to issue letters of marque against American commerce. VVe are very much inclined to agree with the author of the accompanying communication, that these feats are ungrounded; and to believe that even if the Government of Mexico was disposed to issue them, it would find no one disposed to take them. Our correspondent says:—

"Much apprehension has been excited amongst our merchants, that commerce with New Orleans and the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, would be interfered with by letters in marque issued by the Mexican Government; but it appears that such are groundless, as the Mexicans have only two accessible ports in the Gulf. Vera Cruz and Tampico, both of which would be blockaded by the United States ships of war, and from which any capture would be cut off. Moreover, the United States have treaties with the following countries by which the subjects and citizens of each are prohibited, in case of war, from assisting or co-operating in hostilities with the enemy, or accepting commission or letters of marque, viz:—France, England, Spain, the Brazils, Northerlands, Columbia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Denmark, Prussia and Sweden; and the maritime power of Mexico herself is too insignifiant to create any alarm. It is true that the New York insurance offices are charging 4 1-2 per cent to ports in the Gulf of Mexico but with the enormous amount at risk there, if there were any real danger, this premium would be utterly inadequate. The fact is that the under-writers, like all other people, wish to make money, and make the most of the fears of the public, whether they be real or imaginary."

THE REV. SIDNEY SMITH'S VIEW OF THE THEATRE.—There is something in the word Playhouse which seems so closely connected in the minds of some people, with sin and Satan, that it stands in their vocabulary for every species of abomination. And yet why? Where is every feeling more aroused in favor of virtue, than at a good play: VVhere is goodness so feelingly, so enthusiastically learnt? VVhat so solemn as to see the excellent passions of the human heart called forth by a good actor—animated by a great poet? To hear Siddons repeat what Shakspeare wrote! To behold a child and his mother—the noble and the poor artisan—the monarch and his subjects—all ages and all ranks convulsed in one common passion—wrung with one common anguish, and, with loud sobs and cries, doing involuntary homage to the God that

made their hearts! What a wretched infatuation to interdict such amusements as these! What a blessing that mankind can be allured from sensual gratification, and find relaxation and pleasure in such pursuits!"

As to the spectacles of impropriety which are sometimes witnessed in parts of the theatre, such reasons apply, in a much stronger degree, to not driving along the stand, or any of the great public streets of London, after dark; and, if the virtue of well-educated young persons is made of such very frail materials, their best resource is a nunnery at once. It is a very bad rule, however, never to quit a house for fear of catching cold.

Twenty years ago there were not 20 miles of railroad in all Europe. Now there are over 5,000 miles constructed at a cost of over $500,000,000.

The charge for transmitting a communication of 15 words to Boston from New York, by telegraph, will be 25 cents.

It is estimated that there are at least one million of finished muskets in the different armories and arsenals of the Union.

A magnificent Roman Catholic church is to be built at Washington, something like the great cathedrals in Europe, at a cost of $75,000. An appeal in behalf of the enterprise is to be made to every congregation of the church in the Union.

ARRIVAL OF TIRRELL.—Tirrell, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Bickford, arrived in Boston last Wednesday night, in the Long Island cars, from New York; in charge of Constable Andrews and Mr. Holmes, and was committed to Leverett-street jail.

A death blow to duelling has been struck in Alabama. A Mr. Miles Ivey, conceiving that he had a cause of quarrel with the member of the Legislature from Barbour county, challenged him to fight, and now finds himself convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

In a lecture at Syracuse, Rev. J. N. Maffit placed Mormonism, mesmerism and phrenology in the same category, and wished, if there was any power in mesmerism, all these classes might be put into an eternal sleep.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The Legislature of Rhode Island, at its late session, adopted a resolution in favor of cheap postage. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio and New York have done the same thing.

GERMAN LOVE.—The story we give below could only have happened in Germany, or be related of Germans. A young girl of twenty-one, Rose Koble, a shop tender, became acquainted with a student of pharmacy, one Theophilus Keppler. This acquaintance, apparently very slight, was soon forgotten by the young man, but excited a love, almost to madness, in the heart of Rosé. A peasant girl, an intimate friend of Rose, who had discovered the secret of her passion, made a shameful profit of its intensity. She addressed the poor girl letters purporting to be written by Keppler, and cajoled her for fourteen years. During the whole of that period she never once saw her fancied betrothed, but letters asking for money, sugar, brandy, and even linen, poured thick upon her. The excuses for not seeing her were of the most strange and improbable nature; such as, that in consequence of failure on his examination he was taken to a house of detention in Holland, constructed expressly for the punishment of defeated candidates. Such was the tenor of all the correspondence; misfortunes seemed to have rained upon him. At one time he had broken an arm, at another a leg. Sickness, suffering, and especially destitution, afflicted him; the last being an appeal enduring and unending. Rose, at different periods, had sent eleven thousand francs, an enormous sum for one in her position, to collect which she was obliged to deny herself all but the necessaries of life, and to sacrifice all her little patrimony and that of a sister. At last, after fourteen years of continued anxieties and privations, Rose read in the newspapers an announcement of the death of Theophilus Keppler, apothecary, of Winterbach, who, disconsolate widow and afflicted children, &c. Thereupon on complaint to authorities, the criminal who had withered her youth and wasted her property was found in her bosom friend. The punishment inflicted is fourteen years' confinement in a dungeon, from which, during a certain period of each year, all light is excluded.

FATAL DUEL AT BLADENSBURG.—A correspondent of the N. Y Express, says that a duel was fought on Monday morning between Thomas F. Jones, Esq., and Dr. David Johnson of Elizabeth City, N. C. Both gentlemen were very much respected at home, and formely friends. Jones challenged Johnson, and as it is stated, on account of alledged intimacy with his wife. Johnson was killed instantly at the first fire of his antagonist, reserving his own fire, it is said, and protesting his innocence to the last. The surviving parties to the duel were arrested, but alas, not until it was too late to save the life of one who died protesting his innocence, of the crime for which he had been challenged.

We regret to observe in a late paper from England, a notice of the death of Mr. Melville, Secretary of the U. S. Legation. His remains were to be carried to the United States.

It is a singular fact that when an Indian swears, he swears in English. There are no oaths in the Indian vernacular

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We have just learned from Tahiti that Queen Pomare is about to return from Raiatea to Tahiti, and put herself under the protection of the French.

From other letters we have seen, we are induced to believe the foregoing statement incorrect. In one dated at Raiatea 22d Aug., it is stated that the Queen's people, in their encampments at Tahiti, had sent her word "do not come up for we will not submit to the protectorate," and that the Queen had no intention of leaving Raiatea. The brig Sultana had come down with two native messengers on board from Tahiti to Pomare, but she would nor see them, and the vessel returned.

It is reported that a new Governor is on his way out from France to relieve M. Bruat. *S. I. News.*

A los Cristianos Romanos Catolicos y Apostolicos.—Hermanos, el año viejo está ya moribundo, y proximo a ser re-emplasado por otro; estas van y vienen, pero nosotros vamos, y no volvemos jamas. Debemos pues prepararnos de alguna manera, para llegar con felicidad al fin de aquel viaje que todos estamos destinados a cumplir. Pero para hacer, esto, en primer lugar, necesitamos del ayuda del representante de cristo que vive entre nosotros; para que nos suministra los santos sacramentos tan indispensables para llegar a la presencia del verdadero Dios nuestro Señor.

Ahora hermanos, lo quiero hacer una pregunta. Somos Cristianos ó no somos? Si somos cristianos por alguna cosa mas que el puro nombre; porque no abrimos los ojos al estado abandonado en que se vea hoy nuestro. Padre espiritual: nosotros no sabemos, si el Padre, a quien cada rato estamos pidiendo auxilio, no sabemos digo, si esta Padre come ó beve ni aun si tiene conque cubrir su desnudez. ó a lo menos si lo tiene, ciertamente no es porque nosotros le hemos dado. Nosotros nos acordamos del Padre, cuando nos hayamos gravemente enfermos, ó que esté enfermo alguno de nuestros hijos, madres, Padres ó hermanos; y en aliviando estos, ya no nos volvemos a acordar que hay Padre, que nos está sir viendo en lo mas esencial; y que tenemos obligacion de darle alguna recompensa temporal, por lo que es para nosotros de mucha importancia, y es su servicio espiritual.

Con que hermanos yo les hago una proposicion; y es lo siguiente, que hacemos una reunion entre las personas de mas influjo en esta Pueblo de Monterey; con el fin de ver si dando entre algunas personas de más proporcion un algo cada mes; para la mantencion de una persona que todas necesitamos; redimimos nuestra caracter de cristianos, y cumplimos en alguna manera, con nuestra obligacion y desde ahora yo de mi parte me apunto y ofresco dos pesos mensales.

G. P. G.

A CARD.

The Y. M. of L. H. Club of Monterey, take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks to WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Esq., for the valuable presents made by him to the Society.

We'll fill our goblets high to night.
And pledge to him right cheerily;
Whose warm fraternal spirit sent,
The boon we prize so dearly. 20-3t

NOTICE.—Wm. M. Smith having located himself permanently in the town of Yerba Buena, for the transaction of the Auction and Commission business, and also as agent for Collecting around the Bay of San Francisco, begs leave to offer his services to the public.

P. S. Mr. S's office, for the present, is at the store of Mr. F. Ward, Montgomery street, Yerba Buena.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. & H. Grimes, Oahu; Wm. H. Davis, Mellus & Howard, Yerba Buena; Talbot H. Green, Thomas O. Larkin, Monterey; Alexander & Co., San Pedro. Yerba Buena, 4th Dec. 1846. 19-3m

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AVISO AL PUBLICO.—Guillermo M. Smith haviendose establecido en el Puerto de la Yerba Buena. Con objeto de dedicarse a negociones comerciales, por su propio cuenta, y en comision en toda la comprehension de la bahia de San Francisco, lo noticia al publico ofreciendo sus servicios en todo lo relativo del espresado giro.

Su despacho por ahora esta en la almacen de Don Francisco Uard calle de Montgomery.

Podran informar los S S E. y H. Grimes. Oahu; Mellus y Howard, Gmo. H Davis, Yerba Buena; Talbot H Green, y Tomas O. Larkin, Monterey; Alexandro y Co., San Pedro. Yerba Buena, Decr. 4, 1846. 19-3m

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FOR BOSTON.—The A. I. fast sailing ship VANDALIA, T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,
13 tf Yerba Buena.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Dec. 5th, 1846.

A ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

WALTER COLTON,
17tf Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiseacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

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FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Dec. 5th 1846.

Whereas, the laws of the United States prohibit, under severe pains and penalties all gambling, and whereas great misery and distress are occasioned by this vicious practice.

The chief magistrate and counsel of the jurisdiction of Monterey, decree:—

That any money staked at hazard, may be seized wherever found, and converted to the municipal fund.

Any person found gambling shall pay for the first offence a fine of twenty dollars, and the occupant of the premises in which the gambling takes place shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and be held security for the payment of the other fines imposed. For the second offence fine and imprisonment at the discretion of this court.

Any person who shall give information to this court which may lead to the detection and conviction of persons engaged in gambling shall be entitled to one half of the fines imposed by this ordinance.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th.

In the present crisis of affairs it is requisite that the arrival and departure of persons should be known at the office of the Military Commandant. All persons, therefore, arriving in Monterey will report themselves at his quarters, and all persons desireous of leaving must call there for passports.

13 tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S,
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846.

Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona, sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de esta punto, por lo consiguente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentará al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga que salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su pasaporte.. WALTER COLTON,

13 tf Primero Magistrado.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 31st, 1846.

ORDERS.—All persons immediately on arriving in this town, will report themselves at the office of the Military Commandant.

All persons leaving Monterey are required to procure passports from the same.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Military Commandant,
13 tf Middle Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL. Monterey, Octr. 31 de 1846.

ORDEN.—Toda persona al llegar á Monterey, se presentara en la oficina del Comandante Militar.

Todos quequieran salir de este, tomaran pasaporte.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Comandante Militar del
13tf Departamento Central del Teritorio de California

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—YERBA BUENA.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.

Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 tf

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D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santingos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembatcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

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JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1847. No. 21.

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BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

Terms—SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE $5 00
" SIX MONTHS 2 50
SINGLE COPIES, 12½

A RESIDENCE ON THE MARQUESAS.

BY B. HERMAN MELVILLE.

A doubt has existed on the part of some reviewers, whether it is the genuine production of the reputed author. At all events, they unite in considering it a very clever production. We hope soon to see it. The following notice is from the New Bedford Mercury:

This is a singularly attractive and delightful work. Impelled by the love of novelty and a roving disposition, the author appears to have taken "French leave" of the whaling ship "Dolly" at the Bay of Nukuheva, Marquesas Islands, and after a series of wandering and almost incredible adventures and hair-breadth escapes, at length becomes fairly domesticated at the Court of the "King of the Cannibal Islands." His descriptions of Polynesian Life are characterized with a careless elegance of style which suits admirably with the luxurious and tropical tone of the narrative, bespeaking the practised and accomplished writer rather than the inmate of the forecastle. Such instances of rare talent and superior literary acquirements are however by no means of rare occurrence among the motley groups who man the numerous whale ships from our ports. The work is delicated by the author to Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice of the Common wealth of Massachusetts, and is published simultaneously by Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, New York, as No XIII. of their "Literary of American Books," and in London.

The following extracts are descriptive of our author's reception by the savages at Typee, together with some general reflections upon the character of the natives:

"Deterred by the frightful stories related by its inhabitants, ships never enter this bay, while their hostile relations with the tribes in the adjoining valleys prevent the Typees from visiting that section of the island where vessels occasionally lie. At long intervals however, some intrepid captain will touch on the skirts of the bay, with two or three armed boats' crews, and accompanied by an interpreter. The natives who live near the sea descry the strangers long before they reach their waters, and aware of the purpose for which they come, proclaim loudly the news of their approach. By a species of vocal telegraph the intelligence reaches the inmost recesses of the vale in an inconceivably short space of time, drawing nearly its whole population down to the beach laden with every variety of fruit. The interpreter, who is invariably a "tabooed Kannaka," leaps ashore with the goods inteaded for barter, while the boats, with their oars shipped, and every man on his thwart, lie just outside the surf, heading off from the shore, in readiness at the first untoward event to escape to the open sea. As soon as the traffic is concluded, one of the boats pulls in under cover of the muskets of the others, the fruit is quickly thrown into her, and the transient visitors precipitately retire from what they justly consider so dangerous a vicinity.

The intercourse occurring with Europeans being so restricted, no wonder that the inhabitants of the valley manifested so much curiosity with regard to us, appearing as we did among them under such singular circumstances. I have no doubt that we were the first white men who ever penetrated thus far back into their territories, or at least the first who had ever descended from the head of the vale. What had brought us thither must have appeared a complete mystery to them, and from our ignorance of the language it was impossible for us to enlighten them. In answer to inquiries which the eloquence of their gestures enabled us to comprehend, all that we could reply was, that we had come from Nukaheva, a place, be it remembered, with which they were at open war. This intelligence appeared to affect them with the most lively emotions. "Nukaheva motarkee?" they asked. Of course we replied most energetically in the negative.

They then plied us with a thousand questions, of which we could understand nothing more than that they had reference to the recent movements of the French, against whom they seemed to cherish the most fierce hatred. So eager were they to obtain information on this point, that they still continued to propound their queries long after we had shown that we were utterly unable to answer them. Occasionally we caught some indistinct idea of their meaning, when we would endeavor by every method in our power to communicate the desired intelligence.—At such times their gratification was boundless, and they would redouble their efforts to make us comprehend them more perfectly. But all in vain: and in the end they looked at us despairingly, as if we were the receptacles of invaluable information, but how to come at it they knew not.

After a while the group around us gradually dispersed, and we were left about midnight (as we conjectured) with those who appeared to be permanent residents of the house. These individuals now provided us with fresh mats to lie upon, covered us with several folds of tappa, and then extinguishing the tapers that had been burning, threw themselves down beside us, and after a little desultory conversation were soon sound asleep."

* * * * * *

"Day after day wore on, and still there was no perceptible change in the conduct of the Islanders toward me. Gradually I lost all knowledge of the regular recurrence of the week, and sunk insensibly into that kind of apathy which ensues after some violent outbreak of despair. My limb suddenly healed, the swelling went down, the pain subsided, and I had every reason to suppose I should soon completely recover from the affliction that had so long tormented me.

As soon as I was enabled to ramble about the valley in company with the natives, troops of whom followed me whenever I sallied out of the house, I began to experience an elasticity of mind which placed me beyond the reach of those dismal forebodings to which I had so lately been a prey. Received wherever I went with the most deferential kindness; regaled perpetually with the most delightful fruits; ministered to by dark-eyed nymphs; and enjoying besides all the services of the devoted Kory Kory, I thought that, for a sojourn among cannibals, no men could have well made a more agreeable one.

To be sure there were limits set to my wanderings. Toward the sea my progress was barred by an express prohibition of the savages; and after having made two or three ineffectual attempts to reach it, as much to gratify my curiosity as any thing else, I gave up the idea It was in vain to think of reaching it by stealth, since the natives escorted me in numbers wherever I went, and not for one single moment that I can recall to mind was I ever permitted to be alone.

The green and precipitous elevations that stood ranged around the head of the vale where Marheyo's habitation was situated effectually precluded all hope of escape in that quarter, even if I could have stolen away from the thousand eyes of the savages.—[*To be continued.*]

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 2, 1847.

ARRIVAL OF THE DALE.—The U. S. Ship Dale, Wm. W. McKean, Esq., Commander, arrived in our harbor on Wednesday morning last. We welcome her to Monterey, and anticipate for ourselves and the community pleasure in a social intercourse with her gentlemanly and intelligent officers. We hope she will stay long with us. She has brought us regular files of American papers to the date of her sailing, but we have received more recent advices by the overland route. Still the intelligence which she brings contains many items of news which will be interesting to our readers.

LIST OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE U. S. SLOOP OF WAR DALE.—Commander, Wm. W. McKean.

Lieutenants, Edward M. Yard, T. A. M. Craven, Tobias Stanley,* Wm. Taylor Smith.
Acting Master, N. C. Bryant.
Surgeon, Daniel S. Green.
Assistant Surgeon, John Endenstein.
Purser, M. Kean Buchanan.
Second Lieutenant Marines, Robert Lansill.*
Passed Midshipmen, John Downes, Jr., John Carson Febeger,* J. Blakely Creighton.
Midshipman, Allen T. Byrent; Acting Midshipmen, T. T. Houston, John Adams, J. R. Hamilton, W. B. Hayes.
Acting Boatswain, James H. Polley.
Acting Carpenter, James H. Conley.
Gunner, Wm. H. Meyers.
Acting Sailmaker, Stephen Laman.
Commander's Clerk, Albert B. Ashton.

The Dale sailed from New York, June 6th, 1846. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, July 23, sailed July 31; arrived at Valparaiso, Sept. 8, sailed Sept. 10; arrived at Callao, Sept. 22, sailed Sept. 26; arrived at Payta, Sept. 30, sailed Oct. 3; arrived at Mazatlan, Nov. 14, sailed Nov. 14; arrived at St Joseph, Nov. 17, sailed Nov. 20; arrived off Monterey, Dec. 12; arrived in the Bay of San Francisco, Dec. 15, sailed Dec. 29; arrived at Monterey, Dec. 30, 1846. Joseph Clark, Ship's Cook, died at Sea, Oct 9th, 1846. Wm. Brown, Seaman; " " " 23.

*On shore duty at Yerba Buena.

THE WAR.—Our last advices from below are up to the first of December. Commodore Stockton at that time was encamped near San Deigo, and about to march with a pretty heavy force, to the town of the Angeles. Colonel Fremont at our last advices was near Santa Barbara. So that the battle has in all probability come off before this. We shall know the result before long. The Commodore took with him several fine pieces of artillery, and forced his way, we doubt not to the Capitol.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—We cannot but feel highly pleased with the hospitality, (though this is at all times a reigning quality in the breast of the Californians,) and great glee with which this sacred feast has been kept up by our present neighbors in this town. Exactly at twelve o'clock, P. M. on Christmas eve, the church bells began to ring for Mass, the church having been previously illuminated and bonfires lit up in various parts of the town, the most rigid observances of some particles of the Martial law, having been by the goodness of the Military Commandant of this place, suspended for a few hours, though every necessary precaution was taken to prevent any thing like surprise or disorder in the town. The inhabitants were permitted to attend high Mass from one o'clock, A. M. on Christmas day.

A masquerade being customary at this time of the year, which is intended to represent the adoration of the shepherds at the birth of Our Saviour, was likewise got up; this consists of six shepherds, dressed in showy cloaks, each with his staff gaudily ornamented from the top to the centre with ribands of different colours, beads, lace, &c. A boy who acted the part of the Archangel Michael and who was superbly dressed with a sky blue silk tunic, a crown ornamented with a profusion of false pearls, his wings dressed off with muslin and lace, plaid sandals and a small sword, then came the Devil with his red tongue, a head dress of black feathers, a red sash across his left shoulder and knotted under his right arm, dressed in a black suit, and a grenadiers sword in his hand; after him came the hermit with a mask made of a sheep skin with the wool on it, excepting the part intended to form the face, and old Bartholomew came next to make up the complement of representatives.

The four last persons have been introduced latterly into the dramatic persons of this masquerade or farce they do not properly belong to, or have any connexion with the time of our Saviour's birth, but have been introduced by these people for the purpose of giving the piece a shadow of entertainment. These masquers, or as they are termed here shepherds, go about from house to house wherever they may be called upon, for the space of three or four days and a supper or a luncheon is generally given to them at each house, and in some cases money, though as this is at present a very scarce article here, we may reasonably suppose that more than was received by the ten persons employed as above, might have been earned by the same number of persons at almost any kind of work in less time, but old customs are hard to be got rid of.

SIR PUNCH has left his Juda and addressed himself to Mr. Polk. His advice is huge, hear how he thunders:

A word in the ear of Mr. Polk.—Hearken, Mr. Polk, President of the United States of America, to a friendly whisper of advice from *Punch*. You have been lately expressing an intention of seizing on the Oregon territory; and, in defiance of the British Lion, appropriating the lion's share. You have thereby caused the said lion to wag his tail, and roar. Attend to that roar, Mr. Polk—mark that tail—be warned, and beware! Run not your head into the lion's mouth. In other words, do not engage yourself in a contest with Great Britain. In the first place, you want money to buy powder and shot; you have no national uncle, nor anybody else to lend you a sixpence, for those who lend sixpences expect to see them again. Secondly, Mr. Polk, there is a circumstance on which it behoves you well to ponder. Among your glorious institutions, that of slavery is very conspicuous. You have a large negro population. That's a fact, Sir, as your countrymen say; a great fact. You will hardly venture to arm your negroes. You dare not trust your slaves with arms. It would not be against the friends of freedom that they would direct those weapons. Would you expect them to fight for their chains, and to defend the law of Lynch? On the contrary, does it not occur to you that England might present them with their freedom in ear-touch-boxes? We should need to send few men to Kentucky, if we sent plenty of muskets. Liberty, remember, is inscribed on the British Flag; it would be awkward for you were we to hoist that flag in America. What would be the effect of a proclamation of the O'Connel species, addressed to your "hereditary niggers?" Think of that Master Polk. No, Sir; vapour, hector, bully, bluster, swagger, as much as you please. Shake your fist, cock your chin, make faces, take sights across the Atlantic at the "Britishers," and welcome. You will only divert us—ourselves especially—by affording us subjects for jokes and caricatures. In a word, talk as long and as big as you like about going to war; but don't do it. If you do, depend upon it that, as Richard III. says,—"A black day will it be for somebody;" and who that somebody will be, you may pretty particularly considerably well guess.—*Punch.*

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.—As soon as the Governor's order was received here on Friday, the 1st Regiment of U. S. V. of New York, commanded by Col. VVard B. Burnett, opened a general rendezvous at Mercer Hall, corner of Broome and Prince streets, preparatory to being mustered by the Adjutant General of the state, which will certainly be in the course of next week. The above Regiment is officered by our most respectable citizens, many of whom are known to us personally, and we will vouch for their doing honor to the Empire City when called into the field. Nine companies are now full and completely organised. They want sufficient men to form a tenth company to complete the regiment.—N. Y. Sun.

At Albany, on Saturday, the volunteers were mustering in great force. Several uniform companies have offered their services to the Governor, and received commissions viz: The Republican Artillery, 45 men, famed for their victories in the last war with England; the Emmet Guards, an Irish company, 100 men, sturdy patriotic republicans; the German Riflemen, a first rate company of marksmen, 50 men; Fire Engine company No. 9, of 75 men; Engine Co. No. 7, of 50 men, together with three companies of citizens volunteers, all good riflemen. Albany will send out about *one regiment*. The Knickerbockers are turning out in great strength.—Ib

TENNESSEE IN A BLAZE!—So great is the enthusiasm among the volunteers in the State of Tennessee to get into the army that the Governor has to resort to a draft to determine *who shall stay at home!*

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writing from Baltimore, says: "The young heads of Baltimore are stirring themselves in good earnest, to repair to the battle ground before the fighting is all over. Our streets at night are vocal until a late hour with martial music, and the harsh tramp of men, accompanied with the shrill voice of the officers giving the word of command. A number of volunteer companies are perfecting themselves in military tactics, in expectation of being received into the service of their country in a few days.

THE INGERSOL COMMITTEE.—Ex-President Tyler has been examined before the Ingersol Committee, and we learn that all the secret service money expended by Mr. Webster was by his directions. Ib.

A celebrated dramatic translator has in his posession a magpie of this season, who, whenever he sits down to write an original piece, calls out, "O, you thief!"

The Legislature of Virginia have ordered all public executions of criminals to be held within the walls of the prison, in the presence of not less than five nor more than ten persons.

For the Californian

YERBA BUENA, 7th Dec., 1846.

Messrs. Editors:—In the present new and anomalous state of affairs in California, I take the liberty of again reminding my fellow-citizens, through the medium of your columns, that they are in a land, over which waves that proud ensign of civil and religious freedom, the flag of the American republic; and that their personal rights and privileges are the same here as in any portion of the U. States; which they are equally empowered to claim, and ask our rulers for the time being, to redress any grievances or inconveniences under which they may at present labour.—To this, I am present, induced to allude, in consequence of finding so many of them disposed to acquiesce silently, in whatever our present rulers choose to dictate, fearing to criticise in the slightest manner upon any of their civil or military acts; or ask, through fear of refusal or giving offence; for any new measure or necessary assistance in order to conduct in a better manner the operations of business and society. This is entirely wrong; not that I would advocate the slightest interference, that could tend to thwart their just operations, or prevent the success of our arms; but as neither our Governors or Magistrates seem impressed with any degree of certainty, in reference to the powers they hold, or the justice and legality of their proceedings in many instances; it certainly should be the province, as it is their interest, for the people to come forward and state their wants and wishes.

That those at present in office have so little transcended their powers, and trampled upon the rights of the community, is to be attributed to their good sense, and that republican spirit which was born with them. But still, as it is a well known fact, that power is ever disposed to strengthen itself, and will do so, unless some other check than that of the consciences of the rulers themselves, be offered; the people are in duty bound, to watch over and guard their liberties and resent any improper encroachments on their rights. The education of our Army and Navy Officers disposes them to make those encroachments as accustomed to command, and have implicit obedience paid to all their orders and mandates, their schooling in a measure unfits them for the most correct civil administration of the affairs of their country. 'Tis for this reason that so strong an opposition is entertained in our republic against the elevation of military men to the high civil offices of the nation.

I am induced to address you on this subject in consequence of observing the tendency of things towards this end of late; and also because I find some of my fellow citizens, who born in other less free governments than ours, (as well as some claiming their nativity there,) and accustomed to further their interests under the late military despotism of California, by fawning, flattering and bribing those in power;—are ignorant of their rights or knowing—fear to maintain them; and hope by still compromising their independence of speech and action to beg as favors of those in office, what they have the right of demanding as their dues.

'Tis to inform these gentlemen, that a change has come over the face of affairs, that the foul and vulture like eagle of the Mexicans, has winged its flight forever from the shores of California, over which fair land, the lofty high-soaring American bird is henceforth destined to spread its wings and scream forth its notes of liberty.

It behooves every citizen therefore, to look well to, and study his rights and liberties, "lest," as observes the great English jurist, "his ignorance of the prints, whereon they are founded, should hurry him into faction and licentiousness on the one hand, or a pusillanimous indifference and criminal submission on the other." So far from giving offence, I would inform our republican neophytes—that any wants or grievances they may wished redressed, will be most cheerfully attended to, by all enlightened and liberal minded officers, now having jurisdiction in California; who are no doubt as anxious as any citizen to bring about a just and equitable administration of affairs in the country.

AN AMERICAN.

For the Californian.

Birth of the First King of the Family of Stewart.—The second wife of Walter the Stewart of Scotland, was Margery, sole child of the first marriage of King Robert, 1st., upon which Princess the crown was limited by many acts of Parliament, passed in the reign of her father, if her half brother Prince David, (who afterwards ascended the throne,) should die issueless. As this lady on Shrove-Tuesday, in 1316, was returning from Paisley to the Castle of Renfrew, the principal seat of her husband, she fell fro her horse, and dislocating her neck, died immediately, but as the Infant she was then pregnant of, was perceived to be alive, the Cesarian operation was performed, and the male child taken from her, receiving no other injury than having a blemish in his eye; from which circumstance the people gave him the name of the Blear-eyed. He became King of Scotland by the name of Robert the 2nd.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th.

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13 tf Primero Magistrado.

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Whereas, the laws of the United States prohibit, under severe pains and penalties all gambling, and whereas great misery and distress are occasioned by this vicious practice.

The chief magistrate and counsel of the jurisdiction of Monterey, decree:—

That any money staked at hazard, may be seized where ever found, and converted to the municipal fund.

Any person found gambling shall pay for the first offence a fine of twenty dollars, and the occupant of the premises in which the gambling takes place shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and be held security for the payment of the other fines imposed. For the second offence fine and imprisonment at the discretion of this court.

Any person who shall give information to this court which may lead to the detection and conviction of persons engaged in gambling shall be entitled to one half of the fines imposed by this ordinance.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Dec. 5th, 1846.

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17tf Chief Magistrate.

☞ A CARD. ☜

The Y. M. of L. H. Club of Monterey, take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks to WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Esq., for the valuable presents made by him to the Society.

We'll fill our goblets high to night.
And pledge to him right cheerily;
Whose warm fraternal spirit sent,
The boon we prize so dearly. 20-3t

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

8 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

HEAD QUARTERS, Monterey, Oct. 31st, 1846.

ORDERS.—All persons immediately on arriving in this town, will report themselves at the office of the Military Commandant.

All persons leaving Monterey are required to procure passports from the same.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Military Commandant,
13 tf Middle Department of California.

CUARTEL GENERAL, Monterey, Octr. 31 de 1846.

ORDEN.—Toda persona al llegar à Monterey, se presentara en la oficina del Comandante Militar.

Todas quequieran salir de este, tomaran pasaporte.

WM. A. T. MADDOX, Comandante Militar del
13tf Departamente Central del Territorio de California

NOTICE.—Wm. M. Smith having located himself permanently in the town of Yerba Buena; for the transaction of the Auction and Commission business, and also as agent for Collecting around the Bay of San Francisco, begs leave to offer his services to the public.

P. S. Mr. S's office, for the present, is at the store of Mr. F. Ward, Montgomery street, Yerba Buena.

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Podran informar los S S E. y H. Grimes. Oahu; Mellus y Howard. Gmo. H Davis, Yerba Buena; Talbot H Green, y Tomas O. Larkin, Monterey; Alexandro y Co., San Pedro. Yerba Buena, Decr. 4, 1846. 19-3m

FOR BOSTON.—The A. I. fast sailing ship VANDALIA, T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,
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PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—YERBA BUENA.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.

Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 tf

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CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847. No. 22.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning.*
BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

Terms—SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR IN DVANCE $5 00
" SIX MONTHS 2 50
SINGLE COPIES, 12½

A RESIDENCE ON THE MARQUESAS.

BY B. HERMAN MELVILLE.

[*continued.*]

But these reflections now seldom obtruded upon me; I gave myself up to the passing hour, and if ever disagreeable thought rose into my mind, I drove them away. When I looked around the verdant recess in which I was buried, and gazed up to the summits of the lofty eminence that hemmed me in, I was well disposed to think that I was in the "Happy Valley," and that beyond those heights there was naught but a world of care and anxiety.

As I extended my wanderings in the valley and grew more familiar with the habits of its inmates, I was fain to confess that, despite the disadvantages of his condition, the Polynesian savage, surrounded by all the luxurious provisions of nature, enjoyed an infinitely happier, though certainly a less intellectual existence, than the self complacent European.

* * * * * *

"In a primitive state of society, the enjoyments of life, though few and simple, are spread over a great extent, and are unalloyed; but civilization, for every advantage she imparts, holds a hundred evils in reserve:—the heart burnings, the jealousies, the social rivalries, the family dissensions, and the thousand self inflicted discomforts of refined life, which makes up in units the swelling aggregate of human misery, are unknown among these unsophisticated people."

"One peculiarity that fixed my admiration was the perpetual hilarity reigning through the whole extent of the vale. There seemed to be no cares, griefs, troubles or vexations in all Typee. The hours tripped along as gaily as the laughing couples down a country dance.

There were none of those thousand sources of irritation that the ingenuity of civilized man has created to mar his own felicity. There were no foreclosure of mortgages, no protested notes, no bills of payment, no debts of honor in Typee, no unreasonable tailors or shoemakers perversely bent on being paid; no duns of any description; no assault and battery attorneys, to foment discord, backing their clients up to a quarrel, and then knocking their heads together, no poor relations, everlasting occupying the spare bed chamber and diminishing the elbow room at the family table, no destitute widows with their children starving on the cold charities of the world; no beggars; no debtors' prisons; no proud and hard hearted nabobs in Typee; or to sum up all in one word—no Money! "That root of all evil" was not to be found in the valley.

In this secluded abode of happiness there were no cross old women, no cruel step dames, no withered spinisters, no love sick maidens, no sour old bachelors, no inattentive husbands, no melancholy young men, blubbering youngsters, and no squalling brats. All was mirth, fun, and high good humor. Blue devils, hypochondria, and doleful dumps, went and hid themselves among the nooks and crannies of the rocks.

Here you would see a parcel of children frolicking together the live-long day, and no quarrelling, no contention among them. The same number in our own land could not have played together for the space of an hour without biting or scratching one another. There you might have seen a throng of young females, not filled with envyings of each other's charms, not displaying the ridiculous affectations of gentility, nor yet moving in whalebone corsets, like so many automatons, inartificially happy, and unconstrained.

There were some spots in that sunny vale where they would frequently resort to decorate themselves with garlands of flowers. To have seen them reclining beneath the shadows of one of the beautiful groves; the ground about them strewn with freshly gathered buds and blossom, employed in weaving chaplets and necklaces, one would have thought that all the train of Flora had gathered together to keep a festival in honor of their mistress.

With the young men there seemed almost always some matter of diversion or business on hand that afforded a constant variety of enjoyment. But whether fishing, or carving canoes, or polishing their ornaments never was there exhibited the least sign of strife or contention among them.

As for the warriors, they maintained a tranquil dignity of demeanor, journeying occasionally from house to house, where they were always sure to be received with the attention bestowed upon distinguished guests. The old men, of whom there were many in the vale, seldom stirred from their mats where they would recline for hours and hours, smoking and talking to one another with all the garrulity of age.

But the continual happiness, which so far as I was able to judge appeared to prevail in the valley sprang principally from that all-pervading sensation which Rousseau has told us he at one time experienced, the mere buoyant sense of a healthful physical existance. And indeed in this particular the Typees had ample reason to to felicitate themselves, for sickness was almost unknown. During the whole period of my stay I saw but one invalid among them; and on their smooth clear skins you observed no blemish of mark of disease.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Dec 5th, 1846.

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THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 9, 1847.

Every thing continues quiet in and about Monterey.—We have reports now and then that the Californians in small numbers have been seen in the neighborhood. But they have not, we apprehend, sufficient force to carry any important position connected with Monterey. We have a double security at this time in the presence of the Dale. From her a powerful body of men, well officered, can be landed at a moment's warning, should the exigency require it. Our friends, therefore, at a distance need feel no solicitude on our behalf. It is possible that the Californians, in arms at the south, may break up without a battle, and manage to reach here in sufficient numbers to threaten our safety. But this is an event that is hardly to be anticipated; if they break up, there will, in all probability be what there was before, a general dispersion.

Our Line of Policy.—The line of policy which the Americans should pursue here, is one involving as much forbearance as may be compatible with the public safety. Any unnecessary restrictions only serve to irritate. There are cases which require severity, but there are many more in which justice and sound policy suggest forbearance. We should never forget that California is no longer a territory of Mexico; she is now attached to the United States, and is destined to become a member of that glorious confederacy. All our plans and operations here, should have a reference to that important result. Insurrections must be put down, but they should be suppressed with as little injury to the vital energies of the country as possible. No act wounding to individual pride, or unnecessarily provoking private resentment should be tolerated. There is a pulse in every man's heart which always throbs kindly back to kindness.

The Emigrants.—We have no doubt, that many of the emigrants lately arriving in this country from the United States, will be somewhat disappointed at first in the opinions they had formed before leaving their homes, with respect to the state and prospects of California; but we would heartily advise them not to form any hasty conjectures that may throw a damp on their enterprising spirits, but on the contrary, wait with patience, until the lowering cloud which at present hangs over California, shall dissipate itself, and be replaced by a glorious sunshine made more bright by the stars and stripes which wave over the land.

In some instances, the disturbance in the town of the Angeles, may be considered as an advantage to the emigrants, because it has offered them an opportunity of seeing and becoming acquainted with the principal parts of that country, which is to be their future home; and which offers so many advantages, by which all honest and industrious men, will be enabled in a very few years, to retire from labor and toil, to a state of ease and independence.

All these emigrants who have voluntarily taken up arms in California in favor of the United States, most likely would have remained hovering around the Bay of San Francisco, without being one foot further advanced in their pecuniary interests, than they were on the day they arrived at the Sacramento; and if they had wished to penetrate farther into California, for the purpose of acquiring a more thorough knowledge of whatever advantages it may hold forth to the enterprising emigrant; they would have had to do it at a great loss of time, and some expense, whereas now they are paid to take those very steps which to them were indispensable.

Consequently in this instance it may be considered as an advantage to the emigrants, they have now been able to distinguish the most superior parts of the country, from the inferior, and can form better opinions for themselves than they possibly could have done from whatever might be told to them by others.

We were not a little surprised, a few days past, on learning that egg shells in this country, exceed in their value, that of eggs in the scarcest times in America; the former being at the present worth six and a quarter cents each, whilst eggs with all their natural substance may be bought at the rate of five for a shilling.

But there is a reason for this inconsistency which we will here try to explain. It is customary in California to preserve all the egg shells, by blowing out the substance, as boys blow birds eggs, for the purpose of stringing the shells. The shell thus emptied is filled with cologne, or some other scented water, or ribbon of various colors, cut up into very small pieces, and then the hole at each end of the egg shell is stopped up with wax, or should this article be difficult to procure, which is very often the case, a small piece of tallow will answer the purpose.

The egg shell thus prepared is enhanced in value; and we have heard of their having been sold as high as a dollar each; one or more of these are broken over the heads of any person who may happen to be on friendly terms with the possessor, without any distinction of age, sex, or quality; and dances or fandangos are often got up by the young folks, for the express purpose of breaking egg shells on the heads of the opposite sexes.

What the signification of this may be, we are not aware, or whether it has any signification or not; and although we have not been remiss in making enquiries, of persons whom we supposed would be the most likely to afford us the necessary information on the subject; all we have been able to learn is, this:—That a Turk asked a Spaniard at what time of the year his countrymen were the most foolish; the Spaniard answered, "the three days before Ash wednesday, because that was the time that each one affronted his friend by striking him on the head."

From late United States papers.

MORMON PUNISHMENT OF THEFT.—Two or 3 weeks ago, while the advance guard of the Mormons was passing through Iowa, one of their number stole a bag of grain from a farmer. The farmer went into the camp, pointed out the thief, and proved the crime on him. The Mormon authorities sentenced the thief to be whipped, and the farmer went off satisfied. The Mormons then made their man put on a pair of overcoats and administered the punishment with a *wisp of straw*.

SOMETHING CURIOUS.—In Providence Mr. Boyle is now teaching a class of colored persons the art of Phonography, not one of whom, four weeks ago, knew the letters of the alphabet, but all of whom are now capable of reading any thing that may be written in Phonographic characters.

The Mission Ship Warren recently sailed from Liverpool, provided with every thing that human forethought could suggest, for establishing Missionary operations on the West Coast of Africa, and the auspices of the *Free Church of Scotland's Society*. Four of the Missionaries who sailed in the Warren are colored persons, whose constitutions may be expected to endure the climate. The use of the ship is the gift of an opulent Liverpool merchant.

Sillman's Journal notices the discovery of three new metals, Peiopium, Niobium and Ruthenium.

PROSE AND POETRY.—The euphony and almost poetical flow of Dickens' prose has been frequently remarked, and numberless instances have been adduced where it can be divided into lines of blank verse, which stand the most critical test of scansion. The New York Telegraph, however, has discovered an instance of this peculiarity, where the very rythm is preserved and the metre is nearly perfect. It occurs in Mr. Dickens' last beautiful work, "The Cricket on the Hearth," and for the purpose of fully exemplifying the coincidence, we will divide a paragraph of his prose into poetic lines, as follows:

It is a dark night, and the Kortle, and the rotten leaves
are lying by the way;
And above, all is mist and darkness, and below, all is mire
and clay:
And there's only one relief in all the sand and murky air:
And I don't know that it is one; for it's nothing but a
glare
Of deep and angry crimson where the sun and wind together,
Set a brand upon the clouds for being guilty of such weather:
And the wildest open country is a long dull streak of black,
And there's hear frost on the finger-post, and thaw upon
the track:
And the ice it is'nt water, and the water is'nt free,
And you could'nt say that any thing is what it ought to be.

Now the question occurs, is this accidental from the poetic confirmation of Dickens' mind, or does he in the elegant prodigality of his poetic fancy, gives us these gems unmeasured? Has he such wealth, that, like the wood-cutter Ali Baba, in the fairy tale, he can measure it out into an undistinguished heap, without missing the stray pieces which others would covet and prize with such avidity? If the above rhymes were unintentionally penned, the circumstance is indeed wonderful.

"OUT AND ARM!"—A correspondent of the Monitor Herald, writes from Washington, that he has been informed by a distinguished Senator, that, in his opinion in six weeks from the 9th of February, Washington will be in a heap of smoking ruins!

The death of Gov. Stockton, of Delaware, invests Dr. Joseph Maull, President of the Senate, in office, with the gubernatorial powers.

Henry Purkitt, a distinguished citizen of Boston, died at the advanced age of 91. The Journal says, when the tea was thrown overboard in Boston harbour, he, a mere youth at the time, an apprentice, was present—and if he was not one of the immediate actors in that exciting scene, he entered into all the spirit of it, and joined in the acclamations, and shared in the exultations of those who assembled on the occasion.

MOTHER TONGUE.—A Weardale doctor was lately summoned to a cottage at Harwood in Teasdale, and found a boy patient in need of his services. "Put out your tongue," said the doctor. The lad stared like an owl. "My good boy," repeated the medical man, "let me see your tongue." "Talk English, doctor," said the mother; and then turning to her son she cried "Hopen thy gobbler, and push out thy lolliker!" The lad rolled out his tongue in a moment.

PUBLIC SALARIES IN N. YORK.—The expenses of the Supreme Court, Court of Chancery, and Court of Errors, per year, is $104,349 77. The aggregate of the pay and expenses of the Governor and all the Departments, is $36,079 98. The pay of members of the Legislature, and their contingent expenses, $96,657 32.

REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENT.—It is proposed by the citizens of Wilmington to erect a granite shaft one hundred feet high, in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, as a monument in memory of those brave men of the Delaware Line, who fell in the Revolution. The site selected is a very commanding one, and when the shaft is reared it will be a conspicuous object.

Hon. Dudley Chase, died at his residence in Randolph, Vt, on the 23d February, aged 74 years. He discharged many important trusts during a long and useful life, and was honored by promotion to the highest offices in the gift of the legislature. He was the Speaker of the House of Representatives, from the year 1808 to, and including, the session of 1821, when he was elected a Senator in Congress for six years. In 1817, he was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He held that office for four years, and resigned it in 1821. At the session of 1824, he was again elected to the U. S. Senate, and having served out his time, he declined a re-election, and retired from public life in 1830; since which period, until within a few years of his death, he was most of the time, a thorough, practical farmer.

Purser C. C. Rice, U. S. Navy, died at New York.

Henry W. Green has been nominated and confirmed as chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, to to succeed Joseph C. Hornblower.

FORCE OF HABIT.—Hudson, the teacher of Reynolds, had but one position for all his male portraits—the hand in the waistcoat, and the hat under the arm. An odd story is told of Reynolds at the outset of his career. Having to paint the likeness of a gentleman who insisted upon his hat being placed where he was used to carry it—upon his head—Reynolds demurred at so unusual a demand, but his employer was resolute and he was obliged to comply. The portrait was painted accordinly, with the hat on the wearer's head, but when the hat was sent home, there was discovered; to the amusement of all parties, another hat, in the old place, under the arm.

AN OBSTINATE ECHO.—There are certain letters which an echo will return or express, particularly an S, of which Lord Bacon gives a pleasant instance in a celebrated echo formed by the walls of a ruined church at Point Charenton, near Paris, where there was an old man who took it to be the work of spirits, and of good spirits too, for said he, if you call Satan, the echo will not deliver back the devil's name, but will say va t'en, which in French signifies avoid. By which accident Lord Bacon discovered that echo would not return an S.

BAY STATE MILLS.—This new company incorporated at the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature for the manufacture of woollen goods, at the new city of Essex, with a capital of one million of dollars, has organized under their charter. It is calculated that they will consume per annum about a million and a half pounds of fine American wool, being the fleeces of about six hundred thousand sheep. John A. Lowell is the President.

SONG OF THE SHIRT.—A Yankee at Cambridge, Mass., has invented a sewing machine which will render the pathos of this song more appropriate than ever. It is very compact, not occupying a space of more than six inches each way. It runs with so much ease that we should suppose one person might easily operate twenty or thirty of them, and the work is done in a most thorough and perfect manner. Both sides of a seam look alike, appearing to be beautifully stitched, and the seam is closer and more uniform than when sewed by hand. It will sew straight or curved seams with equal facility, and so rapidly that it takes but two minutes to sew the whole length of a pair of men's pantaloons. It sets 400 stitches a minute with perfect ease, and the proprietor thinks there is no difficulty in setting 700 in a minute. The thread is less worn by this process, and consequently retains more of its trength. The simplicity of the construction of this Machine, and the accuracy, rapidity and perfection of its operation, will place it in the same rank with the card machine, the straw braider, the pin machine, and the coach lace loom—machines, which never fail to command the admiration of every inteligent beholder.

JOB PRINTING.—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c.
Executed with despatch at this OFFICE

For the Californian

THE INSURRECTION IN MONTEREY.

To arms! to arms! the Dogs they come!
Let each one seize his gun,
And lead the battle's fiery van,
Though all the rest should run.

Remember where Athena's sons
Incarnadined the sea,—
And where the brave "Three Hundred Fell"
In stern Thermopölle.

Remember Lode's blazing bridge,
Morengo's shaking plain,
And Boridino's battle clouds
Where Cossacks fell like rain.

Remember your forefathers graves,
That swell in Monmouth's field;
And by their awful spirit's swear
To sooner die than yield.

Remember that dear hearth and home,
Round which your childhood flew;
And *her* who watched your parting keel,
And waved her fond adieu.

Then at each Dog ,take steady aim
As if for duck or plover,
And see your piece don't carry wide,
Nor kick it's owner over.

Now let the daylight through his ribs
Nor heed his dying wail
But come not near his deadly spring
If still he stirs his tail.

Strike down each one, both great and small,
That darkens den or door:—
They bark so loud we scarce can hear
Our sleeping sentries snore.

That snore unheard, a friend or foe
Might cross the posted line;
Besides it tells him where he sleeps
And saves the Countersign.

Strike down the watch dog first of all,
For he's a saucy loon,
That bays all night the good old man,
That figures in the moon.

The terrier next consign to death
For he's a snarling brat,
That frights the little timid mouse
And kills the harmless rat.

Then hit the pointer, he it is
That threads the leaves and grass,
And points the hunter's deadly aim,
That kills the owl, or ass.

Then wing the lap dog, that pert imp
So fondled by the Fair!
Engrossing all the tender thoughts
A bachelor should share.

O'er him, who falls in this dread strife,
The thunder clouds shall roll,
Through shaking cliffs and cavarned hills,
A requeum for his soul.

And twilight stars shall sweetly smile
From out their heavenly bowers,
To greet the gentle spring that comes
To strew his grave with flowers.

☞ A CARD. ☜

The Y. M. of L. H. Club of Monterey, take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks to William H. Davis Esq., for the valuable presents made by him to the Society.

We'll fill our goblets high to night,
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Whose warm fraternal spirit sent,
The boon we prize so dearly. 20-3t

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WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,
13 tf Yerba Buena.

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MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th.

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13 tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S,
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846.

Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona, sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de esta punto, por lo consiguente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentara al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga que salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su pasaporte. WALTER COLTON,
13 tf Primero Magistrado.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantes, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1847. No. 23.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning.*
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NAPOLEON AND THE DRUMMER.

The author of "A Year Abroad," writing for the Boston Atlas, gives the following pleasing anecdote of Napoleon:

"The 'Allee Verte' is a fine long avenue with a triple row of lime trees, which were spared by Marshal Saxe, at the entreaty of the ladies of Brussels, when he besieged the city; displaying more gallantry than Wellington, who cut down the *Bois de Boulogne*, regardless of the petitions of the Parisian ladies. In 1810, that memorable year when Rome, Amsterdam, Dantzic, Antwerp, and Paris, were cities of the same proud Empire, Napoleon brought his young bride to Brussels, and was received with great enthusiasm and pomp. On the morning after his arrival, mounted on a white horse, he reviewed the troops of the garrison in the Allee Verte, and as the different regiments defiled before him, he remarked a grenadier who bore the *chevrons* of a sergeant major. Tall and erect, his black eyes blazed, like stars, from a face bronzed by twenty campaigns, while an enormous moustache rendered his appearance still more formidable or bizarre. When the line was re-formed, the Emperor rode up to the regiment of grenadiers, and called the sergeant to the front. The heart of the old soldier beat high, and his cheek glowed.

"I have seen you before," said Napoleon, "your name?"

"Noel, sire," he answered, with a faltering voice.

"Were you not in the army of Italy?"

"Yes, sire, drummer at the Bridge of Arcole."

"And you became a sergeant-major?"

"At Marengo, sire."

"But since?"

"I have taken my share of all the great battles."

The Emperor waved his hand, the grenadier returned to the ranks, and Napoleon spoke rapidly to the Colonel, for a few moments—the quick glances of his eyes towards Noel, showing that he was talking of him. In fact he was one of those brave, and yet calm soldiers, slaves to duty and discipline, that the Emperor loved. He had been distinguished for his bravery, in several battles, but his modesty had prevented his soliciting advancement, and he had been overlooked in the promotions. The Emperor recalled him to his side.

"You have merited the Cross of the Legion of Honor," said he, giving him the one he wore—"You are a brave man!"

"The grenadier, who at this moment stood between the Emperor and the Colonel, could not speak, but his eyes said more than volumes. Napoleon made a sign, the drums beat a roll, there was a dead silence, and the Colonel, turning towards the new knight, who, with trembling hands, was placing his cross on his breast, said, with a loud voice—

"In the name of the Emperor, respect sergeant-major Noel as sub-lieutenant in your ranks."

The regiment presented arms. Noel seemed in a dream, and only the stern, immoveable features of the Emperor prevented him from falling on his knees. Another sign was made, the drums beat, and again the Colonel spoke—

"In the name of the Emperor, respect sub-lieutenant Noel as Captain in your ranks."

After this promotion, the Emperor continued his review, with that calm, majestic air, which none who beheld ever forgot—but Noel, bursting into a flood of tears, fainted, in the arms of his Colonel, while, from the regiment, came a loud, united shout of *vive L'Empereur!*

Noel now resides in Brussels, an infirm old man, for he has seen nearly ninety summers, but still a devoted admirer of Napoleon."

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—The annexed heart-breathing sketch, which so truthfully depicts the result of the maternal influence over the infant mind, is from an Italian novel, "The Lady of Milan." We would that the sentiments of the extract might operate everywhere as a good ensample:

"A mother teaching her child to pray is an object at once the most sublime and tender that the imagination can conceive. Elevated above earthly things, she seems like one of those guardian angels, the companions of our earthly pilgrimage, through whose ministration we are excited to good and restrained from evil. The image of the mother becomes associated in his infant mind with the invocation she taught him to his "Father who is in Heaven." When the seductions of the world assail his youthful mind, that well remembered prayer to his "Father who is in Heaven," will strengthen him to resist evil. When in riper years he mingles with mankind and encounters fraud under the mask of honesty, when he sees confiding goodness betrayed generosity ridiculed as weakness, unbridled hatred, and the coldness of interested friendship, he may indeed be tempted to despise his fellow men, but he will remember his "Father who is in Heaven."

Should he, on the contrary, abandon himself to the world, and allow the seeds of self-love to spring up and flourish in his heart, he will, notwithstanding, sometimes hear a warning voice in the depths of his soul, severly tender as those maternal lips which instructed him to pray to his "Father who is in Heaven." But when the trials of life are over, and he may be extended on the bed of death, with no other consolation than the peace of an approving conscience, he will recall the scenes of his infancy, the image of his mother, and with tranquil confidence will resign his soul to his "Father who is in Heaven."

A lunatic once informed a physician, who was classifying cases of insanity, that he lost his senses by watching a politician, whose course was so crooked that it turned his brain.

The following lines were sent by a young lady to her lover, whose name was Nott. The nuptial knot was tied immediately after their receipt:

Why urge, dear sir, a bashful maid
To change her single lot,
When well you know I've often said,
In'truth, I love you, Nott.

For all your pains I do, Nott, care,
And trust me on my life,
Though you had millions, I declare
I would, Nott, be your wife.

RAILS AND WORDS.—The length of the proposed railroad to Oregon is not so great, when you compare it with the speeches made on the subject of "the notice." The newspaper columns occupied by the reports of those speeches, if extended over the projected line, would cover it two or three times over.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 16, 1847.

HOSTILITIES ABOVE.—The war on the Bay of San Francisco,it seems has been amicably adjusted between the belligerents. Capt. Weber, who was in command of fifty or sixty volunteers, was driven into Santa Clara by the Californians, who were some two hundred strong. A flag of truce was past and the leaders on both sides met by appointment. The Californians states their object was not to make war on the American Flag, but to protect themselves from depredations of those who, under color of that flag, were plundering them of their cattle, horses, saddles, and means of subsistence. All they desired was that the property thus taken, without the authority of the Governor General, should be restored; and they on their part, would release their prisoners, and retire quietly to their homes. These terms, reasonable enough, were acceded to, and the parties dispersed, never we hope to meet again as belligerents. No taking of private property without giving ample receipts will be permitted by the United States government, and we entirely mistake the principles of the present Governor General, if he will tolerate it for a moment.

AFFAIRS BELOW.—We have no official intelligence as yet from below. We have rumors in abundance, but we do not attach much credit to any of them, still we should not be surprised if the first news that reaches us of the result of the movements at the town of the Angeles,should be through the washer-women in the vicinity of Monterey They were the first to announce the taking of the Pueblo before, by Commodore Stockton, and the first to spread the news of its being retaken by the Californians. They knew before any other persons in Monterey the result of Capt. Mervine's march from San Pedro. How they get this news is no concern of ours, but the fact no one can question. It is a little the most singular mode of getting intelligence with which we are acquainted; it out does entirely the carrier-pigeon system, and throws into shade even the magnetic telegraph!

Their last report is that Commodore Stockton and Col Fremont were at the town of the Angeles,—that the Commodore had reached there three days before the Colonel, and had taken the town, and that the greater portion of the Californians had come in and give up their arms, and that those who had not come in, had dispersed, some for Sonora, and some for the Tulares. The report states also that Col. Fremont was close on the trail of those who had fled. So runs the rumor, as it comes drifting over the suds of the washer-women. Whether it will turn out more than one of the soap bubbles, which float lightly there and breaks into empty air, remains to be seen. We must, however, have something reliable in a few days. We presume the Commodore will despatch in this direction either a courier, or the Schooner Julia, with the results of the expedition. We have no doubt ourselves what those results will be.

Hon. John McLean, of the Supreme Court, has been chosen President of the American Bible Society.

THE CALIFORNIANS.—There are in California, amongst the natives or Mexican subjects, two different classes of persons as regards their ideas of, and their deportment in the present state of affairs. The first of these classes are those who are in possession of a considerable amount of property, and have a just idea of the great benefits which must result to them on a permanent change of government taking place. The second class consists of all those very depraved characters, who having nothing at present to lose are wreckless of the future, and are always ready at any moment to join any party that may be got up, either for the purpose of plunder or mere riot.

We could wish in some measure, to call the attention of the authorities of the United States, now in possession of California to the first class of people here mentioned.

It is now six months since the American Flag has been hoisted in California, and we have had every opportunity of observing that all those persons whom we have distinguished as belonging to the first class of Mexican subjects in California, have with very few exceptions, maintained a strict neutrality, and have behaved themselves in a manner that deserves a great deal of lenity and discrimination, on the part of the persons in command, on the different stations; but we regret to see, that the good and peaceable citizen is too often the man who suffers; while he ought to be treated with forbearance— humanity and civilization require that such discrimination should be made; and christianity teaches us that it is better that ten criminals should escape punishment, than that one innocent man should suffer.

The act of confounding the guilty with the innocent, belongs only to the most barbarous tribes, and certainly it grieves us to the very hearts core, to have our country depart in this particular from the principles of civilized nations.

That for the most part the people here spoken of, in the first class, have not only maintained a commendable neutrality, but that their every word and action has been in favor of the cause of the United States of America is strictly true. They should not therefore be molested more than is consistent with the safety of that cause. It is our opinion, that they should be protected in person and property, to the utmost of the power of those persons who are placed in authority over them.

The second class of people here spoken of, as we said before, have nothing to lose, they suffer nothing, they are brought up from their infancy in the camp, and it is well known that even when travelling for pleasure, or away from home on any frivilous pretext, that they prefer sleeping under a tree to sleeping in a house, and as long as they can get a string of fat beef to roast on the hot coals of a camp fire, they are better satisfied, than they would be sitting at a table with every luxury in the world placed before them.

The world is now far advanced in civilization, and it is the duty of all civilized nations, when at war, to temper the rigors of that war, on each side as far as is consistent with the object contended for, by either party, and not to enhance those rigors without the most urgent necessity.

Gen. John P. Van Ness, of VVathington city, recently deceased, vvas in his 76th year. He has been for more than thirty years President of the Bank of the Metropolis. A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says he leaves no vvife or ehild, but a fortune of about $500 000 to his brother, Cornelius P. Van Ness, late Collector of the port of Nevv York, and formerly Minister to Spain, and the children of two other brothers and sisters, deceased. Gen VanNess vvas at the "Ball of the Tvventy-Second" in VVashington city, vvhere he remained until after midnight, apparently in fine health and spirits. He also attended the party given the next evening, the 24th of February, by the French Minister, M. Pageot, still in fine spirits. He was a man in many respects, who manifested much benevolence, and had many warm friends.

LITTLE ADELAIDE LARKIN.

As perfume leaves the withered rose
Thy spirit past'd away,
And past'd to silently that those,
Who watched its fleeting ray,
But thought the soothing dews of sleep
Had melted o'er thy rest,
And half forgot a while to weep
In deeming thee so blest.

But thou hast winged thy heavenly flight:
That sweet look was thy last,
And in its soft seraphic light
Thy gentle spirit past'd.
In vain we strove to keep thee here,
To urge thy longer stay,
Some sister spirit hovered near
And beckoned thee away.

Tis hard to spread o'er one like thee
The graves dark-mantling pall,
For lovely as thou wert to me
Thou wert the same to all.
And none who saw thee oft before,
Or never until then,
But wished to see thee smile once more,
And hear thy voice again.

But thou art gone! no Father's care,
With quick unbidden tear,
Was near to list thy latest prayer,
Or dress thy infant bier;
But round the spot where thou liest low
Shall ever more appear
The tender flowers that earliest grow,
And loveliest of the year.

W. C.

FROM YUCATAN.—The New Orleans Delta, publishes a letter from Campeachy, of which the following is an extract:—

"We are all here perfectly convinced that the annexation of Texas is one of those events which rarely occur, and which tend to make happy an unfortunate nation. Happy, very happy are the Texans, in having secured a solid and true protection from the United States, and liberated themselves from the unworthy and imbecile government of Mexico. Yucatan needs now of this same protection. The Yucatecos are anxious to get it from the United States, and we have determined to send a committee to Washington, so as to propose to the Government of the United States, to protect us and give us aid in case that Mexico should once more attempt to impose upon us—for we are now determined to spill our last drop of blood in defence of our liberty and independence and would rather die in the battle, or on the scaffold, than submit again to the Mexican Government, by which we have not been treated as brothers, but worse than slaves.

"Our own banner with the five stars is now waving all over the peninsula, and we have sworn to keep it up as long as we have an arm to defend ourselves with, and never to allow the Mexican flag to show its colors again in our free and independent nation. Yucatan will not, and cannot agree with the Government of Mexico, because a man of good morals and honorable sentiment cannot and never will agree with a rogue and a scoundrel.

"Mexico does not deserve to hold in its possession such a state as this—and if we can only obtain protection and aid from the United States, we will consider ourselves happy, and free from the tyrannical proceedings of that Government.

"Our people are disposed to enter into arrangements with the United States which will be of some advantage to them. There is no contrary feeling—there are no division of parties—we are all joined, and our wish and determination is one throughout the country. We were born to be free, and we want to be free and independent.

"At Vera Cruz they have approved of our determination in separating from the Mexican Republic, but we must now wait until April next, when the Chambers will meet at Mexico and we hope that by that time we may have entered into some arrangement with the United States Government."

In a Scotch regiment at the battle of Waterloo, the standard bearer was killed, and he clasped the colours so fast in death, that a serjeant in trying to no purpose to rescue them, on the near approach of the enemy made a violent effort, and throwing the dead corpse colours and all over his shoulders, carried them off together. The French, seeing this, were charmed with the heroism of this action, and hailed it with loud shouts of applause.

PETER PARLEY IN NEVV ORLEANS.—All the Public Schools in Nevv Orleans, the members of the People's Lyceum and the citizens generally, paid their respects to Mr. S. C. Goodrich, the author of Peter Parley's books, during his stay in that city. The Delta states that the schools were closed for the day, by request of the Mayor and the Recorders of the various municipalities, to enable the teachers and scholars to call on Mr. Goodrich.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Jan. 11th, 1847.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Council have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from henceforth, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO,
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847.

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SEVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea savido a toda persona residente en esta jurisdicion de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdicion de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente.

Que ninguna persona cualquiere que sea, de aqui en adelante podra tomar en su servicio ningun Indio sin que esta le presenta un certifisado firmado por el amo a quien servia; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomodarze en donde le convenga, y que nada le deve de sueldos avansados.

Cualquiere persona que toma en su servicio un Indio, sin el requisito arriva espresado, y le da algun dineso ó otra propriedad como en pago adelantado, por sus servicios; perdera el dinero ó propriedad asi adelantado: y en caso que hayga alguna prueva que algun Indio sea invitado por cualquiere persona a salir del servicio del amo que le ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyos ó que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriva mencionada, aquel persona sera espuesta a una multa, que no excederá la suma de viente pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

FOR SALE.—A one story house, eligibly situated on the main street of Monterey, containing two bed rooms, a hall, a dining room, a shop, a cook-house, a fine well of water, and a coral walled with stone. The whole establishment with the household furniture is offered for sale. For further particulars enquire of J. F. DYE. 23 tf

JAMES WATSON keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Merceandize, well suited to the California market, which he will sell for cash or the current products of the country. 23-tf

HORRIBLE ADVENTURE.—Capt. George W. Taylor, inventor of the submarine armor, with which he explores the bottoms of rivers, relates the following story:—He was just returned to New York from the Chesapeake Bay, where he had been raising the iron from the brig Canton, bound from Havre-de-Grace to Boston, which was sunk in sixty feet water, about the first of September, 1845, and three of the hands lost. When they arrived there, the captain went down first himself, and after clearing the quarter deck, by cutting away the boom, lanyards, &c. sent down one of his men, who was a very expert diver.—He, after doing what the captain had ordered him, began to look round for plunder. He first went into the cabin, in hopes of finding the captain's watch, but coming up said to Captain Taylor that the captain had been "too sharp for him" and had taken it away. He then crawled through from the cabin into the steerage, for the purpose of picking up some of the sailors dunnage. He found quite a number of old hats, boots, pants, &c., which had belonged to the sailors; while he had been picking them up his back was turned to the companion-way. But when he had got his hands full, he turned round and put one foot upon the first step of the companion-way, ready to ascend, when to his horror, a dead man dressed in a tarpaulin e and blue jacket, seemed to rise up before him, and there he stood with arms extended, opposing his entrance. The poor fellow was horror struck—what to do he knew not. He dared not retreat or proceed; he stood pinned to the spot for a moment, when, gathering all his courage, he seized the dead man by the middle, and giving him a lift, his body rose to the top of the water. The sailors above were horrified at seeing a dead body arise instead of their messmate. But he, without waiting to give a signal, cast off his weights and rose as quickly as possible thankful for his escape. The poor fellow did not sleep a wink all night, and the next morning the captain could persuade none of the men to go down, until he himself had been down and found that there were no more dead bodies. The body, which was that of one of the sailors, who had probably been caught in the companion way when the vessel was sinking, but which could not be identified, was sent by Captain Taylor to Baltimore, where, after undergoing an inquest it was decently interred. We apprehend the sailor will not soon forget this adventure.

NOTICE.—Wm. M. Smith having located himself permanently in the town of Yerba Buena, for the transaction of the Auction and Commission business, and also as agent for Collecting around the Bay of San Francisco, begs leave to offer his services to the public.

P. S. Mr. S.'s office, for the present, is at the store of Mr. F. Ward, Montgomery street, Yerba Buena.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. & H. Grimes, Oahu; Wm. H. Davis, Mellus & Howard, Yerba Buena; Talbot H. Green, Thomas O. Larkin, Monterey; Alexander & Co., San Pedro. Yerba Buena, 4th Dec. 1846. 19-3m

AVISO AL PUBLICO.—Guillermo M. Smith haviendose establecido en el Puerto de la Yerba Buena. Con objeto de dedicarse a negociones comerciales, por su propio cuenta, y en comision en toda la comprehension de la bahia de San Francisco, lo noticia al publico ofreciendo sus servicios en todo lo relativo del espresado giro.

Su despacho por ahora esta en la almacen de Don Francisco Ward calle de Montgomery.

Podran informar los S S E. y H. Grimes. Oahu; Mellus y Howard, Gmo. H Davis, Yerba Buena; Talbot H Green, y Tomas O. Larkin, Monterey; Alexandro y Co., San Pedro. Yerba Buena, Decr. 4, 1846. 19-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

FOR BOSTON.—The A. 1. fast sailing ship VANDALIA, T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,
13 tf Yerba Buena.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—YERBA BUENA.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.

Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars" at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

WALTER COLTON,
17tf Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un cerificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confisacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiogos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembarcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th.

In the present crisis of affairs it is requisite that the arrival and departure of persons should be known at the office of the Military Commandant. All persons, therefore, arriving in Monterey will report themselves at his quarters, and all persons desirous of leaving must call there for passports.

13 tf VWALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S,
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846.

Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona, sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de esta punto, por lo consiguente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentará al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga que salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su pasaporte. VVALTER COLTON,

13 tf Primero Magistrado.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

☞ A CARD. ☜

The Y. M. of L. H. Club of Monterey, take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks to WILLIAM H. DAVIS Esq., for the valuable presents made by him to the Society.

We'll fill our goblets high to night.
And pledge to him right cheerily;
Whose warm fraternal spirit sent,
The boon we prize so dearly. 20-3t

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND BILLS, &c Executed with despatch at this OFFICE

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. I MONTEREY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847. No. 24.

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SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The New York Gazette has a graphic correspondent, who is writing a series of Gallery Sketches of Public Characters," by an American in England. From one of his numbers we extract the following sketch of the Premier of Great Britain, Sir Robert Peel.

"This distinguished statesmen is in person rather above the common size, though not what might be termed, a large man—his complexion is light, and his hair what is called "sandy," his cheeks full, which diminish the size of his mouth and eyes. At first glance a stranger would not pronounce him a man of intellect or genius—but it is only necessary to attend one debate in the House of Commons, on which the Premier takes a part, to be convinced that he is not only a man of extraordinary powers, but far superior to any other member on that floor—in fact, although I have been present on many occasions, and sat for hours at a time, in listening to every variety of debate there, I never witnessed an instance where the most powerful, on 'the opposition benches," no matter on what subject, with or without notice, did not find his overmatch in Sir Robert, or the Rt. Honorable Baronet, as they term him. His manner is remarkably easy, his tone of voice soft and agreeable, and he is entirely free from the habit of hesitation, and repetition, and "mumbling," which is so peculiar to the English. In this respect he *almost* equals the best American speakers in fluency; but there is no violence or rant, his object seems to be first to convince and next to persuade in the most amiable way. I suppose I have heard him speak at least fifty times, and never recollect witnessing in his manner a loss of temper; he was always gentlemanly and courteous, as if he felt his position and power, he required no other means to carry his object, or that long experience had taught him that they were the most efficient means. As I am in the habit of tracing resemblances, I should say that a person familiar with the appearance of Col. Benton of the United States Senate, would at first be struck with his resemblance to Sir Robert Peel; whilst the voice and manner of the latter, closely resemble that of the late Mr. Biddle of Philadelphia.

After becoming somewhat acquainted with the political history of the Premier, and informed of the peculiar relation he bears to the great contending parties of the day, it is peculiarly interesting to watch and notice on all occasions the consummate skill he manifests in keeping himself in that position which enables him to steer his way through old prejudices long established, and new theories and systems of modern origin—or in other words to keep "Old England" in harmony with "Young England"—and to draw from both the best material to construct his "Political Pantheon"—and hence it is that on almost every occasion touching matters of public interest, his remarks are alternately interrupted by the cry of "hear"—"hear" from the "Tory," the "Whig" and "Conservative" circles. Each being able to recognize some material in the structure; drawn from his own laboratory; and so he proceeds in building up what I term a "Political Pantheon," and which, when finished, will, like that of Rome, be spared perhaps longer than anyother even by Goth and Vandal; fearing that in its demolition they may destroy a portion of their own art and handy work. He has in fact been conducting a revolution in England so quietly and adroitly, that the most of them are unconscious of the changes he has produced, except by their benefits.

There was a capital caricature of him in Punch, a short time ago, in which he is represented as the 'man what plays on many instruments;' there was as much truth as wit in this, for with this droll impression on the mind, one can't listen to him in the gravity of debate without being under the persuasion that he hears amid the harmonious flourishes of the most approved modern music, the cheering notes of "God saves the Queen" and "Britannia rules the Waves;" and thus it is that "*Young* England" (they won't say "*New* England,") applauds; and thus it is also that "Old England" applauds; and neither has power or will to separate the music, he manages to harmonise its parts so well.

There is another evidence of his skill, which cannot fail to strike an observer; he has at his side, on the same bench, and near him, and around him the leading members of the Government, and they all seem so well trained that a mere look from him brings either of them to his feet, to reply to some enquiry, or to respond to some remark from the "opposite side" of the table, and they all seemed well trained to take their *cue* and guidance from the Premier; all courteous, and mild, and gentle; he seems to use them as the "soft fenders" are used on the steamers on the Thames, at the numerous landing and stopping places and other objects of contact on that crowded river—to prevent an injurious thump or scraping. He watches the approach and according to the extent of the danger he interposes the "fender" necessary to protect his boat, (for he has fenders of all sizes at hand,) but when there is a strong current, a high wind or any other great occasion, he uses himself, the greatest and most reliable "fender" "the Queen" has on board; and no matter how severe a shock may be threatened, the contact seems to pass without injury, unless he happens to put the hardest side of his fender against the assailant; but this he seldom does, for his fenders are generally smooth and soft.

The multiplicity and never-ending variety of the labors of his office, one would suppose were too much for the mental and physical ability of any man—it has proved so to many; but "Sir Robert" seems to bear his work well, and is in good health. He is personally a brave man and has given ready evidence of it on more than one occasion, so that no one worthy of his notice care to take any personal liberties with him; and it is this fact (so says reports) that wins most the confidence of the "Old Duke," (as Wellington is called) who is a species of "Old Hickory" of his day, and who thinks that great ability, however necessary and indispensable to high station, goes for little unless coupled with undoubted personal courage.

Take him all in all, Sir Robert Peel is now, perhaps, one of the most remarkable men of the day; and not the least of his high qualities is that of a high estimate of our country; and I am told, that so far from indulging in a narrow satisfaction that some feel in contrasting our late financial mishaps, he on all proper occasions expresses deep regret, and feeling a just pride in our common origin, laws, language and habits, is never more gratified than in evidences of our prosperity and advancement. I have this assurance from the very best authority, and it gives me pleasure to record it in this my hurried *sketch* of the "Premier of England."

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c.
Executed with despatch at this OFFICE

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 23, 1847.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S SHIP INDEPENDENCE.—This noble ship, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Shubrick, came to anchor in our harbor on Friday evening last. She sailed from Boston on the 29th of Aug., arrived at Rio de Janeiro in 53 days, remained there 9 days, arrived at Valparaiso in 34 days, remained there 7 days, and arrived here in 40 days. This is splendid sailing, but the Independence is one of the fastest ships in our service as well as the most powerful. We welcome her to our waters, and recognize among her officers some of the choice spirits of the navy. Commodore Shubrick, in virtue of his rank, takes command of all the Naval and Land forces here. The following is a list of the officers attached to the Independence:

William B. Shubrick, Commodore. E. A. F. Lavalette, Captain.

Lieutenants, Richard L. Page, Frederick Chatard, Chas. Haywood, George W. Chapman, Henry H. Lewis

Captain of Marines, James Edelin. Lieutenant of Marines, W W. Russell; Surgeon, J. F. Sickels; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Jackson; Assistant Surgeon, Wm A Harris; Purser, Hugh W. Greene; Masters, 1st, Henry A. Wise; 2nd, Samuel Marcy; Chaplain, Chester Norvell; Commodore's Secretary, Henry La Rientree; Passed Midshipmen, Austin, Harris, McArrann, VVarley, Doniston; Conover, English, Stevens, and Ochiltree; Midshipmen Smith, Chandler, McKenn, and Sproston; Boatswain, John Mills; Gunner, Benj. Bunker; Carpenter, David Marple; Sailmaker, Nicholas Buck.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—From the reports that are reaching us daily, we have no doubt Commodore Stockton and Col. Fremont are now in Pueblo de los Angeles. If these reports speak truly, the capture of this place was effected without any general engagement, and was succeeded by a flag of truce from the Californians, who had retired a short distance from the town. The terms of pacification it was thought would be arranged without further hostilities. If this turns out to be true the south will soon be as it was before this disastrous outbreak occurred. The North is quiet and we have no disturbance in and about Monterey.

THE PRESS.—We have received the first two numbers of a new paper, just commenced at Yerba Buena. It is issued upon a small but very neat sheet, at six dollars per annum. It is published and owned by S. Brannan, the leader of the Mormons, who was brought up by Joe Smith himself, and is consequently well qualified to unfold and impress the tenets of his sect.

LOSS OF THE LAUNCH OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR WARREN, WITH THREE OFFICERS AND NINE SEAMEN.

On Thursday, Dec. 13th, 1846, the Launch belonging to the United States Sloop of War Warren, left Yerba Buena, on the San Francisco, for Fort Sacramento, (Sutters') for the purpose of communicating with the Commandant of the Fort, Capt. E. M Kern.

She was put in charge or Passed Midshipman Wm. H. Montgomery acting Master of the U. S. Sloop of War Warren, with Midshipman Daniel C. Hugennin, of the U. S. Sloop Portsmouth, as pilot, and E. M. Montgomery, Clerk to Command. Montgomery, and a crew of nine men.

George Rodman, seaman, coxswain; Anthony Sylvester; Alexander McDonald; Samuel Turner; Samuel Lane; Milton Ladd; John VV. Dawd; Gilman Hilton; Lawson Lee.

After being about 17 days, fears were entertained for her safety, and Mr. R. T. Ridley was sent in search of her, with the Launch "Paul Jones" with four men, from the VVarren. Mr. Ridley, returned after an absence of 19 days, having cruised up the San Joaquin and the Sacramento, nothing was heard from them, and the conclusion is that the Launch was lost in the Bay.

It has seldom been our lot to record so melancholy an accident. VVe were personally acquainted with Mr Huginnon. He was a remarkably study, talented and amiable young man, and promised fair to be an ornament to his profession. Those who were acquainted with the Messrs. Montgomery's speak in the highest term of them. They were the sons of Capt. John B. Montgomery of the U. S, Sloop VVar Portsmouth, who has been stationed for some time in the Bay of San Francisco, and has established for himself among the people of the Northern District, a reputation that does honor to our country.

PRECIPITENCY.—Clamour and haste in seeking the redress of alleged grievances often put the claims of individuals in jeopardy. This is as true when the infringement of private rights flows from public exigency as private rapacity. Those Californians who have remained quiet, and whose property has been taken by persons connected with the U. States Service in this country may rest assured that in due time restitution will be made. It cannot be done in a day, or a month, but it will be done; this is as certain as it is possible for any human event to be. All therefore that the aggrieved have to do is to exercise a little patience, and not forfeit their claims by any rash proceedings. A recourse to arms can only end in disaster; even if it should seem to succeed for a time, still it must entail ruin in the end.

The contest between the Americans and Californians is not to be conclusively settled here; it will have to be referred to Commissioners appointed by the United States and Mexico. The stipulation of the treaty which they draw up must then be submitted to the Government of each country for ratification. So that the fate of California is to be decided not so much by the weapons of belligerents here as by the pens of diplomatic functionaries near home. What folly then for either party to make this the theatre for the display of private ambition or personal resentment. The man who can do either is culous to every claim of humanity and every sentiment of moral justice. He betrays his country to gratify a vaulting ambition which will O er leap itself and fall on the other side.

GEN. SCOTT.—The New Orleans Tropic, speaking of one "Col. Hays" who called Gen. Scott "a cowerd," in the New Orleans meetiug, adds:—

The words had scarcely dropped from his lips, before an outburst of indignation pervaded the vast meeting, and so terrible and overpowering had it become, in a few minutes, that the speaker was silenced, and he had quit the platform. Major Mountfort, Col. Fulton and C. Moise, Esq.,

then addressed the meeting in defence of the gallant and brave Scott.

We have one remark to make. This entire city and State and we presume the whole south, with perhaps few exceptions, are firmly opposed to any order of the Government which may place Gen. Scott in command over the Army of Occupation. Such a step would be a direct insult, an inexpiable outrage, to the veteran and brave and well tried Gaines and the immortal Taylor. Yet never will this city or this State, or the South, permit Gen. Scott to be traduced. The noble exhibition of the citizens last night, in driving the slanderer from the platform, is "demonstration strong as proofs of Holy Writ," that, keenly as we may feel the insult of a supersedeas, such a warrant as Scott cannot be vilified in this city with impunity.

The position of General Scott with regard to the command of the Army of Occupation, ought to be distinctly understood. He declined to accept of the command through motives of the most justifiable delicacy. General Taylor had shown himself fully capable of the post, and General Scott very properly thought that it would be an excessive breach of military courtesy to be made to supercede him—to say nothing of the warm feelings of friendship which he is known to entertain towards his old fellow soldier.

We are highly gratified to see that the citizens of New Orleans so promptly and decidedly manifested their disgust with the charge of some pitiful slanderer,—which it elsewhere detailed. It was the frank and spontaneous tribute of an honorable people to one of the bravest and most gallant men of the age.

For the Californian.

JUST CONDUCT OF RANDOLPH, EARL OF MORAY.—In consequence of the act of settlement, 1318, Randolph, in 1329, assumed the character of regent. Indefatigable in discharging the duties of his station, he secured the public tranquility by wise ordinances, and distributed speedy and severe justice. One example of the fortitude of his administration, is too singular to be passed over in silence. A certain man having slain a priest, went to the papal court, obtained absolution and boldly returned to Scotland. Randolph ordered him to be tried, and on conviction to be executed. Because, although the Pope may grant absolution, as to the spiritual consequences of Sin, he cannot screen offenders from civil punishment."

A RICH FREIGHT.—The Western Railroad freight train brought in last evening, among other varieties, about twenty tons of silver and copper ore, from the Pittsburg and Copper Harbor mines, on Lake Superior. Its value was estimated in a Buffalo paper to be three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The valuable ores of the west will in future contribute largely to the freight receipts of the Worcester and Western roads. It is said that the Pittsburg company have already got out one thousand tons of ore, and are busily at work getting out more.—[Boston Courier.

A ROYAL COMPLIMENT.—The Washington Union publishes a correspondence which has just passed between Baron Gerolt, the Prussian minister in the United States, and the Rev. Albert A. Muller, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church, in Washington. Baron Gerolt's letter was accompanied by a handsome service of communion plate, presented by their majesties the king and queen of Prussia, with the following inscription: *"Frederick William IV, king and Elizabeth, queen of Prussia, to the Evangelical congregation of St. Paul, in Washington. 1846."* Saint Paul's Lutheran church is now building in Washington. It is Gothic in its architecture and, when finished will be an ornament to the city.

REPRESENSATIVE FROM TEXAS.—David S. Kaufman, Esq., the representative elect from the first congressional district of Texas, took in the House yesterday. —Union.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The South African Commercial Advertiser, of December 13th, gives an account of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Scholtz, of the Berlin Society mission. The account is given in a letter from Rev. W. J. Davis, Wesleyan missionary. Mr. Scholtz and two other German missionaries were on their way to join their brethren at Kaffirland. They had encamped on the Fish River heights, about seven miles from Port Peddle. After they had retired to rest, the men in charge were alarmed by the barking of the dogs. The cause of the alarm unfortunately proved to be the approach of three or four Kaffirs, natives of the country beyond the limits of the colonial government, who rushed upon the missionaries and slew Mr. Scholtz with their assagai. The German missionaries escaped in their wagon, though one of them received a severe wound. The Lieutenant Governor has made demand for the murderers, and it was thought he would get them.

COMMODORE CRANE.—The Newark Daily Advertiser gives the following notice of this officer, whose unhappy death has been announced:

He distinguished himself, we understand, before Tripoli, against the Turks; and also during the late war, in actions with vessels under the command of Sir James Yeo, on Lake Ontario. When Lieut. Commandant of the U. S. brig Nautilus, on lake Ontario, he was taken by H. B. M. frigate Southampton. He was also, we believe, on board the Chesapeake at the time of her unfortunate encounter with the Leopard, and was, it is said, so excited by the circumstance of there being no resistance on the part of the American frigate, that he broke his sword over his knee, and threw the pieces overboard. He was subsequently, during the war, on board the Constellation, while lying in the Chesapeake, and was present in many severe and desperate boat fights with the enemy. His literary attainments were highly respectable. His health appears to have been infirm for some time past, and his sudden exit is doubtless owing to a morbid state of mind.

EL DERECHO DE GENTES.—Es con el mas acerbo dolor que nos hallamos obligados a oir tantas y tan justas aclamaciones, de los pacificos habitantes de California; relativos a las propriedades que les han sido quitades sin haver recibido los dueños de estos propriedades en muchos casos compensacion alguna; ni aun documento alguno por donde certifica que estos propriedades han sido tomados para el servicio de los Estados Unidos Americanos; para que los sufridores pudiesen presentarlos a los autoridades competentes cuando conviniese pagarlos.

Nadie debera creer por un momento, que el Gobarnador General de California ó el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos sancionaran tales ultrages; y no hay duda que si algun miembre del Congreso Americano, llegara a levantar su voz en contra del pago que se debe haser a todo habitante pacifico, que ha sufrido por la poca advertencia de algunas personas, vestidos con una breve autoridad; los demas miembres de aquel augusto asamblea, fuesen capaces de acorrerlo a gritos del congreso tales sucesos solo debemos atribuer, al sentido erroneo, que dieron algunas personas la autoridad que les fueron conferidos, en un caso de urgencia; y por lo mismo toda persona que ha sufrido daños, por los autoridades de los Estados Unidos, haviendoze mantenido enteramente pacifico, no tan solo es muy libre para haser su justo reclamo; sino que tambien le tienen de obligacion; y todo aquellos que asi no lo hacen; sera por que se orgun subjugados por el despotismo; y de esa manera caen en un error muy fatal; porque todos sabemos muy bien que en todo esta munido sublunar, no existe un Gobierno mas libre y mas equitable que el de los Estados Unidos de Norte America.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office, Price 12 1-2 cents.

JOB PRINTING:—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c.
Executed with despatch at this OFFICE

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th.

In the present crisis of affairs it is requisite that the arrival and departure of persons should be known at the office of the Military Commandant. All persons, therefore, arriving in Monterey will report themselves at his quarters, and all persons desirous of leaving must call there for passports.

13 tf VVALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S,
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846.

Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona, sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de esta punto, por lo consiguente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentará al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga qué salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su pasporte. VVALTER COLTON,

13 tf Primero Magistrado.

NOTICE.—Wm. M. Smith having located himself permanently in the town of Yerba Buena, for the transaction of the Auction and Commission business, and also as agent for Collecting around the Bay of San Francisco, begs leave to offer his services to the public.

P. S. Mr. S.'s office, for the present, is at the store of Mr. F. Ward, Montgomery street, Yerba Buena.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. & H. Grimes, Oahu; Wm. H. Davis, Mellus & Howard, Yerba Buena; Talbot H Green, Thomas O. Larkin, Monterey; Alexander & Co., San Pedro. Yerba Buena, 4th Dec. 1846. 19-3m

AVISO AL PUBLICO.—Guillermo M. Smith haviendose establecido en el Puerto de la Yerba Buena. Con objeto de dedicarse a negociones comerciales, por su propio cuenta, y en comision en toda la comprehension de la bahia de San Francisco, lo noticia al publico ofreciendo sus servicios en todo lo relativo del espresado giro.

Su despacho por ahora esta en la almacen de Don Francisco Uard calle de Montgomery.

Podran informar los S S E. y H. Grimes. Oahu; Mellus y Howard, Gmo. H Davis, Yerba Buena; Talbot H Green, y Tomas O. Larkin, Monterey; Alexandro y Co., San Pedro. Yerba Buena, Decr. 4, 1846. 19-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D. Spence, Esq., 7 tf

FOR BOSTON.—The A. I. fast sailing ship VANDALIA T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,
13 tf Yerba Buena.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—YERBA BUENA.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.

Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiagos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembatcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantes, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Jan 11th, 1847.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Council have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from henceforth, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.

28-tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO,
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847.

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SEVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea savido a toda persona residente en esta jurisdicion de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdicion de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente.

Que ninguna persona cualquiere que sea, de aqui en adelanto podra tomar en su servicio ningun Indio sin que esta le presenta un certificado firmado por el amo a quien servia; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomodarze en donde le convenga, y que nada le deve de sueldos avansados.

Cualquiere persona que toma en su servicio un Indio, sin el requisito arriva espresado, y le da algun dineso ó otra propriedad como en pago adelantado, por sus servicios; perdera el dinero ó propriedad asi adelantado: y en caso que hayga alguna prueva que algun Indio sea invitado por cualquiere persona a salir del servicio del amo que lo ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyos ó que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriva mencionada, aquel persona sera espuesta a una multa, que no excederá al suma de viente pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction. WALTER COLTON,

17tf Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIED D ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

FOR SALE.—A one story house, eligibly situated on the main street of Monterey, containing two bed rooms, a hall, a dining room, a shop, a cook-house, a fine well of water, and a coral walled with stone. The whole establishment with the household furniture is offered for sale. For further particulars enquire of J. F. DYER. 23 tf

JAMES WATSON keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Merceandize, well suited to the California market, which he will sell for cash or the current products of the country. 23-tf

THE CALIFORNIAN EXTRA.

MONTEREY, THURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1847.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We have received by special messenger the result of the engagement near the Pueblo de los Angelos, between the American Forces under command of Commodore Stockton and the Californians, commanded by General Flores. We consider the war in California at an end It will be thefirst effort of Commodore Shubrick, now Commander-in-Chief, to establish a civil government, a duty for which he is eminently qualified. Commodore Stockton has performed a brilliant achievement in his march from San Diego to the Pueblo de los Angeles, and in his signal success over a resolute enemy. The following is his

GENERAL ORDER:

The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the Officers and men of the Southern Division of the U. S. Forces in California, on the brilliant victories obtained by them over the enemy on the 6th and 9th inst., and on once more taking possession of the "Ciudad de los Angelos."

He takes the earliest moment to commend their gallentry and good coduct both in the battle fought on the 8th inst., on the banks of the "Rio San Gabriel," and on the 9th inst, on the plains of the "Mesa."

The steady courage of the troops in forcing their passage across the "Rio San Gagriel," where Officers and men were alike employed in dragging the guns through the water against the galling fire of the enemy without exchangeing a shot, and their gallent charge up the banks against the enemy's cavalry, has perhaps never been surparred—and the cool determination with which in the battle of the 9th they repulsed the charge of cavalry made by the enemy at the same time on their front and rear, has exterted the admiration of the enemy, and deserves the best thanks of their countrymen.

Head Quarters,
Ciudad de los Angelos,
January 11th 1847.

R. F. STOCKTON,
Governor and
Commander in Chief
of the Territory of California.

The following letter is from an Officer attachen lo the commaed of Eominodore Stockton and describes with graphir force the engagement which took place on the march to the Pueblo:

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, Jan'y. 14, 1847.

I seize the moment to write you a few hasty lines which may possibly reach you through the agency of a friend.—In my last you were informed of the outbreak of the insurgents of California and the trouble we should have for our Commodore to quell them. The plan of Commodore Stockton of which I informed you a few weeks has been fully carried out. At the head of the forces at his command amounting to about 600, including the detachment of the 1st Regiment of U. S. Dragoons under Gen. Kearney, he left San Diego on the morning of the 29th December determined again to enter the Capital take possession and put down the insurrection. Our line of march was through a rough and mountainous country of nearly 150 miles with impediments on every side, to say nothing of the constant apprehensions of attack both day and night by our euemy, on the way our march was notwithstanding rapid, and although performed mostly by sailor troops, would have done credit to the best trained army in the world. On the morning of the 8th January, we found ourselves after several days hard marching and fatigue in the vicinity of the river of San Gabriel, on the bonst, but the 8th was indeed a brilliant affair; our war ers north bank of which the enemy had fortified themselves to wes "New Orleans" I can say nothing here of the officers the number of 500 well mounted men, with 4 pieces of and men individually, but no doubt full justice will be done artillery, and in a position so commanding that it seemed to all by the official report of the Commodore.

impossible to gain any point by which our troops could be protected from the most galling fire of their artillery, they had formed as I before said, on the north bank within 300 yards of the river, and presented a front consisting of their whole force in 3 divisions, one on our right, and the other on our left, and the 3d in front with the artillery. Our whole line advanced while a skirmish was kept up by a party of the enemy and a detachment of our riflemen. On reaching the south side of the river, the Commodore dismounted, forded the stream, commanded the troops to pass over, which they did promptly, under the brisk fire of the enemy's artillery on the opposite bank. The Commodore ordered that the artillery should not uslimber until the opposite side of the river was gained,as soon as that was effected he ordered a charge to take the hill directly in the teeth of the enemy's guns, which soon resulted in the entire possession of the prominent point they had just occupied. An attempt was made by the Californians to cut off our pack horses and cattle in the rear. All of which, however, with the exception of a few horses, were protected by our rear in the most creditable manner. I am not sufficiently skilled in military tactics to give a definite account of the battle; but the skill in management and determined courage and bravity of our Commodore gave to all the fullest confidence of a victorious result of this brilliant affair, the first gun fired was aimed by the Commodore before the charge was made up the hill, (his superior skill in gunnery and fondness of exercising "big guns" never appeared to greater advantage than on this occasion,) overthrew the enemy's gun, which had just poured forth its thunder in our midst; finding the hill in our possession and our artillery having gained the desired point a cannonading was now kept up for some time: the Commodore continuing to aim the guns, ordering his men to lay down until the moment he was ready to fire, by which means many valuable and brave fellows' lives were saved, as the Californians continued for some time to fire their artillery with much effect. For brevity I must leave out many particulars. Having driven our enemy before us, we now made our camp for the night on the very hill they had tried so hard to defend, and where they intended (as they said) "to eat us up." The number of their killed and wounded it was not possible for us to ascertain as they carried immediately on their horses all who fell. Our loss did not exeed 20 killed and wounded in both fights.

9th January.—The enemy met us again to day on the plains of the "Mesa," near the city, and with bold and determined effort tried our lines on every side in a brisk cannonading, with several attempts to charge in upon us.—The battle was kept up spiritedly for 2 hours and a half, when Gen. Flores said to his men, "I have but another discharge of artillery to make and my last request is, that you will make a bold and determined charge as our last resort." This they attempted, but the firm and steady course in which our troops continued to defend themselves repelled the attempt at a charge, and we found ourselves again victorious in the second day's fight. The first day's fight lasted one hour and a half, at night we encamped near the battle ground, and on the morning of the 10th, marched into the city, and took possession, while the adjacent hills were glistning with the lances of our enemies, who we forced to disperse. When it is recollected that all our work to defend ourselves, our baggage wagons, cattle, horses and pack mules, had to be done on foot, while our enemies were mounted on first rate horses. Is it not remarkable that we should have been so successful? But it was done on the glorious 6th January, together with the following day, of the result of both days we are proud to

I give the above facts, being myself an eye witness to the events of the two days, and glad that I live to write you.

The success attending the Californians in their fight with Capt. Mervine at San Pedro, and afterwards with General Kearney at San Pas Cual, made them very bold and atrogant, and every man of us was determined to retrieve if possible the credit of the American Arms in this country. Yours, &c.

ANOTHER LETTER.

The following is taken from the letter of an American, who was captured near here by the Californians and detained as a hostage.

CITY OF THE ANGELS, January 17th, 1847.

Two days back Col. Fremont and Don Andres, entered into treaty, which put an end to the war Three days back, the Mexicon Officers quit the camp, and Don Andres Pico is now in commaud. Flores, Garsias, M. Castro, Juan and Tomas Soberandes, with 10 to 20 others had started for Senora, in Mexico. Should they hear of the treaty they may return. The Californians appeared completely tired of the affair. It is now impossible to say who or how many they have lost. The American forces here novv, are over One Thousand! While I vvas in confinement, the native troops used to desert every night; somvvere re-caught, and again vvent off. Under Flores there vvas continued robbing, and a murder every tvvo or three days.

The Malek Adel has arrived at San Diego from Mazatlan. Tellas is second in command at Mazatlan vvith a fevv troops. General Kearney novv here, expects 600 troops by land, this month 500; 20 days after, his instructions for California are very full. He is man of about 55, very polite, genteel, and mild in his manner; vvith no pomp or shovv, listening vvith all patience to every one. He has but one hundred men vvith him. He vvas at San Pas Cual near San Diego, attacked by A. Pico, he had 40 men on horse, vvho had left the parties, and run directly in among the Californians. The mules vvith one gun did the same and vvere taken. Gen. Kearney lost 17 men, including 2 Captains. The loss of the natives is not knovvn.

Commodore Stockton has 600 fighting men all on foot, who vvere surrounded in 2 or 3 days march by the Natives vvith 4 cannons, they never broke their solid square, or left the road. I vvas taken on tee field the 2d day of the action, and savv the American forces close to in their squares, near enough indeed to see the glister of their musket.

THE PROSPECT.—We do not apprehend another outbreak in California. The last is a lesson that will not be soon forgotten. It was stated by a few restless spirits, but and through adventurers, rallied itself up into quite a formidable mess. But it is all over now and those engaged in it are returning to their homes. No violent measures have been taken with them. They have had their frolic and fight and that seems pretty much all they wanted.

The friends of order and all who are interested in the soil are in favor of our flag. They do not wish to go back to Mexico. They desire to see California a territory of the United States, and at length a member of the Glorious confederacy. We can assure our friends at home, and our government at Washington that if they wish to haul down our flag here it wont stayhauled down. It will go up again in twenty four hours, as it waves now it will continue to wave when they who read this are in their graves.

Politicians and diplomatic functionaries may dispose of California on paper as they please. They may surrender her to Mexico but she will not be surrendered, she holds her destiny in her own hands, and goes with her whole heart for union with the United States, a few who have lost office by a change of flag may as they have done, oppose it, but they will be overpowered by the mass of those who are intetested in the soil.

We have all the intelligence, industry and enterprise of California with us.

The U. S. Sloop of War Dale leaves to-day for Panama, where she will land her commander W. W. McKean Esq. whose health compels his return home. We part with him with no little reluctance. Still we know it is his duty to return. It is apperntly the only means of saving his life and even this may fail.

Capt. Maddox, with his mounted volunteers and marines returned last Saturday evening from his expedition to Santa Cruz, and Santa Clora and the Pueble above.—The expedition was prosecuted with untiring energy thro thirty days in the most inclement season of the year, and contributed essentially to the amicable adjustment of the difficulties which had arisen in the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE

This noble ship, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Shubrick, came to anchor in our harbor on Friday evening the 22d inst. She sailed from Boston on the 29th of August, arrived at Rio de Janeiro in 58 days, remained there 9 days, arrived at Valparaiso 34 days, remained there 7 days, and arrived here in 40 days. This is splendid sailing, but the Independence is one of the fastest ships in our service as well as one of most powerful. We welcome her on our waters, and recognize among her officers some of the choice spirits of the navy. Commodore Shubrick, in virtue of his rank, takes command of all the Naval and Land forces here. He will we understand, make a vigorous effort to establish at once a civil government in California.

The Independence left the Columbus, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Biddle, at Valparaiso. She is taking in stores and is expected to come here and spend a few months on this coast previous to her departure for the United States. Her crew have recovered from the sickness which she had on board.

The U. S. Ship Lexington Theodore Bailey in command vvith U. S. Troops has just arrived.

OUR ALPHABET.—Our type is a spanish font picked up here in a cloister and has no W's in it as there is none in the spanish alphabet. I have sent to the Sandwich Islands for this letter, in the mean time we must use two V's. Our paper at present is that used for wrapping cigars; in due time we will have something better, our object is to establise a press in California, and this we shall in all probability be able to accomplish. The absence of my partner for the last three months and my duties as Alcaldd here have deprived our little papes of some of those attentions which I hope it will hereafter receive.

WALTER COLTON.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Jan 11th, 1847.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Council have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from henceforth, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been entice l away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. 1 MONTEREY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1847. No. 25.

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A LIST OF THE FORCES UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT. WARD MARSTON, U. S. M. CORPS, EMPLOYED AGAINST THE INSURGENTS

Assistant Surgeon J. Duvall, Aid de Camp.—A detachment of U. S. Marines under command of Lieut. Tansill, 34 men—Artillery consisting of one field piece, under the charge of Master Wm. F. De Iongh assisted by Mid. John M. Kell, 10 Men—Interpreter, John Fray—Mounted company of San José Volunteers under command of Capt. C. M. Weber, Lt. John Murphy and Acting Lt John Reed, 33 men—Mounted Company of Yerba Buena Volunteers under command of Capt. Wm. M. Smith, Lieut. John Rose with a small detachment under Captain J. Martin, 12 Men.

The above, total 101, left Yerba Buena on the 29th December in search of the enemy, which they discovered on the 2d Jan'y. about 100 in number on the plains of Santa Clara, under the command of Francisco Sanchez. An attack was immediately ordered, the enemy was forced to retire, which they were able to do in safety, after some resistance, in consequence of their superior horses. The affair lasted about an hour during which time we had one Marine slightly wounded in the head, one volunteer of Capt. Weber's in the leg, and the enemy had one horse killed, and some of their force supposed to be killed or wounded. In the evening the enemy sent in a Flag of Truce, with a communication, requesting an interview with the commanding officer of the expedition the next day, which was granted, when an armistice was entered into, preparatory to a settlement of the difficulties. On the 3d, the expedition was reinforced by the Mounted Monterey Volunteers, 55 men, under command of Captain Wm. A. T. Maddox, and on the 7th by the arrival of Lt Grayson with 15 men, attached to Capt. Maddox's company. On the 8th a treaty was concluded by which the enemy surrendered Lieut. Bartlett, and the other prisoners, as well as all their arms, including one small field piece, their amunition and accoutrements; and was permitted to return peaceably to their homes, and the expedition to their respective posts.

LETTER OF CAPT. MERVINE.

The commanding officer of the U. S. Forces in this Department, would do injustice to his feelings, were he to withhold an expression of the high sense entertained of the gallantry and good conduct of the forces employed in the late expedition against the Insurgents, which they have so effectually and expeditiously brought to a close.

It is a novel instance in the history of California, that her unrivalled Cavalry were obliged to surrender and lay down their arms, in consequence of being so effectually entrapped as to deprive them of their usual alternative, and render escape impossible.

To the patriotic citizen Volunteers of Yerba Buena, under command of Captain W. M. Smith, his thanks are especially due for their efficient co-operation on this occasion; and tender of services, regardless of sacrifices they were about to sustain in responding to the call of their country.

U. S. Frigate Savannah, Bay of San Francisco, Jan. 12, 1847. WM. MERVINE.

YERBA BUENA, Jan'y. 13, 1847.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very flattering letter of thanks, addressed to the officers and men of the Yerba Buena Rifle Company, under my command.

We are proud to find that our conduct on the occasion to which you allude, has merited the notice you have been pleased to give to it. Our watchword is inscribed upon our banner, and we trust that you will find us as it represents, and as we ever wish to be—"*Semper paratus.*"

Accept therefore our grateful acknowledgements in return, with our united wishes for your continued health and happiness.

I am Sir, Respectfully,
W. N. SMITH, Capt. Y. B. R. C.

Capt. W. Mervine, U. S. F. Savannah.

The Sacramento Valley is now fast filling up with an active and industrious population. Civilization with its humanizing blessings will soon make the wilderness blossom as a rose, and the day is not far distant, when the lively banks of the Sacramento will be dotted and beautified with fair Cities, Towns and Villages, and resounding with the busy hum of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures. The broad bosom of its waters, which has for ages upon ages "known no sound, save its own dashing waters," and been undisturbed, save by the solitary and frail rush canoe of the Indian, will ere long be whitened by the numerous sails, or darkened by the smoke of adventurous commerce In after years when our children are reaping the fruits of their Father's toil, and enjoying peace, prosperity and happiness, purchased with their father's blood, and are reposing in security beneath the broad folds of "the Star Spangled Banner." Some curious person may ask, who first displayed the glorious emblem on these fair waters. For the edification of such, we would inform them that Captain Wm. D. Phelps, of the good ship Alert, of Boston, and owned by Messrs. Bryant & Sturges, with a boat from that ship, for the purpose of trade and discovery, was the first ship's boat that ascended the river to any considerrble distance, and first exhibited the bright Stars and Stripes to the wondering savage. OBSERVER.

Nuevas de los Estados Unidos.—Hemos recibido enevas con la Corbeta Dale, que el Coronel Kearney, del exercito de los Estados Unidos de Norte America, está en el camino para la Alta California con una armada de mil hombres; y que hace dias ya, que debe de haver llegado en San Diego. Tambien, que cuatro trasportes con un regimento de voluntarios de mil hombres, bajo el mando del Coronel Stevenson, deberian salir en el mes de agosto de Nueva York, bayo un convoy de dos Corbetos, Preble y Yorktown, que tambien deberan trrer unas cuantos tropas veteranos para esta Puerto.

La fragata Independencia: la fragata mas noble del mundo, de 64 cañones, estaba lista para salir de Boston bajo el mando del Comodoro Shubrick; quien tan buego come llega a esta costa, recibira el mando de ella y del territorio de California.

NO DOUBT.—"I see," said a young lady to her mother "that some booksellers advertise *blank declarations* for sale. I wish I could get one."

"Why," asked her mother.

"Because Mr. B——— is too modest to ask me to marry him, and perhaps if I could fill a blank declaration, with the "*question*," he would sign it."

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 6, 1847.

THE LEXINGTON.—We had space in our last only to mention the arrival of the U S. Ship Lexington in command of Lieutenant Bailey. Capt. Tompkins with his company and field train of artillery came out in her. He has since taken up his post at Fort Mervine, and given to the fortification quite a military aspect. His company is composed of hale resolute men.

Lieut. Henry W. Hallock of the U. S. Engineer corps has also come out in the Lexington. He is entrusted with the erection of permanent fortifications at the most important points on the sea board. He is well provided with shovels, spades, pick-axes, ploughs, and all the implements used in the construction of fortifications, and brings also with him a saw mill and grist mill.

The Lexington, we understand, is laden with heavy battery guns, 24 pounders, mortars, shot, shells, muskets, pistols, swords. fixed ammunition, several hundred barrels of powder, &c. &c.

Three other transports from New York are shortly expected with Colonel Stevenson's Regiment, consisting of about 1000 men. This with general Kearney's Column on their March by the Santa Fe route will make a large force, sufficient to secure California as a territory of the United States.

FORTIFICATION.—It is believed that a fortification will be commenced at the Bay of San Francisco as soon as the weather moderates in the spring. It is the most important point on the coast, as it must continue to be the resting place for the whalers, and a Navy yard and arsenal will eventually be located on the Bay. The Straits of Carquinez is a point admirably adapted for both. There is an abundance of timber up the Sacramento and water-power for any amount of machinery.

MAILS.—It is most devoutly to be wished that as peace has been restored to the country, that some one who has the POWER will use some means to open a communication through the country. It is a *melancholy sight* for a poor Editor to look over the packages of *eight weeks* of his little paper, and see no *possible means* of sending them to his subscribers, and as little encouragement to subscribers, to be two months at a time without their papers.

The officers of the Independence and Lexington have furnished us with several late American papers, but they contain little else than heated *party politics*. We hope it will be long before such a state of things shall occur in California. The new tariff, will at least not be a subject of quarrel here, for every move towards "FREE TRADE" will be an advantage to this country. We have neither farming utensils or mechanics tools, and it is important to get them at the lowest possible rate.

LOSS OF THE U. S. SCHOONER SHARK.

It is with the deepest regret we learn from a well authenticated source, that the U. S. Schooner Shark has lately become totally wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia river. We have been favored with the privilege of making the following extract from a private letter received by an individual in this city, written by a person of veracity living at Vancouver.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED,

Vancouver Sept. 14, 1846.

"This morning we heard from Mr. Pisk, who has arrived from Fort George, that the U. S. Schr. Shark is totally wrecked. She got on the south spit nearly two miles outside the cape. After cutting away the masts and doing all she could in vain, the boats were sent on shore with as many of the crew as they could carry; those on board hoisted a light and kept firing guns through the night. The light could barely be seen by our people on the cape, and if they had been on the water in a canoe, they could not have seen it at all, and there would have been no chance of reaching them. At day light, a number of men could be seen on the poop; shortly afterward, two boats were seen approaching the vessel, as they soon left after getting to the vessel, and all hands were seemingly removed from the poop, there is little doubt the crew all reached Point Adams, on the Clatsop shore, in safety. Her B. M. S. Modeste's first cutter leaves tomorrow with a present supply of provisions. At the hour the canoe was leaving, Mr. Peers writes, "the wind is now blowing fresh from the S. W. and the sea is making a fair breach over the unfortunate Shark."—*Oregon Spectator*

GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in announcing to the inhabitants of Monterey, that from information received from various sources, he has every reason to believe that the disorders which have recently disturbed the Territory of California, are at an end, and that peace and security are restored, to this district certainly, and he hopes to the whole Territory

The improved state of affairs in the district and the arrival of a company of U. S. Artillery, under Capt. Tompkins, has enabled the Commander-in Chief to dispense with the services of the company of Mounted Volunteers, under Lieutenant Maddox of the Marine Corps. The patriotic settlers who composed this company, nobly stepped forward in time of danger, and stood between the Flag of the United States and the defenceless women and children of Monterey on the one hand, and the bands of lawless disturbers of the peace on the other.

For such disinterested conduct, the Company of Mounted Volunteers under Lieutenant Maddox, of the Marine Corps, (acting as Captain,) is tendered the thanks of the Commander-in Chief, and will without doubt receive commendation and due recompense from the General Government.

Given on board the U. S. Ship Independence, Harbor of Monterey, February 1st. 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

We have received through the hands of a correspondent, the following circular issued by Col. Fremont, as civil Governor of California.

At the time of issuing the circular, the arrival of Commodore Shubrick could not have been known.

A CIRCULAR.

The peace of the country being restored, and future tranquility vouchsafed by a treaty made and entered into by Commissioners respectively appointed by the properly authorized California Officers on the one hand, and by myself, as Military Commandant of the United States Forces in the District of California, on the other, by which a civil government is to take place of the Military, an exchange of all prisoners, &c &c, forthwith ensure to the end that order and a wholesome civil police should obtain throughout the land. A copy of which said treaty will be immediately published in the California newspaper published at Monterey.

Therefore, in virtue of the aforesaid treaty, as well as

the functions that in me rest as Civil Governor of California, I do hereby proclaim order and peace restored to the country, and require the immediate release of all prisoners, the return of the civil officers to their appropriate duties, and as strict an obedience of the Military to the civil authority as is consistent with the security of peace, and the maintenance of good order when troops are garrisoned.

Done at the Capitol of the Territory of California temporarily seated at the Ciudad de los Angeles this 22d day of January, A. D. 1847. J. C. FRÉMONT,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of California.

Witness:—VVm. H. Russell, Secretary of State. 25-1t

CIRCULAR.

Habiendo sido restaurada la paz y tranquilidad de este pais, por medio de un tratado celebrardo, entre los Comisionados nombrados por parte del Gefe de las fuerzas de los Californios, y los nombrados por las mias, como comandante Militar de las fuerzas de lo Estados Unidos en el Distrito de California; en donde en los futuro un Gobierno civil tomara el lugar de lo Militar, y por el cambio de todos los prisioneros &c. Asegurar el buen orden y obtener una politica civil por todo el pais, segunlo demuestra la copia de los tratados que sera inmediatamente publicada en la gaceta Californian de Monterey. Por consiguiente en virtud del referido tratado, como tambien por las funciones que en mi reportan como Gobernador civil de California, Yo por estos presentos proclamo el orden, y la paz restaurada en todo el pais; y requiero inmediatamente la libertad de todos los prisioneros, la restauracion de los oficiales civiles á sus respectivas atribuciones y, estrecha obediencia de lo militar, á la autoridad civil, en lo que sea conserviente á la seguridad de la paz, y la mantencion del buen orden en donde haya tropa acuartelada. Dada en la Capital del Territorio de California, temporanium. en la Ciudad de los Angeles á 22 de enerô de 1847. Firmado.

J. C. FRÉMONT, Gobernador y Commandte. en Gefe de California.

Testigo:—Guillermo H. Russell, Sec. del Despacho.

TRANSLATION.

In the town of Sonoma, Upper California, on the twenty second day of the month of December, in the year eighteen hundred and forty six, Messrs. Mariano G. Vallejo, and Robert Semple, the first being the owner in fee of land known by the name of *Soscol*, in the Jurisdiction of San Francisco, have agreed upon the following articles:

1st.—That between them, of their free will and accord, will found on the aforesaid land, a City, which shall be called "*Francisca*," commencing the same as soon as possible.

2nd.—Said City to be built on the strait of *Carquinez*, within the Bay of San Francisco, commencing at a rock situated within said strait, and marked with the initials, "R. S. 1846," thence extending to the west five miles which shall be the present length of said City, and the breadth one mile from North to South.

3d.—The title to said land being now held by Mr. Vallejo its legitimate possessor, he, by this agreement, grants to Mr. Semple in fee, and for his use, (en propriedad y usu fructe,) one individable half of said five miles of land, with the condition that all of this said land (conprension,) shall be dedicated to the building of the said city *Francisca*

4th.—As soon as circumstances may require it, there shall be established, at the cost, and on account of the contracting parties, a Ferry, to facilitate the quick and easy communication between the two sides of the strait. Also, wharves to expedite the loading and unloading of the vessels which may trade there.

5th.—Semple, on his part, obliges himself to pay alone the costs of the survey and plan of the said place, and to direct personally said operation.

6th.—All the benefits, privileges and advantages which may result from the sale and leasing of lots, wharves, &c. &c., shall be divided equally between the two contracting parties, when and how they may judge convenient.

7th.—*As soon as the population shall be prepared for the establishment of* PUBLIC SCHOOLS, *they will set apart for their use and the embellishment of the City, seventy-five per cent of the nett products of the* FERRIES *and* WHARVES.

8th.—Messrs. Vallejo and Semple reserve the right of adding to this contract such additional articles as they may deem necessary, which shall not be contradictory to the preceding.

9th.—For the sale or leasing of lots, or any contract, which shall refer to the building and advancement of the city and its population, it shall be necessary that the contracting parties concur, and that both sign such contracts. And that the preceding articles shall have due force, and fulfilment; the two contracting parties declare that they bind themselves and their successors, and their property in possession or to be possessed, and both sign before the Justice of the Peace of this jurisdiction, and the witnesses in attendance as the law requires.

M. G. VALLEJO. R. SEMPLE.

WITNESS. WITNESS.

VOR. PRUDON. WM M. SCOTT.

Done and executed in my presence this 23d day of December, 1846. [Signed,] JOHN H. NASH, J. P.

Translated and recorded in the original, and translation on pages 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 & 32, of the land records of the District of San Francisco, Jan. 19th, 1847, by

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT,
Chief Magistrate of San Francisco.

PORT OF MONTEREY, January 30, 1847.

Arrived Brig Elizabeth, King, from Yerba Buena. Sailed 26th, Brigantine Com. Stockton, Young, master, for Bodega. 29th, U. S Sloop of VVar Dale, Capt. McKean.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.

Arrived 27th, Bark Toulon, Capt. Crosby, 9 days from Columbia River, cargo flour and lumber, supercargo on board, sold out, and will return to the River in a few days. Hudson Bay Co's Brigantine Cadborough, with the officers and crew of the U. S. Schooner Shark, which was lost in the River some months since. Sailed, 26th, Bark Mossow, Phelps, master, for Bodega, for the purpose of bringing lumber to the Bay of San Francisco. 27th, Brig Elizabeth, King, for Monterey and the leeward coast.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day entered into Co-partnership under the firm of WARD & SMITH, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business on the coast of California.

FRANK WARD.
WILLIAM M. SMITH.

Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

WARD & SMITH have just received a general assortment of goods by the Brig "ELIZABETH," which they offer at very reduced prices at their store on Montgomery street. Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership, heretofore existing under the firm of SCOTT & WILSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the said firm, are requested to present them. And those indebted to the same, are hereby informed, that their accounts must be paid, and cancelled before *eight months;* or they will be handed over to their Attorney at law for recovery.

JAMES SCOTT.
JOHN WILSON.

Yerba Buena, Jan'y 22d. 1847.

AVISO AL PUBLICO

Habiendose desuelta mutuamente hoy dia la compania conocida bajo el nombre de SCOTT Y WILSON. Se suplica a toda persona que tenga cuentas con ellos a presentarlos inmediatamentamente. Y los que adeudan se sirvran de pagar y cubrir sus compromisss, antes del termino de *ocho meses*; de lo contrario, se pasara la cuenta a un. Procurndor para su cobro. JAIME SCOTT.
JUAN WILSON.

Yerba Buena, y Enero 22 de 1847. 25-3t

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th.

In the present crisis of affairs it is requisite that the arrival and departure of persons should be known at the office of the Military Commandant. All persons, therefore, arriving in Monterey will report themselves at his quarters, and all persons desireus of leaving must call there for passports.

13 tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S,
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846.

Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona, sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de esta punto, por lo consiguente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentará al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga que salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su pasaporte. WALTER COLTON,

13 tf Primero Magistrado.

NOTICE.—Wm. M. Smith having located himself permanently in the town of Yerba Buena, for the transaction of the Auction and Commission business, and also as agent for Collecting around the Bay of San Francisco, begs leave to offer his services to the public.

P. S. Mr. S.'s office, for the present, is at the store of Mr. F. Ward, Montgomery street, Yerba Buena.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. & H. Grimes, Oahu; Wm. H. Davis, Mellus & Howard, Yerba Buena; Talbot H Green, Thomas O. Larkin, Monterey; Alexander & Co., San Pedro. Yerba Buena, 4th Dec. 1846. 19-3m

AVISO AL PUBLICO —Guillermo M. Smith haviendose establecido en el Puerto de la Yerba Buena. Con objeto de dedicarse a negociones comerciales, por su propio cuenta, y en comision en toda la comprehension de la bahia de San Francisco, lo noticia al publico ofreciendo sus servicios en todo lo relativo del espresado giro.

Su despacho por ahora esta en la almacen de Don Francisco Uard calle de Montgomery.

Podran informar los S S E. y H. Grimes, Oahu; Mellus y Howard, Gmo. H Davis, Yerba Buena; Talbot H Green, y Tomas O. Larkin, Monterey; Alexandro y Co., San Pedro. Yerba Buena, Decr. 4. 1846. 19-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two story house eligibly situated on the Western side of the gulph of Monterey, containg two bed rooms and a hall up stairs, and a dining room, sitting room, office and shop below stairs, with good out houses, fine well of water, and a garden walled in. The whole establishmeut consists of eighty-five yards front and fifty yards deep. For further information enquire of D Spence. Esq., 7 tf

FOR BOSTON.—The A. I. fast sailing ship VANDALIA T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,

13 tf Yerba Buena.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE—YERBA BUENA.—The undersigned has opened a Public House, under the above title, where he is prepared to entertain all those who may please to call on him. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his bar with the best liquors.

Yerba Buena, Oct. 16, 1846. [10 tf] J. BROWN.

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiago Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembarcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN.*

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Jan. 11th, 1847.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Counsil have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from henceforth, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advan ing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO,
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847.

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SEVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea savido a toda persona residente en esta jurisdicion de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdicion de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente.

Que ninguna persona cualquiere que sea, de aqui en adelante podra tomar en su servicio ningun Indio sin que esta le presenta un certificado firmado por el amo a quien servia; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomodarze en donde le convenga, y que nada le deve de sueldos avansados.

Cualquiere persona que toma en su servicio un Indio, sin el requisito arriva espresado, y le da algun dineso ò otra propriedad como en pago adelantado, por sus servicios; perdera el dinero ó propriedad asi adelantado: y en caso que hayga alguna prueva que algun Indio sea invitado por cualquiere persona a salir del servicio del amo que le ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyos ó que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriva mencionada, aquel persona sera espuesta a una multa, que no excederá al suma de viente pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction. WALTER COLTON,

17tf Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIED D ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

FOR SALE.—A one story house, eligibly situated on the main street of Monterey, containing two bed rooms, a hall, a dining room, a shop, a cook-house, a fine well of water, and a coral walled with stone. The whole establishment with the household furniture is offered for sale. For further particulars enquire of J. F. DYE. 23 tf

JAMES WATSON keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Merceandize, well suited to the California market, which he will sell for cash or the current products of the country. 23-tf

CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. 1 MONTEREY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1847. No. 26.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning.*
By COLTON & SEMPLE.

Terms—SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR IN DVANCE $5 00
" SIX MONTHS 2 50
SINGLE COPIES, 12½

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion per square. $1 50
For each subsequent insertion. 1.00
By the year, with the privilege of changing the advertisements as often as they may think proper, per square. 50.00
For six months. 25.00
For three months. 15.00
Twelve lines or less will be considered a square.

EL PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELOS,
January 17th 1847.

SIR —You will comply on the part of the United States—with the Articles in the Capitulation, made with the Californians, on the 13th inst., also with the additional article of the 16th.

For the benifit of all the Military Commanders North of this place, I send by the bearer Don Joaquin De La Torre a correct copy of the above mentioned capitulation.

You will please transmit this information to all U. S. Officers in command of Posts and forces to the North.

Very respectfully, your ob'at. serv't.
J. C. FREMONT, Lieut. Col U. S. Army,
and Military Commandant of California.
CAPT. W. A. MADDOX, Military Commandant
of Middle Department of California.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION made and entered into, at the Ranch of Cowenga, this Thirteenth day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Forty Seven; between P. B. Reading, major; Louis McLane, Jr. commanding 3rd Artillery; Wm. H. Russell, Ordnance Officer, commissioners appointed by J. C. Fremont, Lieut. Colonel U. States Army, and Military Commandante of California, and José Antonia Carillo, Commandant Esquadron; Augustin Olivera, Deputado; commissioners appointed by Don Andres Pico, Commander-in Chief of the Californian Forces under the Mexican Flag.

Article 1st. The Commissioners on the part of the Californians agree that their entire force shall on presentation of themselves to Lieut. Col Fremont, deliver up their artillery and public arms, and that they shall return peaceably to their homes, conforming to the Laws and Regulations of the United States, and not again take up arms during the war between the United States and Mexico, but will assist and aid in placing the country in a state of peace and tranquility.

Article 2nd. The Commissioners on the part of Lieut. Col. Fremont agree and bind themselves on the fulfilment of the 1st. Article by the Californians, that they shall be guarantied protection of life and property, whether on parole or otherwise.

Article 3d. That until a Treaty of Peace be made and signed between the United States of North America and the Republic of Mexico, no Californian or other Mexican citizen shall be bound to take the oath of allegiance.

Article 4th. That any Californian or citizen of Mexico, desiring, is permitted by this capitulation to leave the country without let or hindrance.

Article 5th That in virtue of the aforesaid articles, equal rights and privileges are vouchsafed to every citizen of California, as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States of North America.

Article 6th. All Officers, Citizens, Foreigners or others shall receive the protection guarantied by the 2d Article.

Article 7th. This capitulation is intended to be no bar in effecting such arrangements as may in future be in justice requires by both parties.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.
CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16th, 1847.

That the paroles of all officers, citizens and others of the United States and of naturalized citizens of Mexico are by this foregoing capitulation cancelled, and every condition of said paroles from and after this date are of no further force and effect and all prisoners of both parties are hereby released.

P. B. READING, Maj. Cal'a. Battalion.
LOUIS McLANE, Com'd. Artillery.
Wm. H. RUSSELL, Ordinance Officer.
JOSÉ ANTONIO CORRILLE, Comd't of Squadron.
AUGUSTIN OLIVERA, Deputado.

APPROVED,
J. C. FREMONT, Lieut. Col. U. S. Army, and Military Commandant of California
ANDREAS PICO, Command't of Squadron and Cheif of the National forces of California

ARTICULOS DE CAPITULACION echa el dia trese de Enero de mil ocho cientos cuaranta y siete por D José Anto. Carillo Com'dte. de Escuadron y D Augustin Olbera diputado comisionados nombrados por D Andres Pico Com'dte. en Gefe de las Fuerzas de California pertenecientes al Gobierno Mexicano y P. B Reading, Mayor del Batallon de California y Luis McLane Jr. Capitan de Artilleria, y VV. H. Russell Capitan de Ordenes, comisionados nombrados por el Teniente Coronel del Exercito de los Estados Unidos de Norte America J. C. Fremont militar Commandante del Territorio de California.

Articulo 1d. Los comisionados por parte de los Californios se comprometen y al presentar su fuerza al teniente Coronel Fremont entregaran las Armas que tengan del Gobierno y la Artilleria y que se sitiraran pasifiamente a sus casas conformandose con las Leyes y regulaciones de los Estados Unidos, de Norte America y no volben à tomar Armas durante la presenta guerra entre Mexico y los Estados Unidos y ayudar à hacer la Paz y poner el Pais en tranquilidad.

Articulos 2. Que los comicionados por parte del teniente Coronel Fremont le comprometen a complir con el Articulos primero y que se garantisan las bidas y propriedades y las personas furamentadas.

Articulos 3. Que hasta que se aga la pas entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y Mexico se obligara a prestar juramanto de fealdad.

Articulo 4. Cualquier Californio ó ciudadano Mejicano que quiera salir del pais, le sera permitido sin obstaculo ninguno.

Articulo 5. Que en virtud de los Articulos que anteceden iguales derechos y privilegios gozaran los Californios como los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos del Norte America.

Articulo 6. Todos los Oficiales y ciudadanos u otros estrangeros gozaran proteccion y garantias segun el articulo segundo.

Articulo 7 Estos tratados se entiendo no seran obstaculo para arreglar las materias que para lo futuro y en justicia se requiere por ambos partes.

Articulo Adicional. Todos los palabras dadas por todos los oficiales y ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos u otras personas y por los ciudadanos y Naturalizado, mejicanos

quedan mutuamente cancelados por la presente capitulacion y todos los condiciones en dichas palabras quedan sin fuerza ni efecto desde la fecha en adelante y todas los presos de ambas partes en ensera libertad.

Ciudad de los Angeles dia dies y seis de Enero de mil ocho cientos y cuariente y siete. José Antenio Carillo, Comandante de Escuadron. Augustin Olivera, Diputado. P. B. Reading, Mayor California Batallon. Luis McLane, Jr. Comandante de Artilleria California Batalion. VV. H. Russell, oficial de ordenanza aprobado. Andres Pico Comandante de Escuadron y en Gefe de las fuerzas Nacionales en California. Aprobado J. C. Eremont, Teste. Coronel, y Comandante militar de California. Es copia de su original que certificamos. Angeles Enero 17 de 1847. Firmado. AUGUSTIN OLVERA.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 13, 1847.

VVe are pleased to see that the business of our country is attracting some attention from abroad. Our friends, VVard & Smith of Yerba Buena, have received a large consignment of goods from the Islands, which they offer at moderate prices. They are honorable, industrious, business men, we wish them success.

TO OUR PATRONS.—It will be remembered that this week is our 26th No. and of course closes the first six months. Many of our patrons only subscribed for that period. Those wishing to continue the paper, will let us know. We are making arrangements to enlarge our paper, and it is desirable to get the money already due and what we can of new subscriptions.

We have sent to the Islands for type, and have received intelligence of the shipment of type and paper from New York, which must be here in the course of this month.

Our paper was so small, that heretofore we were not anxious to get advertisements, and have therefore not published our terms for advertising, but as business is increasing and the prospect of immediate enlargement of the paper, our terms will be found under the outside head.

New York prices have been adopted, that we may not be obliged to reduce our prices when there is other papers established. VVe had rather do a large business for *small prices*, than a small business for large prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—A friend of ours who is on his return to the United States has a number of School Books and some Miscellaneous works, English reviews, &c. &c., which he would sell if immediately applied to.

If persons wishing to have an *English School*, will meet at the Alcalde's office on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock there may be some arrangements made, as the difficulty has heretofore been the want of books.

There is probably, no task more difficult than the *proper* management of a public News paper, It is not only our wish, but determination, as far as possible to do justice to all, however much we may feel disposed to speak well of our friend, our paper shall never be made an instrument to injure the *public or private reputation of any*. VVe are, always dependent upon correspondents for information as to facts which occur at a distance, and we are often deceived.

In a letter dated at los Angeles, on the 14th Jan. by an officer of the Congress, and published in an extra Californian, of Jan. 28, giving a number of particulars of the battles of the 8th and 9th of Jan. This letter was handed to the printer with others; with but a cursory reading,

Our object in referring to this letter is to do justice to two brave and distinguished officers, Gen. Kearney and Capt. Mervine.

The writer of this letter, states that in the march from San Diego to los Angeles the whole was under the immediate command of Commodore Stockton, while the truth is, that previous to taking up the line of march, Commodore Stockton announced to the officers, that the whole expedition was placed under command of Gen. Kearney, himself holding his station as Commander in Chief of California, and Gen. Kearney did command, the whole expedition and Capt. Turner, the Dragoons alluded to It is certainly no discredit to Commodore Stockton to give the command to Gen Kearney, nor would it derogate from the character of Gen. Kearney, to say that he could not sail the Congress or Savannah, from San Diego to this place. Far be it from us to say any thing to injure Commodore Stockton, for we have always believed him a brave and experienced officer, and a high minded honourable gentleman. The last paragraph of the letter is as follows.

"The success attending the Californians in their fight with Capt Mervine at San Pedro, and afterwards with Gen. Kearney at San Pas Cual, made them very bold and arrogant." VVhich certainly does great injustice both to Gen. Kearney and Capt Mervine.

In the first place, Gen Kearney, after a long and very fatiguing march over the Rocky Mountains from New Mexico, with the same mules and horses which had performed the trip without a days rest, met with a considerable body of the enemy, and charged them without a moment's hesitation, drove them a considerable distance, when they rallied and fell upon his advanced guard, but they were effectually defeated and did not dare another attack, though the Gen. lost some brave officers and men, the enemy were defeated, he not only encamped on the battle ground but continued his march to his point of destination. VVe shall take occasion hereafter to allude to the gallant behaviour of Capt. Moore, Capt. Johnson and others who were engaged in the victory at San Pas Cual.

In relation to Capt. Mervine, we were on a previous occasion led to the use of language which gave an erroneous impression, from the hurry of the moment and not being in possession of full information.

Capt. Mervine landed his seamen and marines at San Pedro where he was joined by a small land force of volunteers, 40 or 50 men under Capt. Gillespie, and without a horse or ox, marched in the face of the enemy through the sand for thirty miles. The Californians were mounted on good horses, and had a piece of artillery, pouring in the grape and round shot, yet Capt. Mervine made several successful charges and drove the enemy several miles, but ultimately finding it impossible to capture the flying artillery or overtake the enemy's cavalry, with his footmen, he determined to return to San Pedro, which he did in good order, carrying his wounded men on litters, leaving

quo of his arms or ammunition behind. So far from the enemies being successful they did not attempt to man a pass or molest the troops on their return to San Pedro.

We have felt it our duty to say this much to rectify the errors to which we have given publicity, and we are much in hopes, that we shall hereafter be able to get more correct information.

The U. S. Sloop of War Cyane arrived in port on the afternoon of the 6th and fired the appropriate salute for Commodore Shubrick. Gen. Kearney being on board the Cyane, received a salute from the Independence.

We were highly gratified to meet our old friends of the Cyane, and among them our *long* friend Renshaw.

The Cyane was eight days from San Diego, left the Congress and Portsmouth at San Diego; passed the merchant barque Tasso on her way up, below San Pedro.

By the arrival of the Brig Francisca, 3 days from Yerba Buena, Le Moine, Master, brings to us the heart rending news of the extreme suffering of a party of emigrants who were left on the other side of the California mountain, about 60 in all, nineteen of whom started to come into the valley. Seven, only have arrived, the remainder died, and the survivers were kept alive by eating the dead bodies. Among the survivers are two young girls.

A public meeting was held at Yerba Buena, and about eight hundred dollars raised for the relief of the sufferers who still remain in the mountains, Messers Ward and Smith kindly offered the use of their Launch, and a party, under direction of Pas'd Midshipman Woodworth with the intention of disembarking at the foot of the mountain and then going on foot, with packs of provisions. It is to be hoped they will succeed in reaching them with sufficient provisions to get them in.

We have but few of the particulars of the hardships which they have suffered. Such a state of things will probably never again occur, from the fact, that the road is now better known, and the emigrants will hereafter start and travel so as to cross the mountain by the 1st of October, The party which are suffering so much, lost their work cattle on the salt planes, on *Hasting's cut off*, a rout which we hope no one will ever attempt again.

"THE BEAR FLAG."—Our readers will remember that we promised to make our paper a history of the country, a promise which we shall try to redeem.

At this time, it is a matter of great *doubt* in the United States, where the first flag of the American Revolution was hoisted, and what kind of thing it was, evidently from the fact that no person thought it a matter of sufficient importance to make a record of it in such way as to transmit the facts to posterity.

Our object in penning this article is to make permanent record of all the particulars of the hoisting of the "Bear Flag," under the impression, that, as that was the first move in revolutionizing this country, it will some time be interesting to know where, when, by whom, and what kind of Flag it was.

On the 14th June, 1846, a party of Americans without a leader, gathered and took possession of the fortified town of Sonoma, on the North side of the Bay of San Francisco, and made prisoners of three Mexican Officers, a General, a Lieut. Colonel and Captain. On the same day there was a partial organization, under the name of the "Republic of California," and agreed to hoist a flag made of a piece of white cotton cloth with one red stripe on the bottom, and on the white a grisly Bear with a single star in front of him, it was painted or rather stained with lamp-black and poke-berries. Along the top was the words "REPUBLIC OF CALIFORNIA."

GENERAL ORDER.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, in virtue of Authority rested in him by the President of the United States, and taking into consideration the interruption caused to the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants of California, by the late unsettled state of the country, the great demand at present for all articles of provisions, and the probable increase of that demand, directs for the space of six months from the 1st March next, viz. from the 1st of said month of March to the 1st of the month of September next, the following articles of provisions shall be admitted into the ports of California free of all charge or duty, viz: Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Sugar and Rice.

Done on board the U. S. Ship Independence, Harbor of Monterey, 11th of February 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK, Commander in Chief.

Por el Californian.

SENORES EDITORES DEL CALIFORNIO.—Muy Sres. mios: Durante la prision que acabo de padecer en este Departamento, he recibido favores de tal naturaleza de varios resident es en el, que me obligan á espresarles publicamente el agradecimiento que siento por los muchos beneficios con que me han colmado; estas personas Señor D Nicolas A. Den y Señor D. José Antonio Carrillo p la suya, D. José Maria Flores y su esposa, D. Eulogio Celis y la suya, Da. Lyosa Arguella de Zamorano, D. Ricardo S. Den y D. Luis Vignes, á todas las cuales, despues de darles mis mas espresiones gracias, por la bondad y careño que me han manifestado en mis trabajos, las aseguerro que jamas se borrara de mi memoria la gratitud que les debo, y me valgo del conducto de su apreciable periodico de V V. para hacer de este modo publico estos mis sentemientos.

Monterey 10 de Febrero de 1847.

TOMAS O. LARKIN.

PORT OF MONTEREY, FEB. 13, 1847.

Arrived 8th, U. S. Sloop of VVar Cyane, from San Diego, Gen. Kearney, Capt. Turner, and Lieut. VVarner, passengers. 9th, Bark Don Quixote, J. Paty, master, 18 days from Oahu, with cargo of Mdse. Passengers. Mrs. Naramore and child, Messrs. E. & H. Grimes and servant, VV. E. P. Hartnell, O. R. VVard, and C F. Robinson.

French brig "Edouard et Marie," arrived at Oahu, Jan. 21st, from Tahiti. American ship "Gen. Harrison," sailed same day for China.

10th; Am. Brig Francisca, Le Moine, master, from Yerba Buena, bound to the Sandwich Islands via Santa Barra.

SAILED 11th, U. S. Sloop of VVar Cyane, for Yerba Buena.

WANTED.—A good writer acquainted with book keeping and willing to devote his time and attention to business, can obtain a situation by applying to the subscriber at his office in this town. Monterey, February 12th, 1847.
26-tf THOMAS O. LARKIN.

Los que abajo firmanos hemos entrado en compania esta dia, bajo la firma de VVard & Smith; con el proposito de negociar por comision general, en la costa de California.

FRANK VVARD,
VVILLIAM M. SMITH.

Yerba Buena, Enero 19 de 1847. 26 tf

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Mantas, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN*

TO THE PUBLIC.

A very erroneous impression has gone out in relation to the terms upon whice lots can be obtained in the city of FRANCISCA,— That is, that person would be obligated to build a particular kind of house upon each lot before getting a title.

The object of the droprietors, is. to have the place settled, and have therefore determined to place the lots at the lowest possible rates to actual settlers, and the condition that they build such house as they may think proper, provided it be sufficient for a family to live in, or for a work shop. They are unwilling to see the lots cevered with little *useless* shanties, barely to hold a title, nor are they disposed to dictate to any person how large his house shall be, or of wat material. One of the proprietors will always be in the City, and will afford every facility to persons wishing to improve.

R. SEMPLE,
26. 1t. One of the Proprietors.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal nsi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Pimero Magistrado de esta jurisdiecion.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Jan. 11th, 1847.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Council have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from hencefortn, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceading twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO,
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847.

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SEVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea savido a toda persona residente en esta jurisdicion de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdicion de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente

Que ninguna persona cualquiere que sea, de aqui en adelante podra tomar en su servicio ningun Indio sin que esta le presenta un certificado firmado por el amo a quien servia; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomedarze en donde le convenga, y que nada le deve de sueldos avansados.

Cualquiere persona que toma en su servicio un Indio sin el requisito arriva espresado, y le da algun dinero ó otra propriedad como en pago adelantado, por su servicios; perdera el dinero ó propriedad asi adelantado: y en caso que hayga alguna prueva que algun Indio sea invitado por cualquiere persona a salir del servicio del amo que lo ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyos ó que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriva mencionada. aquel persona sera espuesta a una multa, que no excederá al suma de viente pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars" at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

WALTER COLTON,
17tf Chief Magistrate.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Nov. 4th.

In the present crisis of affairs it is requisite that the arrival and departure of persons should be known at the office of the Military Commandant. All persons, therefore, arriving in Monterey will report themselves at his quarters, and all persons desireus of leaving must call there for passports.

18 tf VVALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO'S,
Monterey, Nov. 4th, 1846.

Es requerido en el presente crisis de negocios, que a la llegada, y salida, de toda persona, sea dado a saber al Comandante Militar de esta punto, por lo consiguente, toda persona al llegar a Monterey, se presentará al cuartel general y todo persona que tenga que salir ocurriran a dicho cuartel para su pasaporte.

VVALTER COLTON,
13 tf Primero Magistrado.

FOR BOSTON.—The A. I. fast sailing ship VANDALIA T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

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JAMES SCOTT.
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Habiendose desuelta mutuamente hoy dia lar compania conocida bajo el nombre de SCOTT Y WILSON. Se suplica a toda persona que tenga cuentas con ellos a prosentarlos inmediamentamente. Y los que adeudan se sirviran de pagar y cubrir sus compromisas, antes del termino de *ocho meses;* de lo contrario, se pasara la cuenta a un, Procurador para su cobro.

JAIME SCOTT.
JUAN WILSON

Yerba buena, y Enero 22 de 1847. 25-3t

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CALIFORNIAN.

Vol. 1 MONTEREY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1847. No. 27.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning.*
BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

Terms—SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR IN DVANCE $5 00
" SIX MONTHS 2 50
SINGLE COPIES, 12½

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For three months. 15.00
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THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

A NIGHT ON MOUNT HOOD.

"A chosen band in a mountain land,
And a life in the woods for me."

It was a delightful day in August, we had made our noonday halt at a brooklet that babled away at a very pleasant rate, between two ridges of the mountains, and in an hour's ride therefrom we entered the dense and extensive forests that fill the ravines and cover the heights of the Cascade Mountains, with the exception of the snow peaks, even to the valley of the Clackamas We had been travelling over monotonous prairie land—through wild, wide, sandy wastes, with their prolific growth of the sombre-looking *Artemesia*, with nothing to relieve the eye, or dissipate that sense of sickening sameness that day after day weighed upon our spirits. How gladly then did we hail the change, and gallop into the bosom of the majestic woods! The breath of the forest was laden with the scent of agreeable odors. What a feeling of freshness was diffused into our whole being, as we enjoyed the "pleasure of the pathless woods." In every glimpse we would catch of the open day, there, above and beyond us, were the towering heights, with their immense array of sky-piercing shafts.

Up, up, to an altitude fearfully astonishing—the ascent is steep and difficult, but there are many such ridges of the mountains to be crossed before you can descend into the flourishing valley of the Willamette. Down, down, into the deep, dark, and silent ravine, and when you have reached the bottom of it, by its precipitous descent, you may be able to form an idea of the great elevation which you had previously attained. The crossing of the Rocky Mountains, the Bear River range, and the "big hill" of the Brulie's with the Blue Mountains, was insignificant in comparison to the passage of the "Cascades." Here is no natural pass—you breast the lofty hills and climb them—there is no way around them—no avoiding them, and each succeeding one you fancy is the dividing ridge of the range How profound is the solitude of those old and far surrounding woods, which is only invaded by the dash of the mountain torrent, as it plunges downward to its more tranquil course in the distant valley.

The sun had sunk to the horizon, and was arraying itself in a magnificent drapery of crimson colored clouds, as we emerged from the forest into a beautiful little glen, even upon the breast of snowy Mount Hood. Here was the fountain-head of rivers; and the foaming waters were rushing madly along, as if impatient to meet the embrace of ocean. Above our heads, the peak of the mountains towered sublimely: its snow glittering in the departing rays of the sunlight.

The day died slowly away, and our camp-fire was soon in a cheerful blaze, for the icy breath of the mountains came down upon us with such a chilling effect, as to huddle us together within its comfortable vicinage. We could not but be impressed with the novelty of our situation. Here we were beside an object that had been visible to us at least a hundred miles distant; an object of interest, for we knew that beyond it was our new home—the country of our adoption, and that when we reached it, our long and wearisome journey would be, comparatively speaking, at an end. We were but seven souls, deep in the heart of the great wilderness, far from kindred and friends, and the enjoyments of civilized life, yet we had an unshaken confidence in that protecting Power in the hollow of whose hand we stood.

Our forms were soon stretched at length, and our heads pillowed upon the bosom of that mountain that had been with us for so long a period an object of desired attainment, for the "day had touched the hem of night's garment, and tired and fatigued had sunk into her concealing lap;" and there she was, enthroned upon Mount Hood, in her ebon mantle, "in her starry crown, with eternal quiet upon her countenance."—*Oregon Spectator.*

DUELLING AND OATHS.—The following are two of the general provisions of the new constitution of Texas. They will effectually disqualify many from becoming public men:

Sec. 1. Members of the legislature and all officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.,) do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all duties incumbent on me as ———— ————, according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States, and of this state; and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm,) that since the adoption of this constitution by the congress of the United States, I, being a citizen of this state, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this state or out of it; nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, or aided, advised, or assisted any person thus offending—so help me God.

Sec. 5. Any citizen of this state, who shall, after the adoption of this constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within the state or out of it, or who shall act as a second, or knowingly aid and assist, in any manner, those thus offending, shall be deprived of holding any office of trust or profit under this state.—*Polynesian.*

Trust not a single person with the government of your state. For if the Deity himself, being the monarch, may for a time give way to calumny, and suffer it to operate the destruction of the best of subjects, what mischief may you not expect from such power in a mere man, though the best of men, from whom the truth is often industriously hidden, and to whom falsehood is often presented in its place, by artful, interested and malicious courtiers!

And be cautious in trusting him even with limited powers, lest sooner or later he sap and destroy those limits, and render himself absolute.

For by the disposal of places, he attaches to himself all the placeholders, with their numerous connexions, and also all the expectors and hopers of places, which will form a strong party in promoting his views. So that, though the hopes of emolument in one part of his subjects, and the fear of his resentment in the other, all opposition falls before him.—[Dr. Franklin.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 20, 1847.

GENERAL ORDER.

To all whom it may concern.—The undersigned, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, in virtue of Authority vested in him by the President of the United States; and taking into consideration the interruption caused to the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants of California, by the late unsettled state of the country, the great demand at present for all articles of provisions, and the probable increase of that demand, directs for the space of six months from the 1st March next, viz. from the 1st of said month of March to the 1st of the month of September next, the following articles of provisions shall be admitted into the ports of California free of all charge or duty, viz: Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Sugar and Rice.

Done on board the U. S. Ship Independence, Harbor of Monterey, 11th of February 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK, Commander in Chief.

The above "General Order" is of so much importance to California, that we shall continue its publication several times that none may fail to see it.

So far as California is concerned, it would greatly advance *her* interests to have all her ports made free to all Nations. She must, for years to come, live by *commerce and agriculture*, neither of which can flourish under *restrictions*.

During Mexican Rule in this country the people paid no TAXES for the support of government, not a farthing. A happy people, to have a government without paying anything for its support; and yet her officers were paid. How? By taxation? No!! They were paid, or rather paid themselves by *duties*, TARIFF, on the importation of foreign goods, and all goods were foreign, for there was no "home manufeture." Merchants trading on the coast, had to pay an enormous duty. How did they save themselves, or have these monies returned to them? Did they reduce the price of their goods? To the facts. Previous to the hoisting of the American Flag, the commonest prints and ordinary white cottons were sold by the piece to the farmers for about 18 to 25 dollars, (60 to 80 cents per yard,) cloths, 8 to 16 dollars per yard; blankets, 6 to 8 dollars each; the most ordinary chewing tobacco 75 cts to 1 dollar per pound; coffee, 37 to 50 cents per pound. Sugar, salt, pepper and all manner of groceries in the same proportion. Farming utensils so enormously high that but few farmers were able even to buy a plough, and therefore used a forked pole to root up their land, not plough it. Since the U. States have taken possession of the country, the self same articles have been reduced by the same merchants to about one half, and many articles to less than half. While beef, flour, potatoes, and in fact all the products of the country have held their own, and some increased greatly in price Leave our ports free for five years, so as to allow a fair competition in trade, and California will not only be rich, but one of the most lovely spots on earth.

We have been requested by a number of our friends to make some enquiry into the laws and precedents which will probably govern the courts of California in relation to *land titles*. As soon as the laws of Mexico, on that subject can be obtained they will be published in the Californian.

POST MASTERS.—There being no mails in California, we have found great difficulty in having our paper distributed, several gentlemen have kindly offered to act as our *agents*, and attend to the forwarding of letters and papers. Dr. James Stokes at the Pueblo de San José, Mr Frank Ward, at Yerba Buena, Timothy Murphy, Esq., at San Raphel, Gen. Vallejo at Sonoma, Capt. Sutter at New Helvetia, and David Dutton in the Sacramento Valley. The above named gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Californian.

Persons wishing to send letters to us, or *any other person* if they will leave them with either of these gentlemen or with us at this place, they will be regularly forwarded by every opportunity, to any part of California, the Islands or the United States. As soon as practicable we shall make arrangements to keep letter bags for each ship which is about to leave the coast and give notice of the fact.

Last Days of the Carnival.

Don Raphel Gonzales has contributed much to the entertainment of the community by the sacred drama he got up. The parts were well sustained and reflected great credit on the actors. The saloon was well lighted, the beauty and worth of Monterey were there. We observed among the officers Commodore Shubrick and Capt. Lavalette. All came away highly gratified.

The ball at the house of Señor Armaestes was a brilliant affair—the rooms were thronged—the ladies were in fine spirits—the music was excellent—and the tables were furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. All were happy—

> Fond eyes looked love to eyes that spake again,
> And all went merry as a *marriage* bell.

BALL AT THOMAS O. LARKINS, ESQ.

It has seldom been our lot to attend a more pleasant entertainment than the Ball given by T. O Larkin, Esq., on Tuesday night last. The rooms were very much crowded but each individual seemed to think it his duty to do all he could for the comfort and amusement of the others, so that the "JAM" was rather a source of pleasure than otherwise. Commodore Shubrick, the Consul of France, and about thirty officers of the Army and Navy, with Don Alverado and most of the leading Californians, gave their aid to enliven the scene, the best feelings prevailed throughout. Mr. Larkin gave us an excellent supper, and arranged in the neatest order, and the last, but not the least, there was a large number of beautiful *ladies*, whose smiling faces gave light and cheerfulness to the whole entertainment, and made us feel as though we had been translated from a wilderness to the midst of refinement and civilized life.

It is to be hoped that these parties will be continued, that the ladies will continue to honor us with their presence, and that the gentlemen will give us the same evidence of their good behaviour and enjoyment.

A CARD.—The Y. M. of L. H. C. tender their united thanks to Captain Paty of the Don Quixote for his generous present. Though the gift itself should exhale like the dew which gems the virgin rose still a grateful recollection of its exhilerating virtues will long remain warm in their hearts.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.—It is to be hoped that the citizens will not relax in their efforts to establish an English School in Monterey. There are a great many children running at large and learning the worst of habits from idleness, and preparing themselves for any thing but valuable citizens. It has been truly said that "idleness is the mother of vice," and without a school, the children in a town, are of necessity idle. It is said that the parents of many of the children are unable to pay for their education. VVe propose that a subscription paper be presented to parents who are able to pay, and then to that odd class of animals called old bachelors, and we have no fear but there will be money enough raised to pay the best salary for a teacher, and buy the books besides. VVe are determined to remind our friends of the importance of this subject, *every week*, till a school is started.

Siendo de la mayor importancia la educacion de Niños y Niñas; debemos todos, de hacer una esfuerza para el establecimiento de algunas; en donde las criaturas de toda clase podran recibir los rudimentos de la enseñanza; en la idioma ingles y de modo que lo ilustracion sea circulado entre los nativos de este bellesa pais: acordandonos siempre que la ignorancia, y la ociosedad, son las madres del mayor parte de los vicios.

Hay un dicho comun que dice; "una gotera constante hace ahujerar a una piedra" y nosotros hemos determinado a seguir indefatigablemente este asunto benefico hasta el consequir el efecto deseado.

VVe have a few files of the CALIFORNIAN from the second number, which may be had by immediate application at the office.

VVe were in hopes of being able to give the particulars of the taking Monterey in Mexico by Gen. Taylor, but the official account has not reached us, and we have been able to glean but a few of the particulars from letters written by officers who were in the engagement. All agree in placing the loss on the part of the Americans at from 4 to 500, while that of the Mexicans exceeded fourteen hundred. VVhen we consider that Gen. Taylor was storming one of the strongest natural positions in Mexico, well fortified, a well built town, and manned by more than double his own number, it is remarkable that the loss should have been so much greater on the side of the enemy. VVe shall try to get more of the particulars for our next number.

NEWS FROM HOME.—We have received by the last despatches, New York Herald, Nov. 10, Tribune of the same date, with some other papers. They bring us but little news which is interesting to the people on this side of the mountains. All filled with election returns. It is pretty certain that several states which have heretofore been Democratic have cast a whig vote, while those which were whigs has continued so with increased majorities. It is a difficult matter for the people of the United States to pursue one course of policy for four years together.

The Herald says:—, The seeds of opposition to the administration, which were sown broadcast in the last session of Congress, are now springing up in a full harvest of whig majorities, in almost every State where an election has been held. The Democratic party was split up into small sections during the last session. The VVest was especially embittered against the South for the course of the latter on the Oregon question, the river and harbor bill, and other favorite measures of the VVestern Democracy. Mr. Polk was denounced for his veto of the river bill, and a large portion of the VVestern democrats voted for Mr. VVilmot's abolition proviso in the two million appropriation bill. They rejoiced as much as the whigs did at the long windedness of Mr. John Davis, and the consequent defeat of the bill. They separated, breathing naught but vengeance against the administration, and it would seem that they carried their threats into effect. The administration was unquestionably in a minority in both Houses at the close of the session. 'Tis true that General Jackson and his cabinet were in a minority at the close of almost every session during his two terms of administration. But he had in himself recuperative powers of no ordinary strength. He always recovered his lost ground—brought back the disaffected, and by his indomitable force of character, succeeded in bending to his iron will those who would chafe to any other control. Every man is not a Jackson. Unless Mr. Polk exercises a great deal of discretion, the variance now existing in the democratic party may tend to the overthrow of the policy of the present administration."

It is true that every man is not a "Jackson," such men live one at a time, it would not be well, nor the world to have many in the same age.

It is to be hoped that many years may pass away before the bitterness of party politics will reach California. All we ask here, is a quiet, mild administration of good laws, the protection of our Ranchos from the predatory excursions of the wild mountain Indians, the slightest possible shackles on commerce, and all the facilities which can be afforded to a rapid emigration. There is, in California incalculable wealth both in mineral and agriculture, and all that is wanted to make it one of the wealthiest states in the Union, is the means of bringing out her natural resources.

Capt. VVatson, who has brought out despatches from our Government for General Kearney and Commodore Shubrick, sailed from N. York, Nov. 12th in Brig Silvan, arrived at Panama on the 27th of the same month, was detained there, waiting for conveyance till Dec. 25th, when he departed in an English steamer and fell in with the store ship Erie on Jan. 3d at Payta—sailed from thence on the 5th and arrived at San Francisco in 39 days.

Col. R. B. Mason of the 1st Dragoons came by the same route, with instructions to take the command of the Military forces in California, if Gen. Kearney had not arrived. The despatches we understand embody full powers for the organization of Civil Government. Capt. VVatson met at Shagres Major Morris, Dr. Oakley and Midshipman Jackson on their way to the United States.

PORT OF MONTEREY, February 20, 1847.

Sailed—16th, Brig Elizabeth, for Leeward coast. Brig Francisca for the Islands.

CASH STORE. Just received by Bark Don Quixote, an assortment DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

27tf MILTON LITTLE.

JAMES WATSON keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Merceandize, well suited to the California market, which he will sell for cash or the current products of the country. 28-tf

From the Oregon Spectator.

THE EMIGRANTS—SOUTHERN ROUTE.—We have no further information to give concerning the emigrants on the Southern route, excepting that which is contained in the following letter, received a few days since:

Settlement of the Rickreall,
November 30, 1846.

Editor of the Spectator:—I have just arrived in the settlements of this valley from the Kenyon in the Umpqua mountains. I left the people suffering beyond anything you have ever known. They must perish with hunger unless the people of the settlements go to their relief with pack horses and bring them in. They will have property with which to pay for such services. If they are not bro't away they must perish. Before I left, they had already commenced eating the cattle that had died in the Kenyon. At least one hundred head of pack horses should be taken out immediately. I implore the people of this valley, in the name of humanity, and in behalf of my starving and perishing fellow travellers to hasten to their relief.

In haste, I am sir, yours &c.
J. QUINN THORNTON.

We have understood that a considerable band of horses have been sent out from Champoeg county, sufficient, probably to bring in all or most of the emigrants.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Jan. 11th, 1847.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Council have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from hencefortn, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO,
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847.

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SEVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea savido a toda persona residente en esta jurisdicion de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdicion de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente.

Que ninguna persona cualquiere que sea, de aqui en adelante podra tomar en su servicio ningun Indio sin que esta le presenta un certificado firmado por el amo a quien servia; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomodarze en donde le convenga, y que nada le deve de sueldos avansados.

Cualquiere persona que toma en su servicio un Indio, sin el requisito arriva espresado, y le da algun dinero ó otra propriedad como en pago adelantado, por sus servicios; perdera el dinero ó propriedad asi adelantado: y en caso que hayga alguna prueva que algun Indio sea invitado por cualquiere persona a salir del servicio del amo que lo ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyos ó que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriva mencionada. aquel persona sera espuesta a una multa, que no excederá al suma de viente pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.

23-tf WALTER COLTON. Primera Magistrado.

Los que abajo firmanos hemos entrado en compania esta dia, bajo la firma de VVard & Smith; con el proposito de negociar por comision general, en la costo de California.

FRANK VVARD,
VVILLIAM M. SMITH.

Yerba Buena, Enero 19 de 1847. 26 tf

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

WALTER COLTON,
17tf Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIED D ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiecion.

17tf UUALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

FOR BOSTON.—The A. 1. fast sailing ship VANDALIA T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,
13 tf Yerba Buena.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day entered into Co-partnership under the firm of WARD & SMITH, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business on the coast of California.

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WILLIAM M. SMITH.

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The Copartnership, heretofore existing under the firm of SCOTT & WILSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the said firm, are requested to present them And those indebted to the same, are hereby informed, that their accounts must be paid, and cancelled before *eight months;* or they will be handed over to their Attorney at law for recovery:

JAMES SCOTT.
JOHN WILSON.

Yerba Buena, Jan'y 22d. 1847.

AVISO AL PUBLICO

Habiendose desuelta mutuamente hoy dia lar compania concedida bajo el nombre de SCOTT Y WILSON. Se suplica a toda persona que tenga cuentas con ellos a prosentarlos inmediamentamente. Y los que adeudan se serviran de pagar y cubrir sus'compromisas, antes del termino de *ocho meses;* de lo contrario, se pasara la cuenta a un, Procurador para su cobro.

DIEGO SCOTT.
JUAN WILSON.

Yerba buena, y Enero 22 de 1847. 25-3t

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D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiagos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembatcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

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WANTED.—A good writer acquainted with book keeping and willing to devote his time and attention to business, can obtain a situation by applying to the subscriber at his office in this town. Monterey, February 12th, 1847.

26-tf THOMAS O. LARKIN.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

A General assortment of Merchandise, also, a large lot of Brown Montes, for sale low for cash, or hides.

3 tf *TALBOT H. GREEN*

CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. 1. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847. No. 28.

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For three months. 15.00
Twelve lines or less will be considered a square.

JOURNAL OF THOMAS O. LARKIN, ESQ., late U. S. Consul, while prisoner to the Californians, from the 15th Nov 1847, till his release at the taking of the Pueblo de los Angeles:

On the 15th of November last, from information received of the sickness of my family in San Francisco, where they had gone to escape the expected revolutionary troubles in Monterey, and from letters from Captain Montgomery requesting my presence respecting some stores for the Portsmouth; I, with one servant left Monterey for San Francisco, knowing that for one month no Californian forces had been within 100 miles of us. That night I put up at the house of Don Joaquin Gomez, sending my servant to San Juan, 6 miles beyond, to request Mr. J. Thompson to wait for me as he was on the road for San Francisco. About midnight I was aroused from my bed by the noise made by 10 Californians, (unshaved and unwashed for months, being in the mountains,) rushing into my chamber with guns, swords, pistols and torches in their hands. I needed but a moment to be fully awake, and knew my exact situation, the first cry was, "Como Estamos Señor Consul." "Vamos Señor Larkin" At my bedside was several letters that I had re-read before going to bed. On dressing myself, while my captors were saddling my horse, I assorted these letters and put them into different pockets, after taking my own time to dress and arrange my valise, we started, and rode to a camp of 70 or 80 men on the banks of the Monterey River, there each officer and principal person passed the time of night with me, and a remark or two. The Commandante took me one side and informed me that his people demanded that I should write to San Juan to the American Captain of Volunteers, saying that I had left Monterey to visit the distressed families at the River, and request or demand that twenty men should meet me before daylight, that I could station them before my return to town, in a manner to protect these families. The natives, he said, were determined on the act being accomplished. I at first endeavored to reason with him on the infamy and the impossibility of the deed, but to no avail, he said my life depended on the letter, that he was willing, nay anxious to preserve my life as an old acquaintance, but could not control his people in this affair—from argument I came to a refusal, he advised, urged and demanded. At this period an officer called out * * * * (some here those who are named.) I then said, in this manner you may act and threaten night by night; my life on such condition is of no value or pleasure to me. I am by accident your prisoner, make the most of me, write, I will not, shoot as you see fit, and I am done talking on the subject. I left him, and went to the camp fire, for a half hour or more there was some commotion around me when all disturbance subsided.

At daylight we started with a flag flying and a drum beating and travelled 8 or 10 miles, when we camped in a low valley or hollow, there they caught with the lasso 3 or 4 head of cattle belonging to the nearest Rancho, and breakfasted. The whole day their out riders rode in every direction, on the lookout to see if the American company left the mission of San Juan, or Licut Col. Fremont left Monterey, they also rode to all the neighbouring Ranchos and forced the Rancheros to join them. At one o'clock they began their march with 130 men, (and 200 or 300 extra horses,) they marched in four single files occupying four positions, myself under charge of an officer, and 5 or 6 men in the centre. Their plan of operation for the night, was to rush into San Juan, 10 or 15 men, who were to retreat, under the expectation that the Americans would follow them, in which case the whole party outside was to cut them off. I was to be retained in the centre of the party. Ten miles south of the mission they encountered 8 or 10 Americans a part of whom retreated in a low ground covered with oaks, the others returned to the house of Señor Gomez, to alarm their companions. For over one hour the 130 Californians surrounded the 6 or 8 Americans, occasionally giving and recieving shots, during this period I was several times requested, then commanded to go among the oaks and bring out my countrymen, and offer them their lives on giving up their rifles and persons. I at last offered to go and call them out on condition that they should return to San Juan or go to Monterey, with their arms, this being refused I told the Commandante to go in and bring them out himself,* while they were consulting how this could be done, 50 Americans came down on them, which caused an action of about 20 or 30 minutes; 30 or 40 of the natives leaving the field at the first fire, they remained drawn off by fives and tens until the Americans had the field to themselves, both parties remained within a mile of each other until dark. Our countrymen lost Capt. Burrows of St. Louis, Misso., Capt. Forster, and two others, with 2 or 3 wounded. The Californians lost two of their countrymen, and José Garcia of Val. Chili, with seven wounded. At the beginning of the action I had my own saddle and horse, the horse was supposed to be too swift a one for me to have when so near my countrymen; so the officer in charge of me exchanged with me, his seargent seeing the one given me was better than his, again made an exchange, a soldier followed his example, until I had the worst of saddles, and a horse hardly able to walk. During the action a Ranchero seeing a relation shot down, came full speed towards me, saying, "this man caused it all," he levelled his gun, when within 20 yards, at that moment I backed my horse and put myself behind another person, the man with some rude expression passed on.

All intention of encamping near Monterey any longer, was given up; we therefore travelled south and encamped about midnight far in the mountains off the main road to Santa Barbara. On awaking next morning I found ninety of the party had disappeared. Three officers and 5 or 6 soldiers were then ordered to proceed with all speed with me for Santa Barbara, leaving their horses on the road as they tired them, and seizing others from any person they met. [*concluded in our next.*]

*When an officer crept on his hands and knees in the grass to have a fair view and recieved a ball in his body and was carried off on a horse by a companion.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 27, 1847.

The U. S. Frigate, Savannah, Capt. Mervine, has arrived off the harbor. Gen. Kearney passenger.

A Courier just arrived from San Diego, only one letter for us, from uuich uue infer, that Comodore Stockton uuill not sail until the courier returns to San Diego.

In my anxiety for information in relation to tovvn lots, I vvas induced to publish in the first papers printed, of the present numbej, a small article, vvhich seems to convey a different idea from vvhat vvas intended. And as an Editor I am determined never to make remarks vvhich bear upon the personal feelings of any. I have therefore substituted this article. R. SEMPLE.

It is reported that Gen. Kearney vvill take up his residence on shore in a fevv days.

LAST meeting of the Y. M. of L. H. Cleb. His Hon. Don Srtpzymlcq, in the chair. Next meeting at the odhl rnabsden. DSCJXO *WVJP* HCTOQ, President.

It may be interesting to our readers to know who forms the New Cabinet of Queen Victoria. UUe have not room for comments.

THE NEUU MINISTRY.

IN THE CABINET.—Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Chttenden, Lord Chancellor; Marquis of Lansdown, President of the Council; Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State of the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs; Rt. Hon. Charles UUood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl of Auxland, First Lord of the Admirality; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchey of Lancaster; Mr. Macauley, Paymaster General; Viscount Morpeth, Chief Commissioner of UUoods and Forests; Marquis of Clanricarde, Post Master General; Earl of Clarendon, President of the Board of Trade; Sir John Hobhouse, President of the board of control; Mr. Labouchre, Chief Secretary for Ireland.—*Friend.*

Las personas vecinas de este puerto que han tenido el gusto de hacer el coloquio; les dan las mas espresivas gracias, a todas las personas que les honraron con su asistencia. Al mismo tiempo manifestan su eterna gratitud y reconocimiento á todos los S. S. que voluntariamente se han dignado co-operar para ayuda de los gastos que tubieron que otogarse al objeta de la funcion. Monterey Feb. 26 de 1847.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM ON THE COAST OF FLORIDA, U. S. WRECK OF THE PERRY, WITH COM. SLOAT PASSENGER. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The New York VVeekly Herald has one page filled with accounts of the terrible gale which occurred on the Coast of Florida, on the 11th October 1846. Our paper is too small to publish the particulars.

Capt. Dutton of the Engineer Corps gives the most detailed account, from which we condense the following facts. He says:

"The town of Key West is now a heap of ruins. Of about 400 houses, large and small, there is not more than 10 or 12 left standing, or in a habitable condition, and those much shattered, whilst the general confusion and distress can hardly be realized. * * At this time commenced a scene which defies description The houses in town (stone as well as wood) were torn piece-meal and scattered away like chaff before the wind. * * * In brief terms, I have to report the total destruction of all the works thus far erected for the construction of the fort. The wharves, bridges, houses, lighters, boats, tools, machinery, and materials, ordnance stores—in short, all have been swept away, and mixed up with the general ruin."

"The light house at the southwest point, including keeper's house, has been swept away, leaving not a vestige to mark the spot where it stood. At this place the keeper's family and friends, 14 persons, perished; and where Sand Key and its light house stood, is now left only a shoal. All the vessels in the harbor, ten or twelve brigs and schooners, have been driven ashore and wrecked, including the revenue cutter; their crews saved; but as far as ascertained, about thirty lives have been lost on the Key."

"It commenced on the night of the 10th inst., at about 11 P. M., and lasted until Monday morning, the 12th inst. The whole town has been overflowed; and I am sorry to say, that we have lost some 50 or more inhabitants who were drowned or killed by the falling of roofs, &c."

He estimates the loss to the Engineer Department alone at 50,000 dollars, and about 50 lives lost on the Island.

Commodore Sloat in his report to the Department says:

"The destruction of life and property by this hurricane is immense. Forty or fifty vessels were known to be on shore before I left; nearly all the wrecking vessels are destroyed; the town at Key West is entirely in ruins; not more than five or six houses remain uninjured. Of the light-houses at Key West and Sand Key, not a vestige remains, Sand Key is washed away, so that the sea flows over it. Fifteen persons were lost at the lighthouse at Key West, and six at that on Sand Key. Many other lives were lost in the harbor and town of Key West. The revenue cutter Morris is a wreck, lying in two feet water; the custom house is blown down, and the marine hospital unroofed, and otherwise much injured; the preparations for building the forts are entirely destroyed. The barracks escaped with less damage than any other buildings, but they have been slightly damaged. Some stores, wagons, &c., for the army, have been wrecked in the harbor; and as near as I can judge, the loss of public property at Key UUest will not fall short of two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand dollars."

The gale was almost as destructive at Havana as at Key UUest. It commenced there on the 10th of October, and continued till the 12th, several hours sooner than it commenced at Key UUest. The following extracts will give some idea of the aknost unparalelled destructiveness of the gale.

From the Bermuda Gazette, Oct. 20.

"By the arrival yesterday of the steamer Thames, Capt. Hast, R. N, we have been attentively favored with the particulars of an awful hurricane which visited Havana on the 10th and 11th instant.

The Thames was at Havana at the time, but fortunately *with three other vessels only, rode out the gale in safety.*

The Shears at the Navy Yard are blown down

The wharves are torn up and much injured, and are covered with wrecked property. The town has suffered comparatively little, but the suberbs especially the Cerro Horcon, Colon, and in Lazaro very much. In Regla also the damage done is frightful, in one house alone or rather out of its ruins were dug 11 corpses. UUhat is the total number of lives lost is not yet known. The Theatre Tacon has suffered a good deal, the Theatre Principal is in ruins. At the height of the hurricane the barometer was 27 74. In 1844 it was 28 42.

VESSELS ASHORE OR SUNK.

Ten British merchant vessels. Among them we notice the Agnes Jane, Richardson, (totally dismasted, lost ashore, stern stove in, larboard side do., has 250 boxes of sugar on

board.) *Nineteen American ships, barks, brigs and schooners*, thirty three Spanish, two Russian, two Bremen, four Danish, two Belgian, one Dutch, four French, one Austrian, and one Brazilian. The Regla ferry steamers and Matanzas steamers are some sunk, some ashore and useless.

SHIPS OF UUAR.

French frigate Andromede, 60, Rear Admiral La Place, fast ashore. French corvette Blonde, 20, ashore, masts and funnel gone, and serious damage. Spanish brig Habanero, 20, Vice Admiral Ribera, safe and sound. Spanish brig Constitucion, 10, totally lost, gone to pieces. Spanish brig Laborde, ashore. Spanish schooner Criolla, 1, wrecked—in pieces. Spanish schooner Habanero, ashore. Spanish schooner Polka, 1, wrecked—in pieces. Spanish schooner Infanta, ashore. Spanish brigantine Tuaniba, wrecked—in pieces. Spanish steamer Montezuma, ashore, foremast gone, bowsprit and bows knocked away. Spanish steamer Guadaloupe, ashore. Spanish brig Trueno, quarantine hulk, ashore—totally lost.

From the Savannah Georgian, Oct. 29.

"But the wharves presented the most disastrous spectacle—ships, barks, brigs and schooners some crowded on the top of the others, three tier deep, sunk, wrecked, dismasted, or totally crushed to pieces, with the owners, captains and sailors gazing upon the scene of destruction. Some vessels known to be in the harbor previous to the hurricane, have disappeared, and their fate left to conjecture. As nothing could be seen a furlong's length, owing to the showers of spray and drift which filled the air, and as the wind blew nearly into the harbor, they could not have gone out, but the sad spectacle of masts, spars, yards and pieces of wreck which strewed the harbor, proved that they must have drifted into each other and sunk, or gone to pieces. The numerous men of war were driven ashore and dismasted.

It is not known how many lives were lost, but bodies were seen floating in the harbor in the different dresses of seamen in the merchant and naval service.

The brig Mohawk, from Newfoundland, went ashore at the Punta Fort, and was exposed to the heaviest part of the hurricane. The crew escaped by lines being let down from the fort to the wreck, by which they ascended to the walls of the fort.

News from the interior stated that the sugar crops were very much injured, and in many instances ruined. A continuance of fine weather might restore such as was not totally lost. The coffee plants were also seriously damaged. The gale towards Cardenas was not so violent.

Fears were entertained regarding several vessels which sailed the day preceding the hurricane.

The Governor had issued permission to such as had had their houses damaged, to rebuild with wood, a privilege hitherto denied under such circumstances.

His Excellency was seen riding with his suite, the day following the hurricane, to estimate the damage done. He was everywhere received with marks of respect by the citizens.

The captain of a brig, whose name we did not learn, died on the 13th, from wounds received during the gale.

The hurricane commenced about 12 o'clock on the 10th, and was at its height at 9 o'clock on the 11th.

Capt. Merrill reports the following vessels sunk, ashore, dismasted, &c. at Havana, in the hurricane of 10th inst.

The bark Rapid, of New York, sunk at her anchors, has been got up, and would load in a few days for New York. Bark Iowa, of Baltimore, went ashore. UUas got off after discharging, with little injury. Ship Madeline, of and from New York, arrived on the 9th, sunk next day, and would be sold. Ship Childe Harold, of N. York, Crosby, from Guayaquil, badly damaged—was repairing and taking in cargo of sugar for New York. Capt. Crosby of the ship Childe Harold died at Havana on the 13th inst. of inflammation of the bowels. Ship Mudara, of New York will be a total loss. She was a new ship, about 16 months old. Bark Madeline, Shankland of Philadelphia, just arrived from New Orleans, sunk. Brig Echo, Smith, of Newport, sunk. Brig Lisbon, of Newport, injured about $1000. Brig Mohawk, Crocker, sunk; cargo and vessel total loss; was sold for $400. Brig Oak, had been ashore on the rocks; lost her foremast and main topmast. Brig UUiltmoket of Boston, badly damaged, having had her stern knocked off, propably would be condemned. Brig Titi badly damaged, had her side stove in and lost topmast. UUas repairing, and would sail in a few days for New Orleans. Brig Cumberland, of New York, badly injured and was condemned. Schooner Planet, Jacobs, sunk; condemned, and sold for $10. Schooner Merchant, of Charleston, Kean, dismasted.

NOTICE.—SECTION 19. Of an Act of Congress passed March 16, 1802, reads:

"*And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall procure, or entice a soldier in the Service of the U. States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding Three Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year. C. Q. TOMPKINS, Capt. U. S. Army.

Monterey, California, Feb'y. 25th, 1847. 28-3t

NOTICE.—Mr. James H. Gleason, and Capt. John Vioget, are hereby authorized to collect any accounts due the Bark Don Quixote, previous to this date.

Monterey, Feb. 26th, 1847. JOHN PATY,
28tf for Paty & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons on the Coast of California, having demands against the Bark Don Quixote, or owners, previous to this date, are requested to present their accounts to James H. Gleason at Monterey, or to John Paty, for adjustment; as no interest will be allowed until the accounts are presented and adjusted; and all persons indebted to said Bark Don Quixote, previous to March, 1845, are requested to adjust their accounts with James H. Gleason, Capt. John Vioget or with John Paty, within three months from this date, or they will be handed over to their attorney at law for recovery. Monterey, February 25th, 1847. JOHN PATY,
28tf JOHN VIOGET.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Por las presentes quedan autorizados los Sres. D. Santiago H. Gleason y el Capitan D. Juan Vioget, para cobrar cualesquiera deudas contraidas con la Barca Don Quijote anterior á esta fecha.

Por Paty y Compa.
Monterey 26 de Febrero de 1847. JUAN PATY.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Todas las personas residentes en la costa de California que tengan reclamos que hacer contra la Barca Don Quijote ó sus dueños, con anterioridad á esta fecha, se servirán presentar sus cuentas á Santiago H. Gleason ó á Juan Paty para su ajustamiento; pues no se abonará ningun interes, mientras las cuentas no se presenten y se ajusten: y todas las personas que adeuden á dicha Barca Don Quijote con anterioridad al mes de Marzo de 1845, se servirán ajustar sus cuentas con Santiago Gleason, el Capitan Juan Vioget ó Juan Paty, dentro de tres meses desde esta fecha, pues de lo contrario las cuentas se pasarán á su apoderado legal para su cobro.

Monterey 25 de Febr. de 1847. JUAN PATY,
28tf JUAN VIOGET.

NEW GOODS.—Received per barque Don Quixote, and for sale by T. H. GREEN, Dry Goods; Hardware; Sugar; Tea; Grind Stones; Salt; Arrow Root; Tin Pots; Wheel Barrows; Assorted Iron; Hoop Iron; Boat Oars; Mill Saws; Pit Saws, &c. &c. &c. 28

LAND CLAIMS.—The subscriber will attend to any business in relation to land claims in the Middle and Northern Districts of California. Draw up deeds and transfers of land, according to the laws of the U. States.

Monterey Feb. 26th. 28-tf R. SEMPLE.

GENERAL ORDER.

To all whom it may concern.—The undersigned, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, in virtue of Authority vested in him by the President of the United States, and taking into consideration the interruption caused to the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants of California, by the late unsettled state of the country, the great demand at present for all articles of provisions, and the probable increase of that demand, directs for the space of six months from the 1st March next, viz. from the 1st of said month of March to the 1st of the month of September next, the following articles of provisions shall be admitted into the ports of California free of all charge or duty, viz. Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Sugar and Rice.

Done on board the U. S. Ship Independence, Harbor of Monterey, 11th of February 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK, Commander in Chief.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership, heretofore existing under the firm of Scott & Wilson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the said firm, are requested to present them. And those indebted to the same, are hereby informed, that their accounts must be paid, and cancelled before *eight months;* or they will be handed over to their Attorney at law for recovery.

JAMES SCOTT.
JOHN WILSON.

Yerba Buena, Jan'y 22d. 1847.

AVISO AL PUBLICO

Habiendose desuelta mutuamente hoy dia lar compania conocida bajo el nombre de Scott y Wilson. Se suplica a toda persona que tenga cuentas con ellos a prosentarlos inmediamentamente. Y los que adeudan se sirviran de pagar y cubrir sus compromisas, antes del termino de *ocho meses*; de lo contrario, se pasara la cuenta a un, Procurador para su cobro.

DIEGO SCOTT.
JUAN WILSON.

Yerba buena, y Enero 22 de 1847. 25-3t

ANORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

WALTER COLTON,
17tf Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO,
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847.

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SEVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea savido a toda persona residente en esta jurisdicion de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdicion de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente.

Qué ninguna persona cualquiere que sea, de aqui en adelante podra tomar en su servicio ningun Indio sin que esta le presenta un certificado firmado por el amo a quien servia; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomodarze en donde le convenga, y que nada le deve de sueldos avansados.

Cualquiere persona que toma en su servicio un Indio, sin el requisito arriva espresado, y le da algun dinero ó otra propriedad como en pago adelantado, por sus servicios; perdera el dinero ó propriedad asi adelantado: y en caso que hayga alguna prueva que algun Indio sea invitado por cualquiere persona a salir del servicio del amo que le ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyos ó que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriva mencionada aquel persona sera espuesta a una multa, que no excederá al suma de viente pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1 2 cents.

JUZGADO DE PÁZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiecion.

17tf UUALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Jan. 11th, 1847.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Council have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from henceforta, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

FOR BOSTON.—The A. 1. fast sailing ship Vandalia T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

WM D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,
13 tf Yerba Buena.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day entered into Co-partnership under the firm of Ward & Smith, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business on the coast of California.

FRANK WARD
WILLIAM M. SMITH

Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

WARD & SMITH have just received a general assortment of goods by the brig "Elizabeth," which they offer at very reduced prices at their store on Montgomery street. Yerba Buena, January 19th. 1847. 25-tf

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Los que abajo firmamos hemos entrado en compania esta dia, bajo la firma de VVard & Smith; con el proposito de negociar por comision general, en la costo de California

FRANK VVARD,
VVILLIAM M SMITH.

Yerba Buena, Enero 19 de 1847. 26 tf

WANTED.—A good writer acquainted with book keeping and willing to devote his time and attention to business, can obtain a situation by applying to the subscriber at his office in this town. Monterey, February 12th, 1847.

26-tf THOMAS O. LARKIN.

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiagos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembatcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

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CASH STORE. Just received by Bark Don Quixote, an assortment DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

27tf MILTON LITTLE.

JOB PRINTING.—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE

CALIFORNIAN

IS PUBLISHED IN MONTEREY, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

This is the first paper ever published in California and though issued upon a small sheet, is intended it shall contain matter that will be read with interest. The principles which will govern us in conducting it, can be set forth in a few words

WE shall maintain an entire and utter severance of all political connexion with Mexico, we renounce at once and forever all fealty to her laws and obedience to her mandates.

WE shall advocate an oblivion of all past political offences and allow every man the privilege of entering this new era of events unembarrassed by any part he may have taken in previous revolutions.

We shall maintain freedom of speech and the press, and those great principles of religious toleration, which allows every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

WE shall advocate such a system of public instruction as will bring the means of a good practical EDUCATION to every child in California.

WE shall urge the immediate establishment of a well organized government and a universal obedience to its laws.

WE shall encourage imigration, and take special pains to point out to agricultural imigrants those sections of unoccupied lands, where the fertility of the soil will most amply repay the labors of the husbandman

WE shall encourage domestic manufactures and the mechanic arts as sources of private wealth, individual comfort and indispensable to the public prosperity.

WE shall urge the organization of interior defences sufficient to protect the property of citizens from the depredations of the wild indians.

WE shall advocate a territorial relation of California to the United States, till the number of inhabitants is such that she can be admitted as member of that glorious confederacy.

WE shall support the present measures of the commander in chief of the American squadorn on our coast, so far as they conduce to the public tranquility, the organization of a fair representative government and our alliance with the United States.

WE shall advocate the lowest rate of duties on foreign imports, and favor an exemption of the necessaries of life, even from these duties.

We shall go for *California—for all her interests, social, civilized religious*—encouraging every thing that promotes there resisting every thing that can do them harm.

This press shall be free and independent; unawed by power and untrammeled by party. The use of its columns shall be denied to none, who have suggestions to make promotive of the public wealth.

WE shall lay before our readers the freshest domestic intelligence and the earliest foreign news.

THE CALIFORNIAN has been published upwards of six months, contrary to our expectations, it has about paid its own expenses.

we are daily expecting our new materials, when the paper will be enlarged to about double its present size. It is to be hoped that the increasing population, the establishment of the government at Montery will increase our subscription list, so as to justify the extra expense of enlarging the paper.

Our thanks are tendered to our patrons and friends for past favours and we hope that our future efforts will meet with a continuance of their confidence.

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

CIRCULAR.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BE IT KNOWN.

That the President of the United States, desirous to give and secure to the People of California a share of the good government and happy civil orgnanization enjoyed by the People of the United States, and to protect them at the same time,from the attacks of foreign foes, and from internal commotions,—has invested the undersigned with separate and distinct powers, civil and military; a cordial co-operation in the exersise of which, it is hoped and believed will have the happy results desired.

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, the President has assigned the regulation of the import trade, —the conditions on which vessels of all nations, our own as well as foreign, may be admitted into the ports of the Territory, and the establishment of all Port Regulations.

To the Commanding Military Officer, the President has assigned the direction of the operations on land, and has invested him with administrative functions of government over the People and Territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Done at MONTEREY, Capital of California, this first day of March, A. D. 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces.
S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen'l. U. S. A.
and Governor of California.

A TODOS LOS QUE LAS PRESENTES VIEREN.

SABED.

Que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos,—deseoso de dar y de asegurar á los Habitantes de California una participacion en el buen gobierno y feliz organizacion de que goza el Pueblo de los Estados Unidos, y protegerles al mismo tiempo de los ataques de enemigos estrangeros y de las conmociones domesticas,ha envestido a los que suscriben con poderes distintos y separados, tanto en lo civil como en lo militar; en el egercicio de cuya co-operacion amistosa, se fundan las esperanzas de los buenos resultados que se desean.

Al Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales le ha cometido el Presidente, el arreglo del comercio de importacion, las condiciones bajo las cuales los buques de todas las naciones tanto nacionales como estrangeros, deban admitirse en los puertos del Territorio, y el establecimiento de todas las regulaciones de los puertos.

Al Gefe Militar le ha encargado el Presidente la direccion de las operaciones en tierra, y le ha envestido con las funciones de administrar el Gobierno del Pueblo y Territorio ocupado por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos.

Dade en Monterey, Capital de California este primer dia de Marzo, del año de 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK.
Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales.
S W. KEARNY, Brigadier del Ejercito,
de los Estados Unidos, y Gobernador de California.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

The President of the United States having instructed the undersigned to take charge of the civil government of California, he enters upon his duties with an ardent desire to promote as far as he is able, the interests of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants.

The undersigned has instructions from the President to respect and protect the religious institutions of California, and to see that the religious rights of the People are in the amplest manner preserved to them, the constitution of the United States allowing every man to worship his Creator in such a manner as his own conscience may dictate to him.

The undersigned is also instructed to protect the persons and property of the quiet and peaceable inhabitants of the country against all or any of their enemies, whether from abroad or at home; and when he now assures the Californians that it will be his duty and his pleasure to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them all to exert themselves in preserving order and tranquility, in promoting harmony and concord, and in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws.

It is the wish and design of the United States to provide for California with the least possible delay, a free Government similar to those in her other Territories, and the people will soon be called upon to exercise their rights as freemen in electing their own Representatives, to make such laws as may be deemed best for their interest and welfare. But until this can be done, the laws now in existence and not in conflict with the constitution of the U. States, will be continued until changed by competent authority; and those persons who hold office, will continue in the same for the present, provided they swear to support that constitution, and to faithfully perform their duty.

The undersigned hereby absolves all the inhabitants of California from any further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and will consider them as citizens of the United States; those who remain quiet and peaceable will be respected in their rights and protected in them: should any take up arms against, or oppose the Government of this Territory, or instigate others to do so, they will be considered as enemies and treated accordingly.

When Mexico forced a war upon the United States, time did not permit the latter to invite the Californians as friends to join her standard, but compelled her to take possession of the country to prevent any European Power from seizing upon it, and in doing so, some excesses and unauthorized acts were no doubt committed by persons employed in the service of the United States, by which a few of the inhabitants have met with a loss of property: such losses will be duly investigated, and those entitled to remuneration will receive it.

California has for many years suffered greatly from domestic troubles: civil wars have been the poisoned fountains which have sent forth trouble and pestilence over her beautiful land. Now those fountains are dried up; the Star Spangled Banner floats over California, and as long as the sun continues to shine upon her, so long will it float there, over the natives of the land, as well as others who have found a home in her bosom; and under it, agriculture must improve and the arts and sciences flourish, as seed in a rich and fertile soil.

The Americans and Californians are now but one People: let us cherish one wish, one hope, and let that be for the peace and quiet of our country. Let us as a Band of Brothers unite and emulate each other in our exertions to benefit and improve this our beautiful, and which soon must be our happy and prosperous home.

Done at Monterey, Capital of California, this first day of March, A. D. 1847, and in the 71st year of Independence of the United States. S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Governor of California.

AL PUEBLO DE CALIFORNIA.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos habiendo dispuesto que el infrascrito se encargue del Gobierno civil de California, comienza sus funciones con un deseo ardiente de promover en cuanto pueda los intereses del pais y el bienestar de sus habitantes.

El que suscribe tiene instrucciones del Presidente de respectar y proteger las instituciones religiosas de California, y de cuidar de que los derechos religiosos de sus habitantes les sean asegurados de la manera mas amplia, pues la Constitution de los Estados Unidos permite á cada uno el privilegio de adorar á su Criador del modo que le dicte su propia conciencia.

Tambien tiene el infrascrito instrucciones de proteger á las Personas y Propiedades de los habitantes quietos y pacificos del pais, contra todos y cado uno de sus enemigos sean de afuera ó domesticos; y al asegurar ahora á los Californios que tanto su deber como su inclinacion le harán dar cumplimiento á estas instructciones, á ellos les convida para que se esfuercen en conservar el orden y la tranquilidad, en promover la harmonia y la concordia, y en mantener la autoridad y la eficacia de las leyes.

Los Estados Unidos tienen el deseo y la intencion de procurar para la California con la brevedad posible, un gobierno libre semejante a los de sus demas Territorios, y se invitará bien pronto á sus habitantes, para que egerzan sus derechos de ciudadanos libres, en la eleccion de sus propios Representantes, á fin de que estos dicten las leyes que se consideren mas adaptadas á sus intereses y bienestar. Mas mientras esto se verifique, las leyes vigentes en la actualidad, que no se opongan á la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos, continuarán en fuerza, hasta que se revoquen por la autoridad competente; y las personas que disfrutan de empleos, continuarán por ahora en ellos, con tal que juren el sostener á dicha constitucion y cumplir fielmente con sus deberes.

El que suscribe, absuelve por las presentes, á todos los habitantes de California de toda fidelidad ulterior a la Republica de Mejico, y les considerará como ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos; los que se mantengan quietos y pacificos, seran respetados y protegidos en sus derechos: empero, si alguno tomase armas contra él Gobierno de este Territorio, se opusiese á el, ó instigase á otros que lo hagan, á estos se les considerará como enemigos y serán tratados como tales.

Cuando Megico envolvió á los Estados Unidos en la guerra, estos no tuvieron tiempo para invitar á los Californios á que se uniesen como amigos á su estandarte, sino que se vieron obligados á tomar posesion del pais para precaver el que alguna Potencia Europea se apoderase de él; al hacer esto, no hay duda que algunos escesos y hechos desautorizados se cometieron por personas empleadas en el servicio de los Estados Unidos, y que en consecuencia, algunos de sus habitantes han sufrido perdidas en sus propiedades: estas perdidas se investigarán debidamente, y los que sean acreedores á la remuneracion la recibirán.

La California hace años ha padecido grandes disturbios domesticos; las guerras civiles, como fuentes envenenadas, han derramado la calamidad y la pestilencia sobre esta hermosa region. Estos fuentes se han secado ya: el pabellon estrellado flamea sob e California y mientras el sol le siga dando su luz, continuará tremolando sobre ella, sobre los naturales del pais y sobre todos dos demas que encuentren domicilio en su seno: y á su sombra no puede dejar de adelantar la agricultura; y las artes y ciencias floreceran como la simiente en una tierra rica y fertil.

Los Americanos y los Californios forman ahora un solo Pueblo; tengamos pues un solo deseo, una sola esperanza y que esto sea para la paz y tranquilidad de nuestro pais. Unamonos como hermanos y esforcemonos mutuamente para mejorar y adelantar este nuestro hermoso pais que dentro de poco no puede dejar de ser no solamente hermoso sino tambien prospero y feliz.

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California, este dia primero de Marzo del año de 1847 y de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos 71. S. W. KEARNY, Brigadier del Egercito de los E. U. y Gobernador de California.

CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. 1. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, MARCH, 6, 1847. No. 29.

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BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

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JOURNAL OF THOMAS O. LARKIN, ESQ., late U. S. Consul, while prisoner to the Californians, from the 15th Nov 1847, till his release at the taking of the Pueblo de los Angeles:

[*concluded.*]

On reaching the Cuartel of that town, I found a concourse of people waiting to see their prisoner, I was to be confined in this building until orders should be received from their General. By the influence of Dr. N. A. Den, and his promising to feed the guard and their officer, I was removed to his house in Santa Barbara. My captors waited for the arrival of the 130 men who were in the action of the 15th; only some 15 or 20 made their appearance. We then started for the Pueblo de los Angeles.—On my arrival there, the second in command, (making an apology that his general was unwell,) brought out one hundred men in arms, received me and placed me in the best room in the Government house. The first day I was supplied with bedding and furniture, soon after with clothing, and anything they supposed I needed. The General of the forces on visiting me, offered me everything I might desire, except English books, which he did not own.

My table was supplied from two or three houses with all the market afforded. I could therefore invite the officers around me, as they had nothing to eat only when they visited their relatives in the town. No person was allowed to visit me only in presence of certain officers, I then had to converse in Spanish. Those supposed not friendly to their cause, was debared from entering my room. Once I was allowed to dine out at the house of a Spanish gentleman, whom they could not well refuse, their general was sent with me. In the different rooms of the Government house there were 16 or 18 American prisoners, (many of them had married in the country,) these men associated together, and although we at times elbowed each other, I could not speak to them.

At the end of December it was ascertained that my health was in danger from close confinement. I was therefore permitted to reside at the house of Don Luis Vignes, where I had large gardens and vineyards to walk in, without any guards, I promising not to correspond with my countrymen and not to talk politics with my visitors. On the 3rd or 4th of January, news reached the Pueblo that Col. Fremont was south of Santa Barbara, marching to meet the Californian forces. The latter then mustered all they could, to the number of 400 to 500, and encamped two or three days at the mission of San Fernando, awaiting the arrival of the Riflemen, and appeared very anxious to have a fight. Information now reached Gen. Flores that Commodore Stockton with 600 men from San Diego would soon be in his vicinity. He immediately ordered all the Mexicans and Californians to leave San Fernando and march to the opposite side of the Pueblo to meet the marine forces. 12 or 15 miles south of the Pueblo the two forces met on the 8th of January; the Californians were 100 men less in number than the Americans, yet they were well mounted, with hundreds of extra horses. When Commodore Stockton was crossing the Rio del San Gabriel, the enemy had every opportunity of destroying many of his people, but they permitted the time to pass by, and on seeing the Commodore arrive on their side of the river declared the war was over on their part.

On the night of the 8th both forces encamped in sight of each other; on the 9th near two hundred of the Californians left the field for their homes; the action on the 2nd day was carried on at even longer shots and a safer distance than on the former day. On this day I was taken to the field and retained there until some time in the night. The house and premises where I had been the last week, had received many families for protection, whose husbands or brothers had taken up arms; on seeing me taken away they became frightened, under the idea that if I was not returned, my countrymen on entering the Pueblo might cause more injury than they otherwise would, had I been there. The mother of one of the principal chiefs in arms, sent to the field a short address to her Paisanos in my favor, fearing the former threat of carrying me to Mexico by land was now to be put in force, a military junta was formed on the field who ordered my discharge after dark.

During my imprisonment an attempt was made by the Mexican officers to send me with Messrs. Rouland, Wilson, Godey and other Americans, to Mexico via Senora; this the Californian officers would not permit for fear they might be sent round Cape Horn, by Commodore Stockton or General Kearney who they had lately heard of, the attempt however caused a revolution among the officers, which on the third day ended by Flores putting all the Monterey officers in prison, where he confined them until he required their presence to meet Col. Fremont.

During my imprisonment I endeavored to effect an exchange, or to be allowed to go on parole, this the General would not permit. Four-fifths of the Mexican and Californian officers who had given Commodore Stockton their written parole, broke it and took up arms, they therefore supposed a parole of no consideration or value in California. I was also informed that my countrymen could not produce as many prisoners as they would demand for my liberation, that I had been for years engaged in wresting California from the Mexican Flag and introducing my countrymen into it, to overthrow the native Government, in fact my captors had made up their minds that all their troubles and loss of power originated from my past machinations.

They concluded that my pen, voice and intrigues were now brought to a close, with some vague idea that my separation from my countrymen would produce something to their benefit, and that although I should have the best of treatment in one respect, I should be closely watched; when all their offers to me had failed, and Gen Kearny, Com. Stockton and Lt. Col. Fremont were drawing near to surround them, I was discharged on the field, after hearing from several, hundreds of reasons why they had taken up arms, and many requested me to assist their families when my countrymen should re-take the Pueblo; during my imprisonment it was very rare that I heard any boasting from a Californian, on the contrary, very many regretted the force of circumstances that had caused them

to again unfold their former flag with a certainty of again having to surrender to the American forces.

Commodore Stockton, and General Kearny, entered the Pueblo de los Angelos on the 10th of January, until the moment of their entry the streets were full of armed men who soon disappeared. On the 11th, Gen Flores, Manuel Garcias, his second in command, the prefect of Monterey and some thirty others deserted from the battallion in the night and fled to Sonora and taking away from the Ranchos of the misled natives two or three hundred horses.

On the 13th, Don Andres Pico, collected together within a few miles of Lt. Col. Fremont's forces, and obtained a capitulation which enabled every Californian to retire in peace to their Ranchos. Col. Fremont, and his forces entered the Pueblo on the 14th. The next week General Kearney, and Commodore Stockton returned to San Diego with their respective force. From the Pueblo I travelled to San Diego, by my own will and pleasure having travelled before at the pleasure of others; at San Diego, Commodore Stockton, dispatched the Cyane to land me in Monterey, where I arrived after an absense from home of 88 days.

The war in California, is now over, as far as the Californians are concerned, and their manners and customs are tolerated, and common protection afforded them, they will gradually fall into the new order of affairs. They have had in different parts nine hundred men under arms, every man with good horses and a lance, most of them with swords, pistols, rifles, or carbines, every one of them countrymen to aid them either by choice or force; a perfect knowledge of every hill and valley, and an utter contempt for foreign Infantry, especially "seamen;" yet they did not succeed and have found that their losses in horses and waste of time so great as to prefer peace for the future, under a guarantee of good treatment.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 6, 1847.

The U. S. Line-of-battle Ship Columbus, Commodore Biddle, arrived in port on Tuesday, 2d inst; Warren, Capt. Hull, same day, and the Merchant bark Tasso; also, the brig Euphemia, 28th ult.

NOTIFICATION.

The blockade "of all the ports, harbors, bays, outlets "and inlets on the West Coast of Mexico, south of San "Diego," declared by Commodore Stockton of the Navy of the United States on the 19th day of August last, is hereby annulled.

In virtue of authority from the President of the United States, I do hereby declare the ports of Mazatlan and Guymas, on the West Coast of Mexico, to be in a state of blockade; and with the view to the strict enforcement thereof, a competent force will be stationed before the blockade ports at as early a period as practicable.

Neutral vessels lying in either of the blockaded ports will be permitted to retire within twenty days from and after the commencement of the blockade.

Given on board the United States Ship Columbus at Monterey, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1847.

JAMES BIDDLE, Com'dg. the U. S. Squadron in the Pacific.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. BE IT KNOWN.

That the President of the United States, desirous to give and secure to the People of California a share of the good government and happy civil organization enjoyed by the People of the United States, and to protect them at the same time, from the attacks of foreign foes, and from internal commotions,—has invested the undersigned with separate and distinct powers, civil and military; a cordial co-operation in the exercise of which, it is hoped and believed will have the happy results desired.

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, the President has assigned the regulation of the import trade, —the conditions on which vessels of all nations, our own as well as foreign, may be admitted into the ports of the Territory, and the establishment of all Port Regulations.

To the Commanding Military Officer, the President has assigned the direction of the operations on land, and has invested him with administrative functions of government over the People and Territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Done at MONTEREY, Capitol of California, this first day of March, A. D. 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces.

S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen'l. U. S. A. and Governor of California.

A TODOS LOS QUE LAS PRESENTES VIEREN, SABED.

Que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos,—deseoso de dar y de asegurar á los Habitantes de California una participacion en el buen gobierno y feliz organizacion de que goza el Pueblo de los Estados Unidos, y protegerles al mismo tiempo de los ataques de enemigos estrangeros y de las conmociones domesticas, ha envestido a los que suscriben con poderes distintos y separados, tanto en lo civil como en lo militar; en el egercicio de cuya co-operacion amistosa, se fundan las esperanzas de los buenos resultados que se desean.

Al Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales le ha cometido el Presidente, el arreglo del comercio de importacion, las condiciones bajo las cuales los buques de todas las naciones tanto nacionales como estrangeros, deban admitirse en los puertos del Territorio, y el establecimiento de todas las regulaciones de los puertos.

Al Gefe Militar le ha encargado el Presidente la direccion de las operaciones en tierra, y le ha envestido con las funciones de administrar el Gobierno del Pueblo y Territorio ocupado por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos.

Dado en Monterey, Capitol de California este primer dia de Marzo, del año de 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK, Comandante en Gefe de las Fuerzas Navales.

S. W. KEARNY, Brigadier del Ejercito, de los Estados Unidos, y Gobernador de California.

To Correspondents.—"VVanderring VVillie," is before us, rather of a personal nature, and from the character he gives of the redoutable "Grim-sneak," we should suppose him to be too much of a blackguard to be noticed in the columns of the Californian; for we are determined to have as litte to do with unprincipled men as possible.

The public documents of this week will no doubt be read with great interest.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

The President of the United States having instructed the undersigned to take charge of the civil government of California, he enters upon his duties with an ardent desire to promote as far as he is able, the interests of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants.

The undersigned has instructions from the President to respect and protect the religious institutions of California, and to see that the religious rights of the People are in the amplest manner preserved to them; the constitution of the United States allowing every man to worship his Creator in such a manner as his own conscience may dictate to him.

The undersigned is also instructed to protect the persons and property of the quiet and peaceable inhabitants of the country against all or any of their enemies, whether from abroad or at home; and when he now assures the Californians that it will be his duty and his pleasure to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them all to exert themselves in preserving order and tranquility, in promoting harmony and concord, and in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws.

It is the wish and design of the United States to provide for California with the least possible delay, a free Government similar to those in her other Territories, and the people will soon be called upon to exercise their rights as freemen in electing their own Representatives, to make such laws as may be deemed best for their interest and welfare. But until this can be done, the laws now in existence and not in conflict with the constitution of the U. States, will be continued until changed by competent authority; and those persons who hold office, will continue in the same for the present, provided they swear to support that constitution, and to faithfully perform their duty.

The undersigned hereby absolves all the inhabitants of California from any further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and will consider them as citizens of the United States; those who remain quiet and peaceable will be respected in their rights and protected in them: should any take up arms against, or oppose the Government of this Territory, or instigate others to do so, they will be considered as enemies and treated accordingly.

When Mexico forced a war upon the United States, time did not permit the latter to invite the Californians as friends to join her standard, but compelled her to take possession of the country to prevent any European Power from seizing upon it, and in doing so, some excesses and unauthorized acts were no doubt committed by persons employed in the service of the United States, by which a few of the inhabitants have met with a loss of property: such losses will be duly investigated, and those entitled to remuneration will receive it.

California has for many years suffered greatly from domestic troubles; civil wars have been the poisoned fountains which have sent forth trouble and pestilence over her beautiful land. Now those fountains are dried up; the Star Spangled Banner floats over California, and as long as the sun continues to shine upon her, so long will it float there, over the natives of the land, as well as others who have found a home in her bosom; and under it, agriculture must improve and the arts and sciences flourish, as seed in a rich and fertile soil.

The Americans and Californians are now but one People: let us cherish one wish, one hope, and let that be for the peace and quiet of our country. Let us as a Band of Brothers unite and emulate each other in our exertions to benefit and improve this our beautiful, and which soon must be our happy and prosperous home.

Done at Monterey, Capital of California, this first day of March, A. D. 1847, and in the 71st year of Independence of the United States. S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen.
U. S. A. and Governor of Californias

AL PUEBLO DE CALIFORNIA.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos habiendo dispuesto que el infraescrito se encargue del Gobierno civil de California, comienza sus funciones con un deseo ardiente de promover en cuanto pueda los intereses del pais y el bienestar de sus habitantes.

El que suscribe tiene instrucciones del Presidente de respectar y proteger las instituciones religiosas de California, y de cuidar de que los derechos religiosos de sus habitantes les sean asegurados de la manera mas amplia, pues la Constitution de los Estados Unidos permite á cada uno el privilegio de adorar á su Criador del modo que le dicte su propia conciencia.

Tambien tiene el infraescrito instrucciones de proteger á las Personas y Propiedades de los habitantes quietos y pacificos del pais, contra todos y cada uno de sus enemigos sean de afuera ó domesticos; y al asegurar ahora á los Californios que tanto su deber como su inclinacion le harán dar cumplimiento á estas instructciones, á ellos les convida para que se esfuercen en conservar el orden y la tranquilidad, en promover la harmonia y la concordia, y en mantener la autoridad y la eficacia de las leyes.

Los Estados Unidos tienen el deseo y la intencion de procurar para la California con la brevedad posible, un gobierno libre semejante á los de sus demas Territorios, y se invitará bien pronto á sus habitantes, para que egerzan sus derechos de ciudadanos libres, en la eleccion de sus propios Representantes, á fin de que estos dicten las leyes que se consideren mas adaptadas á sus intereses y bienestar. Mas mientras esto se verifique, las leyes vigentes en la actualidad, que no se opongan á la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos, continuarán en fuerza, hasta que se revoquen por la autoridad competente; y las personas que disfrutan de empleos, continuarán por ahora en ellos, con tal que juren el sostener á dicha constitucion y cumplir fielmente con sus deberes

El que suscribe, absuelve por las presentes, á todos los habitantes de California de toda fidelidad ulterior á la Republica de Megico, y les considerará como ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos; los que se mantengan quietos y pacificos, serán respetados y protegidos en sus derechos: empero, si alguno tomase armas contra él Gobierno de este Territorio, se opusiese á el, ó instigase á otros que lo hagan, á estos se les considerará como enemigos y serán tratados como tales.

Cuando Megico envolvió á los Estados Unidos en la guerra, estos no tuvieron tiempo para invitar á los Californios á que se uniesen como amigos á su estandarte, sino que se vieron obligados á tomar posesion del pais para precaver el que alguna Potencia Europea se apoderase de él; al hacer esto, no hay duda que algunos escesos y hechos desautorizados se cometieron por personas empleadas en el servicio de los Estados Unidos, y que en consecuencia, algunos de sus habitantes han sufrido perdidas en sus propiedades: estas perdidas se investigarán debidamente, y los que sean acreedores á la remuneracion la recibirán.

La California hace años ha padecido grandes disturbios domesticos; las guerras civiles, como fuentes envenenados, han derramado la calamidad y la pestilencia sobre esta hermosa region. Estos fuentes se han secado ya: el pabellon estrellado flamea sobre California y mientras el sol le siga dando su luz, continuará tremolando sobre ella, sobre los naturales del pais y sobre todos dos demas que encuentren domicilio en su seno: y á su sombra no puede dejar de adelantar la agricultura; y las artes y ciencias florecerán como la simiente en una tierra rica y fertil.

Los Americanos y los Californios forman ahora un solo Pueblo; tengamos pues un solo deseo, una sola esperanza y que esto sea para la paz y tranquilidad de nuestro pais. Unamonos como hermanos y esforzemonos mutuamente para mejorar y adelantar este nuestro hermoso pais que dentro de poco no puede dejar de ser no solamente hermoso sino tambien prospero y feliz.

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California, este dia primero de Marzo del año de 1847 y de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos 71. S. W. KEARNY.
Brigadier del Egercito de los E. U.
y Gobernador de California.

ANORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

ALTER COLTON,
17tf Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO, }
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847. }

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SEVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea savido a toda persona residente en esta jurisdicion de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdicion de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente.

Que ninguna persona cualquiere que sea, de aqui en adelante podra tomar en su servicio ningun Indio sin que esta le presenta un certificado firmado por el amo a quien servia; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomodarze en donde le convenga, y que nada le deve de sueldos avansados.

Cualquiere persona que toma en su servicio un Indio, sin el requisito arriva espresado, y le da algun dinero ó otra propriedad como en pago adelantado, por sus servicios; perdera el dinero ó propriedad asi adelantado: y en caso que hayga alguna prueva que algun Indio sea invitado por cualquiere persona a salir del servicio del amo que lo ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyos ó que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriva mencionada aquel persona sera espuesta a una multa, que no excederá al suma de viente pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

JUZGADO DE PAZ, }
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846. }

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Pimero Magistrado de esta jurisdiecion.

17tf UUALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, }
Monterey, Jan. 11th, 1847. }

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Council have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from henceforth, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day entered into Co-partnership under the firm of WARD & SMITH, for the purpose of transacting a geueral commission busine ouss the coast of California.

FRANK WARD.
WILLIAM M. SMITH

Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

WARD & SMITH have just received a general assortment of goods by the brig "ELIZABETH," which they offer at very reduced prices at their store on Montgomery street. Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

NOTICE.—SECTION 19. Of an Act of Congress passed March 16, 1802, reads:

"*And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall procure, or entice a soldier in the Service of the U. States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding Three Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year. C. Q. TOMPKINS, Capt. U. S. Army.

Monterey, California, Feb'y. 26th, 1847. 28 3t

NOTICE.—Mr. James H. Gleason, and Capt. John Vioget, are hereby authorized to collect any accounts due the Bark Don Quixote, previous to this date.

Monterey, Feb. 26th, 1847. JOHN PATY,
28tf for Paty & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons on the Coast of California, having demands against the Bark Don Quixote, or owners, previous to this date, are requested to present their accounts to James H. Gleason at Monterey, or to John Paty, for adjustment; as no interest will be allowed until the accounts are presented and adjusted; and all persons indebted to said Bark Don Quixote, previous to March, 1845, are requested to adjust their accounts with James H. Gleason, Capt. John Vioget or with John Paty, within three months from this date, or they will be handed over to their attorney at law for recovery. Monterey, February 25th, 1847. JOHN PATY.
28tf JOHN VIOGET.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Por las presentes quedan autorizados los Sres. D. Santiago H. Gleason y el Capitan D. Juan Vioget, para cobrar cualesquiera deudas contraidas con la Barca Don Quijote anterior a esta fecha.

Por Paty y Compa.
Monterey 26 de Febrero de 1847. JUAN PATY.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Todas las personas residentes en la costa de California que tengan reclamos que hacer contra la Barca Don Quijote ó sus dueños, con anterioridad á esta fecha, se serviran presentar sus cuentas á Santiago H. Gleason ó á Juan Paty para su ajustamiento; pues no se abonará ningun interes, mientras las cuentas no se presenten y se ajusten: y todas las personas que adeuden á dicha Barca Don Quijote con anterioridad al mes de Marzo de 1845, se serviran, ajustar sus cuentas con Santiago Gleason, el Capitan Juan Vioget ó Juan Paty, dentro de tres meses desde esta fecha, pues de lo contrario las cuentas se pasaran á su apoderado legal para su cobro.

Monterey 25 de Febr. de 1847. JUAN PATY,
28tf JUAN VIOGET.

Los que abajo firmanos hemos entrado en compania esta dia, bajo la firma de VVard & Smith; con el proposito de negociar por comision general, en la costo de California.

FRANK VVARD.
VVILLIAM M SMITH.

Yerba Buena, Enero 19 de 1847. 26 tf

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiagos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembarcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

CASH STORE. Just received by Bark Don Quixote, an assortment DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.
27tf MILTON LITTLE.

CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. 1. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, MARCH, 13, 1847. No. 30.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning.*
BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

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PROCLAMA.—Del General al mando del Egercito de los Estados Unidos de America. A los habitantes de Megico. Despues de muchos años de sufrimiento paciente, los Estados Unidos se ven al fin obligados á confesar que la guerra existe en la actualidad entre nuestro Gobierno y él de Megico. Por muchos años han estado sujetos nuestros ciudadanos á repetidos insultos é injurias, nuestros buques y cargamentos se han agarrado y confiscado, nuestros comerciantes han sido pisados, estropeados y encarcelados, sin motivo y sin satisfaccion. Al fin confesó vuestro Gobierno la justicia de nuestros reclamos, y convino por medio de un tratado en hacer satisfaccion, pagando varios millones de pesos; pero este tratado ha sido violado por los que os gobiernan y los pagos estipulados han sido detenidos. Nuestro reciente esfuerzo para terminar todas las dificultades, por via de una negociacion pacifica ha sido desechado por el Dictador Paredes; y se ha rehusado oir á nuestro Mintro de paz, que los que os rigen habian quedado en admitir. Sele ha tratado con indignidad é insulto, y Parades ha anunciado que le guerra existe entre nosotros. Esta guerra proclamada asi por él al principio, ha sido reconocida por nuestro Presidente y Congreso con perfecta unanimidad como un hecho existente, y se proseguirá con vigor y energia, contra vuestro egercito y gobernates; pero no se molestará á los del pueblo megicano que queden neutrales. Vuestro gobierno está en manos de tiranos y usurpadores; han abolido los gobiernos de vuestros estados, han derrib do vue tra constitucion federal, os han privado del derecho de sufragio, han destruido la libertad de la imprenta, os han despojado de vuestras armas y os han reducido á un estado de absoluta dependencia del poder de un Dictador militar. Vue-tro egercito y gobernantes por medio de impuestos, de prestamos forzosos, y de capturas militares, arrebatan al pueblo el dinero mismo que sostiene á los usurpadores en el mando. Estando desarmados quedasteis sin defensa una presa facil á los Cumanches barbaros, quienes no solamente destruyen vuestras vidas y propiedades, sino que arrojan á la cautividad, mas horrible aun que la muerte misma, vuestras mugeres é hijos. Vuestros gobernantes militares son los que os han reducido á esta condicion deplorable. Estos tiranos y sus satelites corrompidos y crueles que han engullido el tesoro del pueplo, algunos de los cuales han abogado atrevidamente por un gobierno monarquico y quisieran colocar un Principle Europeo sobre el trono de Megico, son los por quienes habeis sido oprimidos y empobrecidos. Nosotros venimos para obtener satisfaccion por repetidos dañosé injurias, venimos para obtener indemnizacion por lo pasado y seguridad por lo futuro, venimos para derribar á los tiranos que han destruido vuestras libertades, mas no venimos para hacer guerra al pueblo de Megico, ni á ninguna forma de Gobierno libre que gusten elegir para si.

Nuestro deseo es él veros libres de despotas, rechazar á los barbaros Cumanches, impedir la renovacion de sus asaltos y obligarles á restituiros de la cautividad, á vuestras mugeres é hijos que tanto tiempo hace habeis perdido. Vuestra religion, vuestros altares é iglesias, laspropiedades de vuestras iglesias y de vuestros ciudadanos, los emblemas de vuestra fé y sus ministros serán protegidos y quedaran inviolados. Centenares de los que componen nuestro egercito, y centenares de millares de nuestros habitantes, son miembros de la Yglesia Catolica. En cada estado y casi en cada ciudad y poblacion de nuestra Union, hay iglesias catolicas, y sus Sacerdotes egercen sus santas funciones en paz y seguridad bajo la garantia sagrado de nuestra constitucion. Nosotros venimos entre el pueblo de Megico como amigos y hermanos republicanos, y todos los que nos reciban como tales, serán protegidos, mientras que todos los que se seduzcan al egercito de vuestro Dictador serán tratados como enemigos. To lo lo que nosotros necesitarémos de vosotros serán viveres para nuestro egercito, y por estos se os pagará siempre el valor completo en efectivo. La politica constante de vuestros tiranos consiste en engañar os con respecto á la politica y caracter de nuestro Gobierno y pueblo. Estos tiranos temen el egemplo de nuestras instituciones libres y procuran constantemente el representar mal nuestras intenciones é infundiros odio para con vuestros hermanos de la Union Americana. Dadnos solamente la oportunidad de desengañaros, y pronto aprendereis que todas las representaciones de Paredes fueron falsas y que solo se hicieron para induciros a consentir en el establecimiento de un Gobierno despotico

En vuestra lucha con la monarquia española por vuestra libertad, millares de nuestros compatriotas arriesgaron sus vidas y derramaron su sangre en vuestra defensa. Nuestro propio comodoro el valiente Potter, mantuvo en triunfo vuestro pabellon sobre el oceano, y nuestro Gobierno fué el primero que reconoció vuestra inedependencia. Con orgullo y satisfaccion registramos vuestro nombre en el catalogo de las republicas independientes y deseabamos sinceramente gozaseis con paz y prosperidad todas las bendiciones de un gobierno libre. Es imposible que vuestros tiranos triunfen del egercito de la Union, pero aunque lo hiciesen, el resultado seria, el llenar vuestras ciudades con sus soldados que se comerian vuestra sbusistencia y os acosarian con gabelas aun mas onerosas. Han abolido ya la libertad de imprenta, como primer paso para la introduccion de esa amonarquia que intentan realmente proclamar y establecer

Megicanos, hemos de tratar como enemigos y derribar á los tiranos que mientras nos han ultrajado é insultado á nosotro, á vosotros os han quitado vuestra libertad; mas el pueblo Megicano que quede neutral durante la contienda será protegido contra sus despotas militares por el Egercito Republicano de la Union. *Z.* TAYLOR.

Mayor Gen. (Bv't.) del Egercito de los Estados Unidos.

Boiled Ice.—In some hot countries, to which Yankee ice is sent, it is regarded as a great luxury. A foreign journal relates that a gentleman, who had purchased some lumps of it, sent it to his cook, with orders to have it served up for dinner. The cook was at a loss what to do with it. But, as he had a pot of boiling water over the fire, he dropped the ice into it. At the dinner-table, the master said, when the dessert was ready—

"Now fetch on the ice."

"All gone, massa"

"Gone! where's it gone to?"

"Why, massa, me put it into de pot to böil, and when me looked for it, it wasn't there!"

The poor fellow had a bottle thrown at his head for his blunder.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

MONTEREY, MARCH, 13, 1847.

WE take this occasion to return our sincere thanks to the officers of the U. S. Frigate Savannah, for their kindness and attention to us, and their liberality to the Californian, when it was struggling into being. True it was "a little" sheet, but it is the best we could do, on the "old worn out war materials," and we have reason to believe that the little matter it contained has not been uninteresting. The seamen have also proved themselves to be true hearted Americans, by the avidity with which they have sought the Californian, and we tender them our thanks for their liberal subscriptions.

Those who subscribed for the year will please send us there address at home, and their papers shall be duly forwarded.

The officers or persons belonging to the Squadron, wishing to subscribe for the Californian, by giving us their home address, can have their papers regularly, while on the coast and when their vessels return to their home stations, regular files will be forwarded. It may not be uninteresting to their friends at home, to receive a file of our little Californian.

Ex-Governor Alvarado visited the Columbus and Independence last monday, he was accompanied on the occasion by General Kearney, Col. Mason, Don Juan Malarin, David Spence, Esq., and the Alcalde, on reaching the deck of the Independence the guard presented arms to the governor and the Band struck up a fine national air, after visiting the different parts of the ship the party went to the Columbus; the Governor was here introduced to Commodore Biddle by General Kearney, the guard presented arms, and a salute of eleven guns was fired in compliment to his Excellency. The honors on the occasion on board both ships were handsomely paid, and well merited.

El Lunes del presente, S. E. Don Juan, Bautista Alvarado, Gobernador que fue de las Californias, acompañado por S. E. el Gobernador y Commandante General Don S. M. Kearney, el Señor Coronel Muson, del Egercito de los E. U., Don Juan Malarin, Don David Spence, y Don Walter Colton, Alcalde de Monterey,—previo convidado por el Señor Comodoro Shubrick, de la Fragata de Guérra la Independencia,—estaban recibido abordo la Fragata con todas los distinguidos atenciones que merecen el alto grado de los Señores.

Cuando el Señor Alvarado subio a la cubierta, la Musica toco la "Nacional" y la Tropa les presentaban sus armas. despues el Señor Alvarado visito, todos partes de la Fragata. De la Independencia acompañado por al Señor Gobernador, y los demas Señores, Señor Alvarado paso al Navio *Columbus* (Cristoval Colón) para hacer visita el Señor Comodoro en Jefe, Don James Biddle, quien recibi el Señor Alvarado con una Salva de Cañones, y despues pasaban para hacer inspeccion del gran Návio, con sus Noventa Cañones gruesos, y novo cientos hombres del mar y Tropa. El Señor Alvarado quedo muy agredecido con su visita a la Esquadra.

Our last paper was entirely filled up with public documents, of the first importance to the people of California. The establishment of a Civil Government, at this time, will have a most salutary effect, whatever difficulties may have occurred during the military occupation, will be the first care of the new Governor, to have them satisfactorily adjusted.

If we may judge from the tone of the Proclamation, it will be the determined purpose of General Kearny, to have proper civil Magistrates appointed in the various districts, to make such rules as will be most likely to secure the most ample justice to all, and to establish the Government on such a basis as will secure the confidence of all, and unite the "Native and the foreigner" as one people in feeling.

From the policy which has already been pursued and the principles laid down by the present authorites. we may with the most entire confidence, expect that peace and tranquility will soon bring in their train, prosperity and happiness. The sunny land of California requires nothing but just laws, and a proper enforcement of them, even with her mixed population, to produce a fair developement of her immense resources, and make it one of the most desirable portions of the western continent.

Commodore Biddle's Notification of the Blockade, is a short well written document. Its object is to carry out the principles so long contended for by the government of the United States. that "it is wrong to declare a port blockaded unless there is an adequate force at hand, to enforce it." There can be no doubt but at the time that Commodore Stockton declared all the ports of the west coast of Mexico in a state of blockade, he was satisfied that the troubles in California were at an end, if such had been the fact, he would have had Naval force sufficient to have enforced the blockade of all the coast described in his notification. The amount of trade on the Pacific Coast of Mexico considered, it would take but a small squadron, effectually to guard the whole coast. Mexico has not armed vessels enough in the Pacific to break up a blockade, even of one sloop-of-war.

Something like a connected history of the war in California, will be a very desirable object, and although there are others who could perform the task more satisfactorily than ourselves, we find that such persons are unwilling to undertake the task, while we feel our inability to do justice to the subject, its importance makes it our duty to do the best we can. The papers headed, "California" commenced in our second number and continued to the fifth, will be resumed. They were stopped at that time, partly on account of other engagements which occupied much of our attention and partly for want of the means of acquiring correct information and a want of a sufficient knowledge of the country, and of the inhabitants. Though we are now far from possessing a sufficient knowledge of men and measures, we shall publish what we have, and depend upon our friends, and future developements of facts to continue the numbers. We shall use every effort to publish *truth* if not the *whole* truth.

The transport ship Thomas H. Perkins, with 250 troops of Col. Stevenson's regiment, arrived at Yerba Buena, on the 6th inst. One hundred thousand dollars on board for army purposes.

Almost every person who arrives in town from the different sections of California, brings us the proceedings of public meetings to nominate persons as members of a Legislative Council.

It is a strange course of proceeding, as the council was named by Col. Fremont, and if he had continued to act as Governor there could have been no necessity for further nominations, as the council was already filled.

Gen. Kearney is now Governor by instructions from the President, and he, so far as we know has not determined to call a Council, until a civil governor is appointed by the President, and the Territory of California regularly annexed to the United States. From Gov. Kearney's proclamation and his public acts, we are led to this conclusion.

WE are fully authorized to say, that the Governor will lose no opportunity of gaining all the information possible, as to the wants of California, and will as far as possible redress all the real grieveances of the people, but he will not act precipitately on any subject. The exigencies of the case does not require rapid action on any subject. It is true that the volunteers of the California Battalion and others, should be paid, but there is now, not money enough in the country to do so, and it is like "crying over spile'd milk," to complain of a grievance when the redress cannot be had. It is very certain, that all just claims will be paid as soon as money can be obtained.

List of officers attached to the U. S. Ship Columbus, bearing the broad Pennant of Commodore Biddle.

Captain T. W. Wyman, commanding; Commander T. O. Selfridge. Lieutenants, Percival Drayton; H. French; James H. Strong; George W. Chapman; J. B. Randolph Acting lieutenants Lewis McLane; Madison Rush. Acting master. J. M. Wainwright. Fleet Surgeon, B. Tickner; past assistant Surgeon, Charles F. B Guillou; assistant surgeon D. L. Brien. Purser, Edward T. Dunn. Chaplain, J. W. Newton. Professor of Mathe's. Mordecai Yarnall Past Midshipmen. D. M. Fairfax; Andrew J. Drake; T. McLanahan. Midshipmen, J. B Stewart; B. W. Stevenson; John G Whitaker; N. H. Van Zandt; Charles R. Graham; Edward A. Selden; Jonathan Young; S. B. Luce; A. R. Simmons; G. Harrison, jnr.; David McDermot. Comodr's Sec'y. E. St Clair Clark; Comodr's Clerk Joseph Lewis. Captains Clerk, Robert Harris. Commanders Clerk, J. L. Keffer. Pursers Clerk, William H. Needles. Boatswain, V. R. Hall. Gunner, T Robinson. Carpenter, Jonas Dibble. Sail Maker, Robert C. Rodman.

Marine Officers, Captain Henry B. Tyler, Commanding Marine Guard; 2nd Lieut John C. Cash.

POSTSCRIPT.—We have dates from Mexico to 18th January (Tepic) city of Mexico, 5th Jan. Gen. Taylor at Saltillo with 15,000 men in December. Santa Anna's head quarters at San Luis Potosi—no fighting since the battle of Monterey. Particulars in our next.

NEW GOODS.—Received per barque Don Quixote, and for sale by T. H. GREEN, Dry Goods; Hardware; Sugar; Tea; Grind Stones; Salt; Arrow Root; Tin Pots; Wheel Barrows; Assorted Iron; Hoop Iron; Boat Oars. Mill Saws; Pit Saws, &c. &c. &c. 28

LAND CLAIMS.—The subscriber will attend to any business in relation to land claims in the Middle and Northern Districts of California. Draw up deeds and transfers of land, according to the laws of the U. States.
Monterey Feb. 28th. 28-tf R SEMPLE.

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ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.
27tf MILTON LITTLE.

BROSPECTUS.

This is the first paper ever published in California, and though issued upon a small sheet, is intended it shall contain matter that will be read with interest. The principles which will govern us in conducting it, can be set forth in a few words

WE shall maintain an entire and utter severance of all political connexion with Mexico. we renounce at once and forever all fealty to her laws, all obedience to her mandates.

WE shall advocate an oblivion of all past political offences and allow every man the privilege of entering this new era of events unembarrassed by any part he may have taken in previous revolutions.

WE shall maintain freedom of speech and the press, and those great principles of religious toleration, which allows every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

WE shall advocate such a system of public instruction as will bring the means of a good practical EDUCATION to every child in California.

WE shall urge the immediate establishment of a well organized government and a universal obedience to its laws.

WE shall encourage imigration, and take special pains to point out to agricultural imigrants those sections of unoccupied lands, where the fertility of the soil will most amply repay the labors of the husbandman

WE shall encourage domestic manufactures and the mechanic arts as sources of private wealth, individual comfort and indispensable to the public prosperity.

WE shall urge the organization of interior defences sufficient to protect the property of citizens from the depredations of the wild indians.

WE shall advocate a territorial relation of California to the United States, till the number of inhabitants is such that she can be admitted a member of that glorious confederacy.

WE shall support the present measures of the commander in chief of the American squadorn on our coast, so far as they conduce to the public tranquility, the organization of a free representative government and our alliance with the United States.

WE shall advocate the lowest rate of duties on foreign imports, and favor an exemption of the necessaries of life, even from these duties.

WE shall go for *California—for all her interests, social, civil and religious*—encouraging every thing that promotes these, resisting every thing that can do them harm.

This press shall be free and independent; unawed by power and untrammeled by party. The use of its columns shall be denied to none, who have suggestions to make promotive of the public wealth.

WE shall lay before our readers the freshest domestic intelligence and the earliest foreign news.

THE CALIFORNIAN has been published upwards of six months, contrary to our expectations, it has about paid its own expenses.

we are daily expecting our new materials, when the paper will be enlarged to about double its present size. It is to be hoped that the increasing population, the establishment of the government at Montery will increase our subscription list, so as to justify the extra expense of enlarging the paper.

Our thanks are tendered to our patrons and friends for past favours and we hope that our future efforts will meet with a continuance of their confidence.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day entered into Co-partnership under the firm of WARD & SMITH, for the purpose of transacting a geueral commission busine ouss the coast of California. FRANK WARD

WILLIAM M. SMITH

Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

WARD & SMITH have just received a general assortment of goods by the brig "ELIZABETH," which they offer at very reduced prices at their store on Montgomery street. Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Council have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from henceforth, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIED D ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Jan 11th, 1847.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction. WALTER COLTON,

17tf Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO,
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847.

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SEVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea savido a toda persona residente en esta jurisdicion de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdicion de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente.

Que ninguna persona cualquiere que sea, de aqui en adelante podra tomar en su servicio ningun Indio sin que esta le presenta un certificado firmado por el amo a quien servia; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomodarze en donde le convenga, y que nada le deve de sueldos avansados.

Cualquiere persona que toma en su servicio un Indio, sin el requisito arriva espresado, y le da algun dinero ó otra propriedad como en pago adelantado, por sus servicios; perdera el dinero ó propriedad asi adelantado: y en caso que hayga alguna prueva que algun Indio sea invitado por cualquiere persona a salir del servicio del amo que lo ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyos ó que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriva mencionada, aquel persona sera espuesta a una multa, que no excederá al suma de viente pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

NOTICE.—Mr. James H. Gleason, and Capt. John Vioget, are hereby authorized to collect any accounts due the Bark Don Quixote, previous to this date.

Monterey, Feb. 26th, 1847. JOHN PATY,

28tf for Paty & Co.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. 1. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, MARCH, 20, 1847. No. 31.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning*
BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

Terms—SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE $5 00
SIX MONTHS 2 50
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For six months. 25.00
For three months. 15.00
Twelve lines or less will be considered a square.

CALIFORNIA.—No. 5.

It is with much diffidence, that we re commence the publication of the series of numbers, headed "California,' from the almost insurmountable difficulty of obtaining correct information upon any subject, and especially as to the conduct of the individuals who were the principal movers of the military operations in this country.

Col. Fremont in command of about one hundred and seventy men, after the retreat of Capt. Joaquin de la Torre, returned by way of Sonoma to the American Fork for the purpose of crossing the Sacramento with his horses and baggage, and to march at once to Santa Clara, where it was understood Gen. Castro had his head quarters. R. Semple was ordered to cross the Bay to the town of Yerba Buena, with a party of only ten men, and if practicable make prisoner of the Captain of the Port Mr. R. T. Ridley and then to proceed by water to New Helvetia, which service was done, and he joined the camp on the American Fork on the 8th of July.

On the evening of the tenth July, Mr. Wm. Scott arrived in camp with the news of the hoisting of the American Flag at Monterey, by Commodore Sloat, on the 7th. He brought with him a flag sent by Capt. John B Montgomery of the U.S. Ship Portsmotuh. It was received with universal shouts by the men, and our gallant leader surrounded by a number of the officers and Soldiers, who partook of a cup of good brandy, and sang some national airs "The Star Spangled Banner" was responded to with warmth.

Early on the morning of the 11th Mr. Robert Livermore arrived in camp, with the intelligence that Capt. C. Weber and others had been taken prisoners by Castro, and that Castro, with his whole force had marched to San Juan; about 55 miles from Santa Clara, his recent head quarters.

On the 12th Col. Fremont took up his line of march for the south, crossing the San Joaquin, above the mouth of the Mersay, through Sain John's Pass and took possession of the Mission of San Juan a few days after Castro had left with his forces to unite with governor Pico, at Santa Barbara.

At San Juan, the enemy had concealed nine pieces of cannon and in the Mission was about 400 stand of old muskets, about 20 kegs of powder and about 60,000 pounds of cannon shot, most of them copper. A company of Marines under command of Capt. D. Fauntlery, of the U. S. Ship Savannah, and a company of volunteers under command of Thomas Fallon, reached San Juan. a few hours after Col Fremont. The whole party moved to a camp on the opposite side of the mountain, leaving a small garrison, and the next day moved into Monterey. Ships of war lying in the harbor at the time. Frigate Savannah, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sloat. Frigate Congress Commodore Stockton. Sloops of war Cyane, and Levant, and the English Line-of-battle ship Collingwood, admiral Semore.

The United States Flag had been hoisted on the 7th of July by order of Commodore Sloat. The barracks formerly used by the Californians, and the Custom House, were both strongly garrisoned with seamen and marines. Lieut. G. Minor in command at the barracks, and capt. William Mervine was made governor, and had his head quarters at the custom house.

Fort Mervine, had been commenced and the work was vigorously prosecuted by capt. Mervine, with the crew of the Savannah; the Levant sailed for the United States on the 28th of July with commodore Sloat, capt. Page commanding on the 21st July. The Cyane, capt. Dupont sailed for San Pedro, with Col. Fremont and the volunteers on board, and on the 26th the Congress, Commodore Stockton sailed for San Pedro. Leaving the Savannah alone at Monterey, and the Sloop Portsmouth, captain J. B. Montgomery, in the Bay of San Francisco.

In the meantime, Don José Castro, was at the head of about 400 Californians united with the Governor Don Pio Pico at Santa Barbara, with about 350 troops. On their learning something of the disposition of the American forces, they took up their line of march for the Pueble de los Angeles, made a short halt at the Rincon, and arrived at the Angeles early in August. Their whole force amounted to about eight hundred on their arrival at the Pueblo de los Angeles.

Early in August Col. Fremont landed at San Digo with a battalion of volunteers, and Commodore Stockton at San Pedro. The difficulty of procuring horses, and the distance 140 miles, so retarded the movements of Col Fremont, that he did not arrive at the Pueblo until several days after commodore Stockton, who marched from San Pedro, 30 miles dragged his artillery with oxen, and meeting with no opposition had taken possession of the public arms and property.

On the 17th of August, he issued his proclamation declaring California in the full and peaceable possession of the United States, and also a proclamation authorising and directing the election of civil officers throughout the country.

——ooo——

A Dutchman having suddenly lost an infant son, of whom he was very fond, thus vented his inconsolable grief over the corpse of the child:—"I don't shee what did make him tie. He wash so fat as putter. I would not have him tie for three dollarsh."

An English paper says there is an Oak in the parish of Llangorse, wales, which is 30 feet 3 inches in circumference. Six persons can dine comfortably in the inside hollow at the bottom.

Somebody says: an old man asked the hand of a very young lady in marriage. She refused. A worthy parson comforted the rejected wooer with this scriptural remark: 'you ask and you receive not because you ask a-miss."

JAMES WATSON keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Mercеandize, well suited to the California market, which he will sell for cash or the current products of the country. 23-tf

LAND CLAIMS —The subscriber will attend to any business in relation to land claims in the Middle and Northern Districts of California. Draw up deeds and transfers of land, according to the laws of the U. States.
Monterey Feb. 26th. 28-tf R SEMPLE.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

MONTEREY, MARCH 20, 1847.

California Law.—A man came into the Alcalde's office the other day, bringing with him a paper from another Alcalde stating that the bearer had been convicted of *horse stealing*, and wished to have a new hearing before the Chief Magistrate.

We take pleasure in refering our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Crane. An Eating House is certainly very acceptable in Monterey at this time.

During the present week, our town has presented quite a business appearance. Four of the vessels in port have been preparing for sea. The Independence and Lexington for the Bay of San Francisco, the Erie for the Sandwich Islands, and the Savannah for New York.

The Savannah has been so long with us, that her officers have become acquainted with the citizens, and it is with the kind of feeling which we should entertain for the departure of a brother, that we see them leave the coast.

Capt. Mervine was here when the Flag of the Union was first hoisted on the pacific. He has been in active service since that time, and if he has been chargable with some faults, they were errors of the head and not of the heart, we feel satisfied that he has done all in his power with the materials he had to operate with, for the good of California and the honor of the American Navy,

The gentlemanly deportment and manly conduct of all the officers of that noble ship has commanded our highest admiration, and if *they* could be pleased, we should be highly gratified to meet them again on the coast of the Pacific, either as officers or citizens of our adopted and beautiful country. There is, probably, not a more proper occasion, to make some general remarks, as to the conduct of the officers, and the measures which have been adopted in conducting the conquest (if it may be so called) of California.

The whole of the circumstances, by which we were surrounded, were peculir to us. There was no precedent. No one had gone before, and the Commanders had of necessity to chalk out a path for themselves, and if they have *not erred*, it is a strong evidence of their superior judgement.

California was a disconnected province, or department of a nation badly governed, subject to constant revolution and changed at the will of every ambitious politician who, might gain influence with the people. It was settled originally by Priests, who were displaced mainly by adventurers, and sufficient time has not yet elapsed, for society to become fixed upon any regulated system, and therefore ill qualified for self government. The mother country being unable to afford the protection which she required, many of the thinking men, turned their eyes to some other quarter. A strong party was in favor of asking protection from the United States, and actually commenced making prepartion for a formal request to that effect. Another very respectable party was in favor of asking protection from Great Britain. The British party was the party in power, and in all human probability, but for the war with Mexico, and the consequent taking of California, by the Naval Forces of the United States, the country would have been offered to the English Queen, and the British Lion would have reared his proud head in Monterey, where now the glorious Stars and Stripes are unfolding to the breeze.

Is it at all wonderful that Commodore Stockton at the head of a successful army having met with no opposion should have pursued the most conciliatory measures possible. If he was deceived by unprincipled men, and thrown off his guard from the conviction that all opposition had ceased, it was what would have happened under like circumstances to a Washington, or a Jackson. With very few exceptions the educated and influential Californias have remained well disposed towards the American cause, and, although a few turbulent spirits have given much trouble, the new governor is disposed to pursue the most pacific policy.

Much of the work has been done by volunteers, many of whom had arrived in the country after the commencement of the war, entirely without discipline, and utter strangers to the country and the language and manners of the people, and armed only with their rifle. So much for the land force, with but one army officer.

The Marine and Navy officers with their guard and seamen though out of their positions, have done well, many of the seamen acted the soldier with great credit to themselves. With such a mass of discordant materials our "*Sailor General*" has done well for his country, and deserves great credit. It is true, that General Kearny, with a few disciplined troops arrived in time to render important services, although it was but the closing scene of the last campaigne.

There are many minor grievances, which we hope will soon be removed by the liberal and correct policy of the present governor. But taking all together, we doubt whether other officers with the same materials would have accomplished the same object with a smaller loss of blood and treasure, or that the work would have been more effectually done.

Nuestro lectores son convidados á leer con atencion las Proclamas del Señor Taylor, Mariscal de Campo del Egército de los Estados Unidos—el *Heroé* del *Rio Grande* y de *Monterey* de *Linares*—á los Mejicanos. Hallaran en la Proclama las causas de la Guerra brevemente declarado, y los motivos que Gobernan los coraz ones de los Americanos, y su Gobierno en la prosecucion de la Guerra.

Conciudadanos, nos asegura que las proclamas de nuestro benenerito Gobernador y Commandante General Don S W. Kearney y la del Señor General Taylor, (publicados en el Californio en las semanas pasados) son los ecos de los sentimientos de nuestro Republica. Si las circunstancias ya pasados en California, han hecho elgunos estravios de los principos declarado en dichos proclamas, muí pronto todos vieran que nuestro Gobierno paternal; hará todo lo que es posible para hacer la restitucion que la justiciá demanda; y si los derechos de particulares han sufrido por causa de las necesidades de la Guerra, y los ordenes dado por nuestro Bizarro Commadoro Stockton, y Coronel Fremont, cuando ellos estaban obligádo, para dar poderes grandes a sus subalternos—Consideranido la necesidad de sacrificar algo al pronto fin de la Guerra en California (y la resulta ha declarado la sabiduria de su determinaciones)—ahora, como las necesidades no existen; muy pronto los autoridades quitaran todo agravio, estableciendo la confianza entre los hijes del pais, y sus compatriotas recientamente llegado; y la grita de todos seré, *viva la bandera Estrellada! Viva California y las Calyfornios!! Viva la Republica de los Estados Unidos!!!*

A PROCLAMATION.

By the General commanding the Army of the United States of America,

To the people of Mexico.—After many years of patient endurance, the United States are at length constrained to acknowledge, that a war now exists between our Government and the Government of Mexico. For many years our citizens have been subjected to repeated insults and injuries, our vessels and cargoes have been seized and confiscated, our Merchants have been plundered, maimed, imprisoned, without cause and without reparation. At length your Government acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make satisfaction, by payment of several million of dollars, but this treaty has been violated by your rulers, and the stipulated payments have been withheld. Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peaceful negociation, has been rejected by the dictator Paredes, and our Minister of peace, whom your rulers had agreed to receive, has been refused a hearing. He has been treated with indignity and insult, and Paredes has announced, that war exists between us. This war, thus first proclaimed by him, has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress, with perfect unanimity, and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy, against your army and rulers; but those of the Mexican people who remain neutral, will not be molested.

Your Government is in the hands of tyrants and usurpers. They have abolished your state Governments, they have overthrown your federal constitution, they have deprived you of the right of suffrage, destroyed the liberty of the press, despoiled you of your arms, and reduced you to a state of absolute dependence upon the power of a military dictator. Your army and rulers extort from the people, by grievous taxation, by forced loans, and military seisures, the very money which sustains the usurpers in power. Being disarmed, you were left defenceless, an easy prey to the savage Cumanches, who not only destroy your lives and property, but drive into a captivity more horrible than death itself, your wives and children. It is your military rulers who have reduced you to this deplorable condition It is these tyrants, and their corrupt and cruel satellites, gorged with the people's treasure, by whom you are thus oppressed and impoverished, some of whom have boldly advocated a monarchical government, and would place a European Prince upon the throne of Mexico. We come to obtain reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries, we come to obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future, we come to overthrow the tyrants who have destroyed your liberties, but we come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free government they may choose to select for themselves. It is our wish to see you liberated from despots, to drive back the savage cumanches, to prevent the renewal of their assaults, and compel them to restore to you from captivity your long lost wives and children.

Your religion, your alters and churches, the property of your churches and citizens, the emblems of your faith and its ministers shall be protected, and remain inviolate. Hundreds of our army, and hundreds of thousands of our people, are members of the Catholic Church. In every State, and in nearly every city and village of our Union, Catholic churches exist, and the Priests perform their holy functions, in peace and security, under the sacred guarantee of our constitution. We come among the people of Mexico as friends and republican brethren, and all who receive us as such, shall be protected, whilst all who are seduced into the army of your dictator, shall be treated as enemies. We shall want from you nothing but food for our army, and for this you shall always be paid in cash the full value. It is the settled policy of your tyrants to deceive you in regard to the policy and character of our Government and people. These tyrants fear the example of our free institutions, and constantly endeavor to misrepresent our purposes, and inspire you with hatred for your republican brethren of the American Union. Give us but the opportunity to undeceive you, and you will soon learn that the representations of paredes were false, and were only made to induce you to consent to the establishment of a despotic Government.

In your struggle for liberty, with the Spanish Monarchy, thousands of our countrymen risked their lives and shed their blood in your defence. Our own Commodore, the gallant Porter, maintained in triumph your flag upon the ocean, and our Government was the first to acknowledge your independence. With pride and pleasure we enrolled your name on the list of independent republics, and sincerely desire that you might in peace and prosperity enjoy all the blessings of free government. Success on the part of your tyrants against the army of the Union is impossible, but if they could succeed, it would only be to enable them to fill your cities with their soldiers, eating out your substance, and harassing you with still more grievous taxation. Already they have abolished the liberty of the press, as the first step towards the introduction of that Monarchy, which it is their real purpose to proclaim and establish.

Mexicans, we must treat as enemies and overthrow the tyrants, who whilst they have wronged and insulted us, have deprived you of your liberty, but the Mexican people, who remain neutral during the contest, shall be protected against their Military despots, by the republican Army of the Union.

Z. TAYLOR,
Brv't Maj General United States Army.

———ooo———

PORT OF MONTEREY.

March 20th, 1847.

Sailed.—18th U. S. Frigate, Savannah for New York. Frigate Independence, Commodore Shubrick, for the Bay of San Francisco. Lexington, Lt. Coman'd. Baily, for the Bay of San Francisco.

In Port.—Line-of-battle ship Columbus, Commodore Biddle. Sloop Warren, Capt Hull, and transport, Erie, Lt. Commander, Watson.

Arrived.—19th March, Ship Barnstable, Hall, master, from San Francisco. Passengers, Don J. P. Leese and Don J. R. B. Cooper.

Ship Vandalia, Everett, master, from San Francisco. Passengers, Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Col. V. Prudon, Jacob Frankfort, Esq., and Mr. P. H. Reed.

Xylon, arrived at San Francisco, 16th inst.

RESTAURAT.

Mr. Crane, has opened an EATING HOUSE, in a part of Abrigo's Billard Rooms. Gentlemen can be furnished with MEALS at all hours of the day, and until eleven o'clock at night, of such as the markets afford. *Beef Steaks, Mutton Chops, Eggs* cooked in any manner to suit customers, at the shortest notice.

Monterey, March 20th, 1847. 31-3t.

WARD & SMITH, have just received per ship "Xylon" from Honolulu, a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Rich Prints, Silks, Bleached and Un-bleached Cottons, Blue Drills and Long Cloths: Brandy in Casks and Bottles. Coffee, Sugar, Spices of all kinds. Hardware and Cuttlery. Boots and Shoes; Clothing &c. &c.

All of which they offer at reduced prices at their store in Montgomery Street, Yerba Buena. 31-3t.

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. Also—SHIP BREAD, TEA, Brown and White SUGAR, SPERM CANDLES. &c &c. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiagos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembarcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

NEW GOODS.—Received per barque Don Quixote, and for sale by T. H. Green, Dry Goods; Hardware; Sugar; Tea; Grind Stones; Salt; Arrow Root; Tin Pots; Wheel Barrows; Assorted Iron; Hoop Iron; Boat Oars; Mill Saws; Pit Saws. &c. &c. &c. 3m

The Mortgage on California.— The state of the Mexican finances, and the report that there is a mortgage on California held by subjects of Great Britain, have recently engaged public attention, and in our present relations with Mexico are subjects of some importance to us.

We have given to them a very careful examination, and from authentic statements and documents in our possession, we feel justified in saying, that there is no such mortgage on California, or any other of the provinces of Mexico, as has been represented to exist; and that the British Government is not a party, in any respect, to any of the public loans that have been made by Mexico

There is nothing more than an agreement between the government and her creditors, to sell lands located in certain places at a specified price; and that they shall not be sold to others than the holders of these bonds. Among the lands so set apart were some in Texas, which having ceased to be a part of Mexico, are no longer liable to the provisions of the bonds; and the same result which attended the separation of Texas from Mexico, would follow in the separation of California, New Mexico, or any other Department. there is nothing in these bonds which takes them out of the general class of public loans; or which give to the holders any other remedy than that which is found in the good faith, and ability and willingness of the debtor government to pay, and whatever may be the other difficulties that may grow out of the war with Mexico, we see no good reason for apprehending that the United States will have trouble about these bonds.

It is not known how many, if any, of the deferred bonds, have been converted into lands; but from statements we have seen we should suppose that none have been, or indeed very few. The English papers treat the whole debt as if none had been, and we think this is the fact.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Battles on the Rio Grande.—A passenger who arrived in the last steamer from England, states that every man he met, English as well as American, manifested a decided pleasure on hearing the news of Gen. Taylor's victories. The sensation was much greater in consequence of the previous accounts, which represented him as cut off from his supplies by an overwhelming force, and without provisions to sustain himself until re-inforcements could arrive. The liberal manner in which the London Times spoke of him and his achievements, we have already noticed. The following is.

From the Morning Chronicle.

"*Nil admirari.* Such is the motto of Great Britain in respect to the great deeds of America. She views them coldly, quietly, and without either wonder or emotion. She is as little surprised at their occurrence as the Mathematician is astounded at the accuracy of his own calculations. She sees her way both to them and through them, and would have been more surprised had they turned otherwise than they have done:

"The feats on the Rio Grande have been gallant and successful. No man in England doubts it No man in England suggests even a second interpretation of them, nor cares about refining upon their natural signification. We admit, without reservation, that they exhibit some important facts, and that to some extent, viz: the transcendent merits of the American army, the strategic skill of the officers, the impetuous energy of the soldiers, the considerate forbearance of the sutlers. For any exception that we take to his conduct, General Ringgold the honors of an ovation. They have fought well, and kept up a character which was before high enough to be independent of either bravado or exaggeration. More than that, they have just done what we expected, and what we foretold they would do. Who so dear to us as the man who fulfils our prophecies?

"The Mexicans themselves are not dishonored. Let those who think lightly of American courage attribute the successes in question to the weakness of their enemy, rather than to the valor of their conquerors. We reject the alternative America won the fight through her own inherent heroism. The cause was gained by the strength of the one rather than by the weakness of the other.

"Such is the fact—a fact probably admitted through the whole length and breadth of Great Britain; by the Gael and Welshman, as well as the consanguineous Anglo-Saxon."

PROSPECTUS.

This is the first paper ever published in California, and though issued upon a small sheet, is intended it shall contain matter that will be read with interest. The principles which will govern us in conducting it, can be set forth in a few words

WE shall maintain an entire and utter severance of all political connexion with Mexico. we renounce at once and forever all fealty to her laws, all obedience to her mandates.

WE shall advocate an oblivion of all past political offences and allow every man the privilege of entering this new era of events unembarrassed by any part he may have taken in previous revolutions.

WE shall maintain freedom of speech and the press, and those great principles of religious toleration, which allows every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

WE shall advocate such a system of public instruction as will bring the means of a good practical EDUCATION to every child in California.

WE shall urge the immediate establishment of a well organized government and a universal obedience to its laws.

WE shall encourage imigration, and take special pains to point out to agricultural imigrants those sections of unoccupied lands, where the fertility of the soil will most amply repay the labors of the husbandman

WE shall encourage domestic manufactures and the mechanic arts as sources of private wealth, individual comfort and indispensable to the public prosperity.

WE shall urge the organization of interior defences sufficient to protect the property of citizens from the depredations of the wild indians.

WE shall advocate a territorial relation of California to the United States, till the number of inhabitants is such that she can be admitted a member of that glorious confederacy.

WE shall support the present measures of the commander in chief of the American squadorn on our coast, so far as they conduce to the public tranquility, the organization of a free representative government and our alliance with the United States.

WE shall advocate the lowest rate of duties on foreign imports, and favor an exemption of the necessaries of life, even from these duties.

WE shall go for *California—for all her interests, social, civil and religious*—encouraging every thing that promotes these, resisting every thing that can do them harm.

This press shall be free and independent; unawed by power and untrammeled by party. The use of its columns shall be denied to none, who have suggestions to make promotive of the public wealth.

WE shall lay before our readers the freshest domestic intelligence and the earliest foreign news.

THE CALIFORNIAN has been published upwards of six months, contrary to our expectations, it has about paid its own expenses.

we are daily expecting our new materials, when the paper will be enlarged to about double its present size. It is to be hoped that the increasing population, the establishment of the government at Montery will increase our subscription list, so as to justify the extra expense of enlarging the paper.

Our thanks are tendered to our patrons and friends for past favours and we hope that our future efforts will meet with a continuance of their confidence.

CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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For three months.	15.00

Twelve lines or less will be considered a square.

It is with feelings of the most lively gratification, that we are enabled to lay before our readers the information, of the saving of nearly all of that unfortunate party of emigrants who were stopped by the snow on the California mountains, and of whom we recorded on the 13th ultimo, that nine had died of starvation out of a party of *sixteen*, who attempt to get through the snow to the settlements. Before the arrival of that sad news the Citizens, U. S. Officers and seamen at San Francisco, subscribed over $1500 to raise supplies for their releif, the citizens of Sonoma and Nappa also contributed over $400. Captain J. B. Hull Commanding the Northeren District sent Passed Mid'n. S. E. Woodworth U. S. N. in command of the party who were to carry over the supplies of provisions and clothing. He has Mr. Greenwood a celebrated old mountaineer (now 84 years old) for a pilot and Mr. Ried (whose wife and children were in the mountains) as assistant in Command, Mr. Woodworth met great difficulties at every step having had to warp up the Sacremento against the current for fifty miles, before hereached Sutters Fort, there he obtained the aid of that celebrated woodsman Jack Neal (the same person who performed the dashing feat of riding through the Clamet country in search of Colonel Fremont by which Capt. Gillespie's little party was saved from massacre last spring) and in four hours after Mr. Woodworth reached "Sutters Fort," his provisions were packed and they were off to the rescue—for further particulars see the following—

Fort Sacramento, March 5, 1847.

SIR—Last night Mr. Aquila Glover, one of the noble men that went to the assistance of the suffering emigrants on the California Mountains, arrived at this post with a letter from Mr. Woodworth, U. S. N., and in compliance with his orders, I have thought proper with Capt. J. A. Sutter's consent to forward to you by couriers attached to this garrison, the information we have received, which must be interesting to every American. I send via. Sonoma, as Capt. Sutter will detain his Launch here until Mr. Woodworth returns from the Mountains, as we will have no communication by water from Yerba Buena until that time The following is a copy of the letter, received from Passed Midshipman Woodworth:

Cache Creek, Feb. 28, 1847.

Mr. George McKinstry, Jr.

Sir.—An opportunity offering to write by Mr. Glover now in my camp and to leave for Fort Sacramento in the morning, I inform you that we reached this camp to-day at noon, it being the last point we can reach for grass—and to-morrow, Capt. Kern takes the camp back to a creek 12 miles from this place, where the grass is better for the animals, and will remain until I return to this camp with the people from the mountains. I start in the morning with four men and three mules packed with provisions. I have cached here four hundred pounds of flour and shall carry about that quantity with me, also coffee and sugar. Mr. Glover will give you all the information about the first expedition, and I wish you to write to Capt. J. B. Hull commander of the northern district of California the information you receive from Mr. Glover, I shall not return until all the people are in camp. I shall then hasten down with them to the fort as soon as they can travel.

Your's &c. S. E. WOODWORTH, U. S. N.

Capt. E. Kern informed you of the men sent up from this place to the assistance of the sufferers when we were first informed of their situation. I will again give you a list of their names as I think they ought to be recorded in letters of gold. Aquila Glover, R. S. Montery, Daniel Rhodes, John Rhodes, Daniel Tucker, Joseph Sel, and Edward Copymier. Mr. Glover who was put in charge of this little brave band of men, returns to me his Journal, from which I extrct as follows:—on the 13th of February, 1847, our party arrived at the Bear River valley—14th remained in camp preparing packs and provisions, 15th, left Bear River valley, and travelled 15 miles and encamped on Yuba river; 16th travelled three miles and stopped to make snow shoes; 17th travelled five miles and camped on Yuba river, snow fifteen feet deep, dry and soft; 18th travelled eight miles and encamped on the head of Yuba river; 19th travelled nine miles, crossed the summit of the California mountains and reached part of the suffering company about sun down, in camp near Trucke'y Lake. Mr. Glover informs me that he found them in a most deplorable condition, entirely beyond discription. Ten of their number had already died from starvation; and he thinks several others will die in camp, as they are too low to resusitate. The whole party had been living on bullock hides four weeks. On the morning of the 20th, the party went down to the camp of Geo. Donner eight miles below the first camp, and found them with but one hide. They had come to the conclusion that when that was consumed to dig up the bodies of those who had died from starvation and use them as food. When the party arrived at the camp, they were obliged to guard the little stock of provision that they had carried over the mountains on their backs on foot, for the relief of the poor beings, as they were in such a starving condition, that they would have immediately used up the small store. They even stole the bucskin strings from their snow shoes and eat them. This little brave band of men, immediately left with twenty-one persons, principally women and children for the settlements. They left all the food they could spare with those (twenty nine in number) that they were obliged to leave behind; and promised them that they would immediately return to their assistance. They were successful in bringing all safe over the mountains. Four of the children they were obliged to carry on their backs, the balance walked. On their arrival at the Bear river valley, they they met a small party with provisions, that Capt. Kerns of of this fort had sent for their relief. The same day they met Mr. Reed, with fifteen men on foot, packed with provisions, who, ere this, have reached the sufferers Mr.

Woodworth was going ahead with a full force and will himself visit them in their mountain camp, and see that every person is brought out. Mr. Greenwood was three days behind Mr. Reed with the horses. Capt. Kern will remain in camp with the Indian soldiers to guard the provisions and horses and will send the sufferers down to this post as soon as possible, where they will be received by Capt. J. A. Sutter with all the hospitality for which he is so celebrated. And in the mean time Capt. Sutter will keep up a communication with Capt. Kern's camp, so as to be in readiness to assist him on all occasions. Mr. Glover informed me that the waggons belonging to the emigrants are buried some fifteen feet under the snow. He thinks that it will be some three weeks from this date, before Lieut. Woodworth can arrive at this fort. Mr Glover left the party at Bear river valley on express, as I had written to him by the second party, of the death of one member of his family, and the severe illness of his wife. The balance of the party will reach here in some four or five days. The weather is very fine, and we have no doubt but that lieut. woodworth will be able to bring all left on the mountains.

GEORGE McKINSTRY.

To Capt J. B. Hull.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

MONTEREY, MARCH 27, 1847.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. EXPRESS FROM LOS ANGELES.

Capt. Turner, U. S. A., aid to his Excellency Governor Kearny, arrived here on wednesday in five days from los Angeles. All quiet in the lower country. Commodore Stockton with the Congress, at St. Diego. Col. Cook's Regiment at San Luis Rey.

By an arrival at Santa Barbara in 21 days from Mazatlan we have the following items of news from Mexico.

Genl. Scott, Commander-in-chief of the Army of the U. S, has entered Mexico, landing at Tampico, 15,000 men and was marching on Vera Cruz with a heavy force.

San Juan de Ulloa was to be attacked by the Fleet, 33 sail, in combination with the land forces.

Genl. Taylor, had advanced 100 miles from Saltillo, for San Luis Potosi—Santa Anna had retired upon Mexico. It appears the government of the United States are determined to prosecute a vigorous campaign.

The U. S. Ship "Portsmouth," Capt. Montgomery, was cruising off Mazatlan.

From certain information received, we have but little doubt *Gen. Castro*, will be a passenger in the Portsmouth, when she arrives here—he was in Mazatlan.

Flores, and his friends who fled from the lower country, had arrived in a frontier town of Sonora—after much suffering, and losing all their horses.

———ooo———

NOTICIAS DEL PAIS, Y DE MEJICO.

Los emigrados, que estaban pereciendo de hambre y frio, en la sierra Nevada ya son preservados de la muerte, por los hombres y recursos que les despacho el Señor Don J. B. Hull, Comandate en el Norte, bajo el mando de un Oficial de la Marina el Señor S. E. Woodworth

Los Señors oficiales y hombres de la Marina, y los Ciudadanos de San Francisco, Sonoma, y Napa, franquearon cerca dos mil pesos duros para comprar viveres y ropa por los infortunados.

Los pormenores recibidos de la espedicion dicen que han salvado mas de cincuenta, Mugéres hombres, y ñinos, encontrados donde la nieve estaba tres brazas de fondo, y reducido al ultimo cuéro de res, por unico alimento; honor á todos que han trabajado tan felizmente para salvar las vidas de los que estaban proximos a morir.

El Señor Turner, Capitan de Caballeria de los E. U. y Ayudante de Campo de S. E el Señor Gobernador, llego el "Miercoles, á cinco dias de los Angeles, con cartas para S. E.

Todo esta quieto en el *Sur*; y las fuerzas recientemente llegadas, portierra, estan en guarnicion en San Luis Rey y los Angeles.

El Señor Comodore Stockton todavia esta en Diego.

Por noticias mui nuevas de Mejico, Sabemos que el Señor General Scott *Mariscal de Campo y General en Gèfe de los E. U.* ha desembarcado en *Tampico* con 15,000 hombres y estaba en marcha para *Vera Cruz*. La Esquadra que estaba alli tambien consistia de vienti tres buques de Guerra.

Con la fuerza que va a Vera Cruz queda mui poca duda de que sera tomada.

El Señor General Taylor, con el Egercito del centro habia avauzado de su posicion en Saltillo por el camino de San Luis Potosi.

El General Santa Anna retirandose para la Capital.

La Division del Señor Genetal Wool debe estar en *Chihuahua* para donde estaba en marcha.

El Jueves por la tarde, *El Señor Coronel Fremont*, con su escolta, acompañdo por el Señor *Jose Juan Pico*, Capitan del Batallon de California, llego á Monterey en tres dias 10 horas de los Angeles.

El Señor Coronel salio otra vez, para los Angeles, ayar a las 3 de la tarde, para volver dentro de 15 dias con su Batn.

Por algunas noticias mui ciertas, tenemos muchas esperanzas, de ver al Señor Coronel Don *Jose Castro* llegar aqui en el primer buque que venga de Mazatlan ó del Cabo.

El Señor General de Brigada Wooll, con su division del Egercito de los E. U. en Mejico, esta en Sonora.

LOS SEÑORES DON FELIPE BUTRON Y DON JOAQUIN DE LA TORRE, seran comisionados "*Tenients*, de una compania de Trienta hijos del Pais, que debe formarse, por orden de S. E. el Señor Gobernador, para unir con una compania del Egercito a proteger los Rancheros, y perseguir á los Barbaros.

En este servicio los Sargentos gozaran el pago mensual de $28, y medio los Cabos $25 y 1-2 los Soldados $23 y 1-2 y todos una racion cada dia, armas y municiones de Guerra del Gobierno.

———

Lt. Col. Fremont, arrived here day before yesterday, 3 days ten hours from Los Angelos (400 miles) on business with Gov. Kearny, and left again yesterday afternoon for the purpose of embarking his *Battalion* for this port. He expects to be in Monterey again by the 10th or 12th of April. The Col. will have ridden over 800 miles in 8 days, including all delays on this trip.

The "Loo Choo," Troop Ship with Lieut. Col. Burton, and a part of Col. Stevenson's Regt. has arrived at San Francisco, also, Store Ship "Mount Vernon."

The Military works under direction of *Captain C. Q. Tompkins*, are rapidly progressing at "*Fort Mervine*."—

A Saw Mill, with a circular saw, propelled by four Mules, erected near the works, excites great interest. A grist mill will be added the coming week.

Lieut. Col. Barton, and Surgeon Murray, U. S. A., have arrived at "Head quarters," from San Francisco.

General Wool, commanding a division of the U. S. Army is in *Sonora*, and well received by the inhabitants.

A Company of thirty Californians under *Don Felipe Butron, and Don Joaquin de la Torre*—as Lieuts. is now being raised here to unite with a force, about to be sent against the horse thief Indians.

We have the melancholy satisfaction of announcing that the wreck of the U. S. Launch lost in San Francisco Bay, in which the two sons of Capt. Montgomery, U. S N. Midshipman Hugunin and nine men were lost; has been discovered on Mare Island, (within the Bay,) we will add particulars in our next.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS—That I, S. KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested by the President of the United States, do hereby appoint WALTER COLTON, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, in and for the Territory of California.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 24th day of March 1847.

S. W. KEARNY
32 tf Brig Gen'l. and Governor of California.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS—That I Brig. General S. W. KEARNY, Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, considering that in asmuch as there are various claimants to the Missions of SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA, SANTA CRUZ and SAN JUAN, and the Houses, Grounds, Gardens, Vineyards, &c., arround and near them, do hereby declare, that until the proper Judicial tribunals to be established, shall decide upon the same, the above named Missions and Proper y appertaining thereto, shall remain under charge of the Catholic Priests, as they were when the United States Flag was first raised in this Territory, it being understood that this decree is not to affect the rights of any claimant, and that the Priests are to be responsible for the preservation of said Missions and Property whilst under their charge.

The Alcaldes of the Jurisdictions, in which the above named Missions are situated, will upon application of the Priests take the proper measures, to remove theretrom, all persons trespassing or intruding upon them.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California this 22d day of March 1847.

S. W. KEARNY,
32-tf Brig. General and Governor of California

TRADUCCION.

Todos los que las presentes vieren Sabed, que yo S. W Kearny, General de Brigada y Gobernador de California en virtud de la autoridad con que me halle investido, considerando que por cuanto hay varios pretendientes á las Misiones de SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA, SANTA CRUZ, y SAN JUAN, y á las casas terrenos, huertas, viñas &c al rededor y en la inmediacion de ellas, por las presentes decreto, que mientras que los correspondients Tribunales judiciales que se han de establecer, decidan sobre el asunto, queden bajo el cuidado de los Padres Catolicos, del mismo modo que estaban cuando se hizo primero el Pubellon de les Estados Unidos en este Territorio; debiendo se entender que este decreto no ha de perjudicar los derechos que ninguno de los pretendients tenga, y que los Padres han de ser responsables de la conservacion de dhas, Misiones y de sus intereses mientras queden bajo su cuidado.

Los Alcaldes de las jurisdicciones á que corresponden las referidas Misiones, tomarán las medidas conducentes para hacer salir de ellas á todas las personas que hagan daño ó que se metan intrusamente en ellas, cuando los Padres lo pidan.

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California a los 22 dias del mes de Mazo de 1847.

S. W. KEARNY,
32-tf General de Brigada y Gobenador de California

PORT OF MONTEREY.

March 27, 1847.

Arrived—21st Schooner "William," (Br. Colors) from San Blas, via Santa Barbara. This vessel has been taken possession off by order of Commodore Biddle, for some violation of the laws governing "Nuetrals." we are not aware that it is yet decided whether she will be detained for trial in a court of Admiralty.

Cargo of Schr. william; Sugar, Panoche, Mining Tools. and $3000 Specie.

Sailed—25th American Ship Barnstable, Hall, for leward ports. Passengers—Don Pablo de la Guerra, and lady.

Sailed—26th American Ship Vandalia, Everett. for leward ports. Passengers—Mr. & Mrs. W. D. M Howard.

WARD & SMITH. have just received per Ship "Mount Vernon," from the United States, a fine assortment of GOODS, which the offer for Sale at reduced prices, at their Store in Montgomery street, Yerba Buena. 32 tf

GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF FRANCISCO.

Upper California.

BY the following decree of his Excellency, Gen. S. W. KEARNY, Governor of California, all the right, title, and interest of the United States, and of the Territory of California, to the

Beach and Water Lots

on the East front of the Town of San francisco, have been granted, conveyed, and released, to the people, or Corporate authorities of said Town.

DECREE OF GOV. KEARNY.

"I Brigadier Gen S. W. KEARNY, Governor of Californ"nia, by virtue of authority in me vested, by the PRESI"DENT OF THE UNITED STATES of America, do "hereby grant, convey, and release unto the Town of San "Francisco, the people, or corporate authorities thereof, "all the right, title, and interest of the Government of the "United States, and of the Territory of California in and "to the Beach & water Lots on the East front of said "Town of San Francisco included between the points "known as the Rincon and Fort Montgomery, excepting "such Lots as may be selected for the use of the United "States Government by the Senior Officers of the army "and Navy now there; provided the said ground hereby "ceded, shall be divided into Lots, and sold by public auc"tion to the highest bidder, after three months notice previously given: the proceeds of said Sale to be for the bene"fit of the town of San Francisco.

"Given at Monterey capital of California, this 10th day "of March, 1847, and the 71 year of the Independence of "the United States. *S. W KEARNY,*

Brig. Gen'l & Gov. of Calfornia.

In pursuance of and in compliance with the conditions of the foregoing decree, all the ungranted tract of ground on the East front of the Town of San Francisco, lying and situated between Fort Montgemery and the Rincon, and known as the water Lots, (the reservations by the General and Town Governments excepted,) will be surveyed and divided into convenient building Lots for warehouses and stores, and offered at PUBLIC SALE, *to the eighest bidder, on* TUESDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, next, at TEN o'clock, A. M. A plan of lots in connecion with a general map of the Town, will be made out and exhibited on or before the day of sale.

Terms of Sale, one fourth cash; one fourth in six months; one fourth in twelve months; and one fourth in eighteen months; the purchaser giving approved security bearing the interest of 10 per cent per anum, from the day of Sale.

Other conditions made known on or before the day of Sale. The Site of the town of San Francisco is known by all navigators and Mercantile men, acquainted with the subject, to be the most COMMANDING COMMERCIAL POSITION on the entire western Coast of the Pacific Ocean, and the Town itself is no doubt, destined to become the *COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM* of the western side of the North American continent. The Property offered for Sale, is the most valuable in, or belonging to, the Mown, and the acquisition of it, is an object of deep interest to all mercantile Houses in California and elsewhere, engaged in the commerce of the Pacific.

EDWIN BRYANT, Alcalda and Chief Magistrate,
Town and District of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Upper California, March 16th 1847.

RESTAURAT.

MR. CRANE, has opened an EATING HOUSE, in a part of ABRIGO'S Billiard Rooms. Gentlemen can be furnished with MEALS at all hours of the day, and until eleven o'clock at night, of such as the markets afford. *Beef Steaks, Mutton Chops, Eggs* cooked in any manner to suit customers, at the shortest notice.

Monterey, March 20th, 1847. 31-3t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day entered into Co-partnership under the firm of WARD & SMITH, for the purpose of transacting a general commission busine ouss the coast of California. FRANK WARD
WILLIAM M. SMITH
Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

WARD & SMITH have just received a general assortment of goods by the brig "ELIZABETH," which they offer at very reduced prices at their store on Montgomery street. Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Counsil have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from henceforth, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.
28-tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Pimero Magistrado de esta jurisdiecion.
17tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Jan 11th, 1847.

ANORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction. WALTER COLTON,
17tf Chief Magistrate.

NOTICE.—Mr. James H. Gleason, and Capt. John Vioget, are hereby authorized to collect any accounts due the Bark Don Quixote, previous to this date.
Monterey, Feb. 26th, 1847. JOHN PATY,
28tf for Paty & Co.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Por las presentes quedan autorizados los Sres. D. Santiago H. Gleason y el Capitan D. Juan Vioget, para cobrar cualesquiera deudas contraidas con la Barca Don Quijote anterior a esta fecha.
Por Paty y Compa.
Monterey 26 de Febrero de 1847. JUAN PATY.

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. Also—
SHIP BREAD, TEA, Brown and White SUGAR, SPERM CANDLES, &c &c. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiagos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembatcar de la Barca Don Quixote. 15 tf

NEW GOODS.—Received per barque Don Quixote, and for sale by T. H. GREEN, Dry Goods; Hardware; Sugar; Tea; Grind Stones; Salt; Arrow Root; Try Pots; wheel Barrows; Assorted Iron; Hoop Iron; Boat Oars; Mill Saws; Pit Saws, &c. &c. &c. 28

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO,
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847.

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SEVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea savido a toda persona residente en esta jurisdicion de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdicion de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente.

Que ninguna persona cualquiere que sea, de aqui en adelante podra tomar en su servicio ningun Indio sin que esta le presenta un certificado firmado por el amo a quien servia; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomodarze en donde le convenga, y que nada le deve de sueldos avansados.

Cualquiere persona que toma en su servicio un Indio, sin el requisito arriva espresado, y le da algun dinero ó otra propriedad como en pago adelantado, por sus servicios; perdera el dinero ó propriedad asi adelantado: y en caso que hayga alguna prueva que algun Indio sea invitado por cualquiere persona a salir del servicio del amo que la ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyos ó que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriva mencionada, aquel persona sera espuesta a una multa, que no excederá al suma de viente pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.
23-tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

NOTICE.—SECTION 19. Of an Act of Congress passed March 16, 1802. reads:

"*And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall procure, or entice a soldier in the Service of the U. States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding Three Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year. C. Q. TOMPKINS, Capt. U. S. Army.
Monterey, California, Feb'y. 25th, 1847. 28-3t

NOTICE.—All persons on the Coast of California, having demands against the Bark Don Quixote, or owners, previous to this date, are requested to present their accounts to James H. Gleason at Monterey, or to John Paty, for adjustment; as no interest will be allowved until the accounts are presented and adjusted; and all persons indebted to said Bark Don Quixote, previous to March, 1845, are requested to adjust their accounts with James H. Gleason, Capt. John Vioget or with John Paty, within three months from this date, or they will be handed over to their attorney at law for recovery. Monterey, February 25th, 1847. JOHN PATY,
28tf JOHN VIOGET.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Todas las personas residentes en la costa de California que tengan reclamos que hacer contra la Barca Don Quijote ó sus dueños, con anterioridad á esta fecha, se serviran presentar sus cuentas á Santiago H. Gleason ó a Juan Paty para su ajustamiento; pues no se abonará ningun interes, mientras las cuentas no se presenten y se ajusten: y todas las personas que adeuden á dicha Barca Don Quijote con anterioridad al mes de Marzo de 1845, se serviran ajustar sus cuentas con Santiago Gleason, el Capitan Juan Vioget ó Juan Paty, dentro de tres meses desde esta fecha, pues de lo contrario las cuentas se pasarán á su apoderado legal para su cobro.
Monterey 25 de Febr. de 1847. JUAN PATY,
28tf JUAN VIOGET.

CASH STORE. Just received by Bark Don Quixote an assortment DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.
27tf MILTON LITTLE.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. 1. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1847. No. 33.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning*
BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

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SIX MONTHS 2 50
SINGLE COPIES, 12½

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For each subsequent insertion. 1 00
By the year, with the privilege of changing the advertisements as often as they may think proper, per square. 50.00
For six months. 25.00
For three months. 15.00
Twelve lines or less will be considered a square.

OFFICIAL.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS—That I, W. S. KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested by the President of the United States, do hereby appoint WALTER COLTON, Judge of the Court of Admeralty, in and for the Territory of California.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 24th day of March 1847. S. W. KEARNY
32 tf Brig Gen'l. and Governor of Califonia.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS—That I Brig. General S. W. KEARNY, Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, considering that in as much as there are various claimants to the Missions of SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA, SANTA CRUZ and SAN JUAN, and the Houses, Grounds, Gardens, Vineyards, &c., around and near them, do hereby declare, that until the proper Judicial tribunals to be established, shall decide upon the same, the above named Missions and Property appertaining thereto, shall remain under charge of the Catholic Priests, as they were when the United States Flag was first raised in this Territory, it being understood that this decree is not to affect the rights of any claimant, and that the Priests are to be responsible for the preservation of said Missions and Property whilst under their chargé.

The Alcaldes of the Jurisdictions, in which the above named Missions are situated, will upon application of the Priests take the proper measures, to remove therefrom, all persons trespassing or intruding upon them.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California this 22d day of March 1847. S. W. KEARNY,
32-tf Brig. General and Governor of California

TRADUCCION.

Todos los que las presentes vieren Sabed, que yo S. W. Kearny, General de Brigada y Gobernador de California en virtud de la autoridad con que me hallo investido, considerando que por cuanto hay varios pretendientes á las Misiones de SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA, SANTA CRUZ y SAN JUAN, y á las casas, terrenos, huertas, viñas &c. al rededor y en la inmediacion de ellas, por las presentes decreto, que mientras que los correspondients Tribunales judiciales que se han de establecer, decidan sobre el asunto, queden bajo el cuidado de los Padres Catolicos, del mismo modo que estaban cuando se hizó primero el Pabellon de les Estados Unidos en este Territorio; debiendose entender que este decreto no ha de perjudicar los derechos que ninguno de los pretendients tenga, y que los Padres han de ser responsables de la conservacion de dhas, Misiones y de sus intereses mientras queden bajo su cuidado.

Los Alcaldes de las jurisdicciones á que corresponden las referidas Misiones, tomarán las medidas conducentes para hacer salir de ellas á todas las personas que hagan daño ó que se metan intrusamente en ellas, cuando los Padres lo pidan.

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California a los 22 dias del mes de Mazo de 1847. S. W. KEARNY,
32-tf General de Brigada y Gobenador de California.

———ooo———

Yerba, Buena, March 10, 1847.

SIR,—Being necessary to make public my instructions that I have received privately, from the civil government of Upper California, to start the colonization of the frontiers of Sonoma, should they be deemed worthy by you, of insertion in your estimable columns,—said instructions, the original, I have the honor to hand you herewith, by their contents, and for other causes that I shall make public in due time, you will be persuaded as also the public at large, that I could not until now, that the circumstances urge it, make public these documents; and if I do so now, it is because of the situation in which some persons, residents in that part of the territory, are placed.

Your obt. servant, (Signed.) M. G. VALLEJO.

To the Editor of the Californian.

Yerba Buena, Marzo 10 de 1847.

Muy Señor Mio,—Siendo ya necesario publicar las instruciones que recibi como privadas del Gobierno politico de la Alta California al dar principio a la colinization de la frontera de Sonoma, he de merecer a vd. se sirva insertar en sus apreciables columnas, las que tenjo el honer de acompanarle originales. Por el contenido de ellas, y por otras causas que publicare a su debido tiempo, se persuadira vd. y el publico todo de que no he debido hasta hoy que los circumstancias lo exigen, publicar tales documentos, y si lo hago es compelido por la situacion en que se encuentran algunas personas residentes en aquel lugar.

B. L. M. de vd. su obedt't. serv't. M. G. VALLEJO.

———

Military Government of Upper California. }
Civil Government of Upper California. } Seals.

In a seperate note of this date, you will receive the instructions which determine the extent of your power respecting the building of a town in the valley of Sonoma, in place of that which has been marked out and begun in the valley of Santa Rosa.

Many are the objects that the superior Government has in view; but the principle one is to arrest as soon as possible the progress of the Russian settlements of Bodega and Ross, in order to make ineffective all the ulterior designs of that government to ours, which would cause great difficulties to the nation

To verify the scheme spoken of, and in accordance with the supreme resolutions relative thereto, you are empowered to solicit families in all the Territory and other states of the Mexican Republic, in order to colonize the northern frontiers, granting lands to all the individuals who may wish to establish themselves there; and those grants shall be confirmed to them by the Territorial government when the grantees apply for the same. The title that they may receive from you will serve them as a sufficient guarantee, as you are the only one empowered by the superior government to grant lands in the frontiers under your command. The supreme government is satisfactorily convinced that you are the only officer to whom so great an enterprise can be trusted, and in order to accomplish it in a right manner, it is willing to defray all the necessary expenses towards it, and recomends you to use a just and prudent economy in this particular, keeping and exact account of all, and advising the government of the same.—

Should it happen that the territorial government may not be able at any time to aid the colony with the articles which they may need, it requires of you to supply them for the time being.

——ooo——

VERY PRIVATE.

The topographical situation of the frontier on the northern side of the bay of San Francisco and Sacramento rivers, may be somewhat difficult to colonize, but this government trusts that for the honor of the National government, and your own proper interests in the social order that you will not let escape an opportunity to deserve the premium to which all men aspire:—Posthumous Fame.

Ultimately this territorial government knows and is persuaded of all that you have informed it respecting the danger to which this frontier is exposed on account of our neighbours of the north, and it recomends that the Mexican population be always greater than that of the foreign, who in virtue of the colonization should solicit lands in that precious portion of the territory trusted to you by the government, for which it again charges you only to give titles to those who may prove they merit them, bearing in mind the importance of the port of Bodega, and Cape Mendocina, which points are too necessary for the preservation of the national welfare.

The government omits recomending the secrecy that this note requires, which you will not make known only in the last extremity, and it confides in that you will labour with assiduity in an object so sacred, in which are concerned, the general good and the peculiar welfare of the territory in which you were born. It is warranted by the prudence, patriotism and good faith of which you have given so many proofs, offering again to make them known to government.

God and Liberty. Monterey, June 24, 1835.

(Signed) JOSE FIGUEROA.

To the Military Commander and Director of colonizations of the Northern Frontier, D. Mariano G. Vallejo.

Comandancia General de la Alta California. } Seals.
O:bierno Politico de la Alta California. }

En oficio seperado de esta fecha, se dan av. las instrucciones a que se deben estender sus facultades respecto de la ereccion de un pueblo en el valle de Sonoma a defecto del que se habia trazado y empezado en el de Sta. Rosa.

Varios son los grandes objetos que el sup'mo. Gobno Federal se propone; pero el principal es impedir cuan pronto sea posible los progresos de los establecimeintos Rusos de Bodega y Ross, para evitar toda mira posterior sobre el territorio de la republica por el Gobno. de aquellos, lo que ocasionaria graves dificultades a la nacion.

Para llebar al cabo el plan indicado, y conforme a las supremas resoluciones relativas, queda V facultado para solicitar familias en todo el territorio y los demas estados de la Republica a fin de colonizar esa frontera, concediendo la terrenos a todos los individuos que se quieran establecer alli, cuyas concesiones los seran confirmadas por el Gobno. Territorial cuando lo soliciten los interesados, sirviendoles entretanto de garantia suficiente el titulo que obtengan de v. como unico facultado por la superioridad para conceder terrenos en esa frontera de su cargo.

El sup'mo. Gobno esta satisfactoriamente convencido de que v. es el unico oficial a quien se puede confiar tamaña empresa y para que se verifique de una manera segura, esta dispuesto a erogar los gastos necesarios para ello, encargando a v. procure una justa y prudente economia en este particular llebando cuenta ecsacta de todo, y avisando a ese Gobno.

En el remote caso de no poder el Gobierno Territorial acudir alguna vez con los articulos necesarios para ausiliar a los colonos, encarga a v. haga suplem'tos por de pronto

MUY RESERVADO.

La posicion topografica de esa frontera, al Norte de bahia de San Francisco y Rio Sacramento, podra dificultar algo la colonizacion; pero este Gobno confia en que v. por el honor del Gobno. Nacional, y su propio interes en el orden social no dejara escapar una oportunidad que el hara merecer el galardon a que aspiran todos los hombres: La Fama Postuma.

Enfin, el Gobno. Territorial conoce y se persuade de cuanto v. le ha informado sobre el riesgo a que esta espuesta esa frontera por parte de nuestros vecinos del Norte, y le recomienda por le mismo procure que siempro la poblacion Mejicana prepondere a la estrangera, que en virtud de la colonizacion solicitare terrenos en esa preciosa porcion del Territorio que el supremo Gbno. le confia, por lo que reencarga a v. solo espida titulos a los que acrediten merecerlos, teniendo muy presente la importancia del puerto de Bodega y Cabo Mendocina, cuyos puntos son de tanto interes para la conservacion de la integridad nacional.

El Gobo. omite recomendar el sigilo que mereee esta nota la que no debera v manifestar sino en el ultimo estremo, y confia en que v. trabajara asiduamente en un objeto tan sagrado en el que v. vio la primera luz. Asi selo garantizan la prudencia, patriotismo y buena fe de q tiene v. dadas tantas pruebas, ofreciendole recomendarlas nuevamente, a la superioridad

Dios y Libertad.

Monterey, Junio 24 de 1835. JOSE FIGUEROA

Senor Comandte Militar y Director de colonizacion de la Frontera del Norte. D Marirno G. Vallejo.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

MONTEREY, APRIL 3, 1847.

Californian Office latest dates.

New York, Nov. 12, 1846. London and Paris, Nov. 7, Mexico (city.) Jan. 2, 1847. "San Blas" Jan. 18.

U S. Army at Saltillo and marching on San Luis Potosi, Dec. 12th. U. S. Army at Tampico, with a Division at San Vicente en-route to capture the Mines of Huesteca and Toluca, December 8th. U. S. Army near Chihuahua, early in Dec. U. S Army marching on Durango, Dec. 1.

U. S. Squadron Blockading Vera Cruz, and Gulf coast, Dec. 28th. The U. S. Frigate Brandywine and Sloop Boston, lost at Turk's Island, in December, also U. S. Brig Somers, and a Pilot Boat, while cruising off Vera Cruz.

The Mexican Government Journal, publishes the correspondence (Dec.) of the various Generals and Governors between Mexico and the several divisions of the U. S. advancing Armies, informing the government that they have no arms to oppose the U. S. Forces. Gen. Almonte, Secretary at war, replies to them that he has none to send, and that Santa Anna's Army at San Luis Potosi, was only half armed. The Governor of Durango informs the Legislature of the State, that the Indians are killing the Farmers and that the U. S. Forces are in the State, that he has *two cannon*, and has sent to Chili, to contract for 1000 stand of arms, and was making powder. Almonte, Secty. at war, writes to the General at "*Toluca*," that he has no arms to send for the defence of the *Mines*, and that speculators cannot, or will not import them, although the government will admit them duty free

Santa Anna's head quarters at San Luis Potisi, Dec. 19.

——ooo——

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Federal Constitution of 1824, was revived in Mexico, December 1846, under *Santa Anna*, who destroyed it in 1829 *Gomez Farias*, was then, as he is now (again) the Vice President. *Santa Anna* wished to obtain a *Dictator's* power; to do which he proposed to *Farias*, to relieve him in the duties of his office, while he visited his Estates, and to hurry through Congress the Bill for seizing the property of the *Church*, which took place. But no sooner had Congress decreed it and *Farias* signed, than *Santa Anna* at the head of the Army, sustained by the Church, put down Congress, the Constitution, and all, and instituted that *Central* system which has ruined Mexico. How short his memory must be, if he believes himself, what he has

declared in his proclamation of 1846, now that we find in landing that same Constitution of 1824, as revived, and under which he and *Farias*, hold the same stations as when it was destroyed; and "Farias" outlawed by the Government, which Santa Anna raised on its ruins.

It has been supposed that Santa Anna would now seize some 15 or 20 millions of the Church property, to carry on the war, but that he will not do; he and the Church have been mutual supporters, and such they will continue to be.

The idea of hipothecating the Church property for 20 million was much discussed in the leading Journals in Mexico, previous to January 1st, 1847, but on the 23rd Dec. 1846, a select Committee of Congress, on the state of the Treasury *reported against* the measure, and also against any attempt to raise money by *forced loans*. Santa Anna reported to Congress that he wanted $400,000 per month for the Army, the Secretary at war sent him $75,000 in December, with a promise of more, if promises made to him were kept. The Committee of "ways and means" of the Mexican Congress reported a Bill, Dec. 23, to raise five and a half millions for the first six months of 1847, of which $5,400,000 was intended for the Army, over $2,000,000 of the estimate is based upon their foreign commerce, how can this be realized, with all their coast under blockade, and the free ports of Metamoras, Tampico and Santa Fee, for the introduction of American goods.

A gentleman now here who left San Blas Jany. 18th, states that Congress did on the 5th Jan'y. decree the sale of $15,000,000 church property to carry on the war.

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GENERAL MARIANO G. VALLEJO.

In common with all clases of our fellow citizens, we have had the pleasure of wellcoming the arrival in the Capital, the distinguished citizen named at the head of this article.

We cannot forbear a passing notice of this gentleman. There is no man to whom California is more indebted, and of whom she should be more proud. A Californian by birth; his father a Spanish Officer, he entered early in life the Military service, and from his youth has been devoted to the best interests of California, having been placed in many distinguished positions.

He first conceived the idea of colonizing the North side of the Bay of San Francisco, where he commenced operations some fifteen years since, after the Missions had been sacked by the wild Indians and Priests driven out, and in spite of the clamors of his friends, who believed he would fall a sacrifice to the Indian hostility. The results obtained there by himself, and those whom he could collect arround him, have proved the wisdom of his operations.

In 1837 (then twenty seven years of age) he was named by the People, Commander-in-chief of the Forces in California, and in 1839 this commission was confirmed by the Government in Mexico, he continued to discharge all the duties of Commander-in-chief until 1841, since which time he has preferred to devote himself to the protection and improvement of his Northern Colony, but at all times aiding the Government with sound advice, and high toned views, emenating from his studious and enlarged mind. Had his advice been taken either by the local Government of California, or the General Government of Mexico; California would have escaped many of the evils which have afflicted her. On the 15th June last, General Vallejo had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the party which rose in arms against the Government of California; although there was not one in that armed party but lamented the necessity of taking *him* a prisoner, who had so often befriended them or their countryman, the General remained a prisoner until released by the hoisting of the Star Spangled Banner over his prison house in July, he then returned to his estimable family in Sonoma and as soon as his health was restored, (having suffered much from fever and ague during his confinement on the Sacramento;) he repaired to San Francisco, to pay his respect to Capt. J. B Montgomery. U. S N., Governor of the Northern District, with whom the General from previous acquaintance was on the most cordial terms, as also, with all the officers in command of the District. While at San Francisco, the news arrived (which was then considered entirely authentic,) that 2000 Wallawalla braves, had entered the country on a hostile visit. Gen. V. at once offered his services to raise a force of Californians to co-operate with the Seamen, Marines, and American Volunteers, in repelling the Indian invasion. Governor Montgomery, at once gave him his commission, and the General in a few days reported that every man North of the Bay was ready for the march, but fortunately for the country it was now ascertained that the information was exaggerated, the Indians being but a small body on a peaceful visit; the General received orders to disband his forces with the thanks of Gov. Montgomery, in General Orders, for himself and his men.

In all the revolts and disturbances of the past year, Gen. Vallejo has taken no other part than to advise his countrymen not to oppose the United States, seeing as he did, that their every interest was concerned in the early closing of all disturbances in the country, and the firm establishment of the Stars and Stripes over his beloved California.

The Gen. is highly liberal in all is views of public policy, and as we say at home "a self-made man" May he long live to enjoy the advantage obtained under the government of the United States—to see a flourishing city rise at "*Francisca*," and his children enjoy the blessings of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, which he has so liberally endowed at that place, for the public good.

MARRIED.

At the Chapel of San Carlos, Monterey, March 12th, by the Rev. Doroteo Ambriz, Don Pablo de la Guerra y Noriega, and La Señorita Doña Josèta Morena.

MUERTO.

En Monterey, el 1de Abril, La Señorita Magarita Castro, hija del Señor Don Ignacio, y Doña Clementina Montera, de 15 años de edad.

PORT OF MONTEREY.

Arrived—March 28th, Am. Brig "Elizabeth," King, 8 days from Santa Barbara. Cargo, Aguadiente.

Sailed—March 29th, U. S. Ship Warren, 24 guns, Capt. Hull, for San Pedro. Passenger—Col. R. B. Mason, U. S. A., Inspector of the U. S. Forces, and Posts in California.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*We* have this day entered into Co-partnership under the firm of WARD & SMITH, for the purpose of transacting a geueral commission busine ouss the coast of California. FRANK WARD
WILLIAM M. SMITH
Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

Los que abajo firmanos hemos entrad en compania esta dia, bajo la firma de Ward & Smith; con el proposito de negociar por comision general, en la costo de California FRANK WARD.
WILLIAM M SMITH.
Yerba Buena, Enero 19 de 1847. 26 tf

WARD & SMITH. have just received per Ship "Mount Vernon," from the United States, a fine assortment of GOODS, which the offer for Sale at reduced prices, at their Store in Montgomery street, Yerba Buena. 32-tf

RESTAURAT.

MR. CRANE, has opened an EATING HOUSE, in a part of ABRIGO's Billiard Rooms Gentlemen can be furnished with MEALS at all hours of the day, and until eleven o'clock at night, of such as the markets afford. *Beef Steaks, Mutton Chops, Eggs* cooked in any manner to suit customers, at the shortest notice.
Monterey, March 20th, 1847. 31-3t.

JAMES WATSON keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Merceandize, well suited to the California market, which he will sell for cash or the current products of the country. 23-tf

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO, }
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847. }

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SEVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea savido a toda persona residente en esta jurisdicion de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdicion de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente.

Que ninguna persona cualquiere que sea, de aqui en adelante podra tomar en su servicio ningun Indio sin que esta le presenta un certificado firmado por el amo a quien servia; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomodarze en donde le convenga, y que nada le deve de sueldos avansados.

Cualquiere persona que toma en su servicio un Indio, sin el requisito arriva espresado, y le da algun dinero ó otra propriedad como en pago adelantado, por sus servicios; perdera el dinero ó propriedad asi adelantado: y en caso que hayga alguna prueva que algun Indio sea invitado por cualquiere persona a salir del servicio del amo que lo ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyos ó que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriva mencionada, aquel persona sera espuesta a una multa, que no excederá al suma de viente pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

NOTICE.—All persons on the Coast of California, having demands against the Bark Don Quixote, or owners, previous to this date, are requested to present their accounts ro James H. Gleason at Monterey, or to John Paty, for adjustment; as no interest vvill be allovved until the accounts are presented and adjusted; and all persons indebted to said Bark Don Quixote, previous to March, 1845, are requested to adjust their accounts vvith James H. Gleason, Capt. John Vioget or vvith John Paty, vvithin three months from this date, or they vvill be handed over to their attorney at lavv for recovery. Monterey, February 25th, 1847.

JOHN PATY.
28tf JOHN VIOGET.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Todas las personas residentes en la costa de California que tengan reclamos que hacer contra la Barca Don Quijote ó sus dueños, con anterioridad á esta fecha, se serviran presentar sus cuentas á Santiago H. Gleason ó a Juan Paty para su ajustamiento; pues no se abonará ningun interes, mientras las cuentas no se presenten y se ajusten: y todas las personas que adeuden á dicha Barca Don Quijote con anterioridad al mes de Marzo de 1845, se serviran ajustar sus cuentas con Santiago Gleason, el Capitan Juan Vioget ó Juan Paty, dentro de tres meses desde esta fecha, pues de lo contrario las cuentas se pasarán á su apoderado legal para su cobro.

Monterey 25 de Febr. de 1847. JUAN PATY,
28tf JUAN VIOGET.

WARD & SMITH, have just received per ship "Xylon" from Honolulu, a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Rich Prints, Silks, Bleached and Un-bleached Cottons, Blue Drills and Long Cloths. Brandy in Casks and Bottles. Coffee, Sugar, Spices of all kinds. Hardware and Cuttlery. Boots and Shoes; Clothing &c. &c.

All of which they offer at reduced prices at their store in Montgomery Street, Yerba Buena. 31-3t.

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. Also—

SHIP BREAD, TEA, Brown and White SUGAR, SPERM CANDLES. &c &c. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiagos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembatcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

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CASH STORE. Just received by Bark Don Quixote, an assortment DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.
27tf MILTON LITTLE.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Council have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from henceforth, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.

23-tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, }
Monterey, Jan 11th, 1847. }

ANORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purshase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

WALTER COLTON,
17tf Chief Magistrate.

JUZGADO DE PAZ, }
Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846. }

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADO.—Cualquere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscacion del animal asi comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Primero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

17tf ALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

NOTICE.—Section 19. Of an Act of Congress passed March 16, 1802, reads:

"*And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall procure, or entice a soldier in the Service of the U. States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up o the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding Three Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year. C. Q. TOMPKINS, Capt. U. S. Army.

Monterey, California, Feb'y. 25th, 1847. 28 3t

NOTICE.—Mr. James H. Gleason, and Capt. John Vioget, are hereby authorized to collect any accounts due the Bark Don Quixote, previous to this date.

Monterey, Feb. 26th, 1847. JOHN PATY.
28tf for Paty & Co.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Por las presentes quedan autorizados los Sres. D. Santiago H. Gleason y el Capitan D. Juan Vioget, para cobrar cualesquiera deudas contraidas con la Barca Don Quijote anterior á esta fecha.

Por Paty y Compa.
Monterey 26 de Febrero de 1847. JUAN PATY.

NEW GOODS.—Received per barque Don Quixote, and for sale by T. H. Green, Dry Goods; Hardware; Sugar; Tea; Grind Stones; Salt; Arrow Root; Try Pots; wheel Barrows; Assorted Iron; Hoop Iron; Boat Oars; Mill Saws; Pit Saws, &c. &c. &c. 25

CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. 1. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1847. No. 34.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning*

BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

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Twelve lines or less will be considered a square.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORTING THE MAIL BETWEEN SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, the 19th APRIL 1847

To be carried on horse-back by a party, to consist of two Soldiers.

Starting every other Monday from San Diego, and San Francisco, the parties to meet at Captain DANA's Ranch, the next Sunday to exchange Mails; start back on their respective routes the next Morning, and arrive at San Diego and San Francisco, on the Sunday following, and so continuing. The mail will thus be carried once a fortnight from San Diego to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to San Diego.

From San Diego the Mail will arrive at San Luis Rey, Monday evening; at the Pueblo de los Angeles, Wednesday Noon; at Santa Barbara, Friday evening; at Capt Dana's Ranch, Sunday evening; at Monterey, Thursday evening; at San Francisco, Sunday evening.

From San Francisco, the Mail will arrive at Monterey, Wednesday evening; at Capt. Dana's Ranch, Sunday evening; at Santa Barbara, Tuesday evening; at the Pueblo de los Angeles, Friday Noon; at San Luis Rey, Saturday evening; at San Diego, Sunday evening.

Letters and Papers carried free of expense.

By Order of Brig'd. Genl.
S. W. KEARNY.
H. S. TURNER, Capt. A. A. A. Gen'l

Monterey, April 1st, 1847.

ARREGLO PARA TRASPORTAR EL CORREO ENTRE SAN DIEGO Y SAN FRANCISCO, QUE DEBE COMENZAR EL LUNES 19 de Abril, de 1847.

Se conducirá á caballo por una partida que consista de dos Soldados.

Saldrá dicho Correo de San Diego y de San Francisco, un dia Lunes si, y otro no, reuniendose los conductores el Domingo siguiente en el Rancho del Capitan Dana, con el objeto de cambiar los correos, de alli se volveran por sus respectivos caminos el dia siguiente por la mañana, y llegrán á San Diego y á San Francisco el Domingo siguiente, y asi en lo sucesivo. De modo que cada quince dias llegará el correo de San Diego á San Francisco y de San Francisco á San Diego.

De San Diego llegara el correo á San Luis Rey, el Lunes por la tarde; al Pueblo de los Angelos, el Miercoles á medio dia; á Santa Barbara, el Viernes por la tarde; al Rancho del Capt Dana, el Domingo por la tarde; á Monterey, el Jueves por la tarde; a San Francisco, el Domingo por la tarde.

De San Francisco, llegará el correo; á Monterey, el Miercoles por la tarde; al Rancho del Capt. Dana, el Domingo por la tarde; á Santa Barbara, el Martes por la tarde; al Pueblo de los Angeles, el Viernes á medio dia; á San Luis Rey, el Sabado por la tarde; á San Diego, el Domingo por la tarde.

Las Cartas y Gacetas se llevarán libres de gasto.

Por orden del Brig'd. S. W. KEARNY.
H. S. TURNER, Capt. A. A. A. Gen.

Monterey 1, de Abril de 1847.

We continue the publication of the important documents furnished us by General Vallejo, which show the title and privelges of the Town of Sonoma, to the land as granted by the Mexican Government; this information is very important to all who settle there, and therefore we have given a careful translation, and publish in both languages, for the information of all concerned. These papers are also important to all new comers, as they throw much light upon the policy which settled the Town rights, and fixed corporate privelges. We shall continue to translate and publish for the benefit of our subscribers every "*law*" and "*Document*" of general interest which we can obtain.

Civil Government of Upper California
Head Quarters, Commander-in-chief of Upper California. } Seals.

In conformity with the orders, and instructions given by the *Supreme Government* of the *Confederation*, relative to the building of a Town in the Valley of Sonoma, the Governor General again instructs that you make a Topografical plan of the place, delineating the Town in squares and equal areas, fixing the streets and principal square, taking care that from the begining the settlers conform exactly to the plan.

The Governor General approves in all its parts, the boundaries marked by you in your communication; recognizing as the property of said town—and as a legal fund for its public expenses and use; the boundaries of "Petaluma," "Agua Caliente," Rancho de Huichica, Vineyard of Don Salvador Vallejo, and the hills situate to the North of the new city of Sonoma; directing that the commencement be made immediately, near the hill where the fortification is to be built, to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Indians, and any other aggression,

In order that the Lots which you may grant as the Director of the Colony shall be equal, you will divide the large areas into four, both for the building of houses, and to interest the inhabitants in the planting of gardens, so that each one shall have one hundred yards (varas,) a little more or less, which the government believes to be sufficient; and besides you can grant lots of land of *one hun-*

dred and fifty, to one hundred yards, in the common lands s- that the Mexican population shall exceed in numbers for other purposes, subject to the laws and regulations in the foreigners there. I have the honor to communicate the case, so that for all future time the Municipality retain the above by order of his Hs Excellency the President, the legitimate title to the same.

The Governor General thanks you for your exertions in founding the new city, which will protect the Frontier of the Republic and trusts that you will continue to labour for the National integrity. (God and Liberty)

Monterey June 24th 1835.

JOSE FIGUEROA.

To the Military Commandant and Director of the Colonies on the Northern Frontier. LCN M. G. VALLEJO.

Gobierno Politico de la Alta California } Seals.
Comandancia General de la Alta California. }

De conformidad con las ordenes é instrucciones espedidos por el *Supremo Gobierno* de la *Federacion*, relativas á la ubicacion de un Pueblo en el Valle de Sonoma ésta *Comandancia General* encarga á V que levante el plano Topografico de ese lugar, delinee la poblacion en cuarteles i manzanas, arregle las calles y plaza principal; cuidando, de que al dar principio, los pobladores se arreglen totalmente á dicho plano. *Este Gobno. i Comandancia General* aprueva en todas sus partes las lineas que para ejidos demarca V. en su nota que contesto; reconociendo como propiedad de dicho Pueblo, y fundo legal para sus fondos, de propios y arbitrios, los linderos de *Petaluma, Agua Caliente, Rancho de Huichico, Viña de D. Salvador Vallejo, á la Serrania sita al Norte de la nueva Ciudad de Sonoma*, procurando que se comiense inmediatamente, cerca del cerro donde se ha de levantar la fortificacion para protejer á los habitantes de las incursiones de los Barbaros, i toda otra cualquiera agresion.

Para que los *Solares* que se conceden por V. como encargado de la Colonizacion sean proporcionados, divida V. cada manzana en cuatro, tanto para la Ubicacion de casas, cuanto para interesar á las personas á la plantacion de huertas, de suerte que cada uno tenga cien varas poco mas o menos, lo que este Gobierno cree ver suficiente; i á mas se pueden conceder suertes de tierra de ciento cincuenta hasta doscientos varas en los ejidos para otra clase de labranza, sugetos á las leyes i reglamentos de la Materia; de manera que en todo tiempo la Municipalidad tenga el derecho legitimo etc.

Este *Gobierno i Comandancia General* da á V. las gracias por sus afanes para levantar esa nueva Ciudad que asegurará la Frontera de la Republica i le previene á V. se disponga á nuevos trabajos por la integridad Nacional.

Dios y Libertad. JOSE FIGUEROA.

Monterey, Junio 24 de 1835.

Sór Comandante Militar y director de Colonizacion de Frontera del Norte. DON M. G. VALLEJO.

———ooo———

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND THE NAVY.

Central Section.—4th Desk.

I have laid before His Excellency the President, your dispatch No. 20, of the 10th of May last, in which you exhibit the state of the Colonies on the frontier of the Department, under your charge; and also the privileges which you solicit for the benefit of the new establishment. His Excellency was higly pleased with your dispatch, and has directed me to give you his thanks for the efforts and sacrifices you have made, to advance and improve the population in that interesting part of the Frontier of Upper California; and that the government hope from your zeal and patriotism, that you will continue laboring cheerfully for the advancement of the establisments on the Frontier, until they shall be so strong as to be respected, not only by the Indian Tribes, but also by the establishments of the foreigners who attempt to invade and usurp that most valuable part of the Mexican Republic.

The Supreme Government will lay before the Legislative power, with the best possible perspicuity and recomendation, your proposition for the exemption *from duties*, which it is probable will be agreed to by Congress; with the understanding that the authorities of the department shall take care, that the most part of the settlers which may be placed upon the frontier shall be natives of the country,

the advance by order of his Hs Excellency the President, who has been pleased to require the most exact compliance in the performance of the above, since only thereby can the enterprize have entire success; and by which I believe I have replied to your aforesaid official note.

God and Liber y. J. VELAZQUEZ DE LEON.

To the General in-chief of Upper California.

DON MARIANO G. VALLEJO.

MINISTERIO DE GUERRA I MARINA.

Seccion Central, Mesa 4, a

Di cuenta al E. S. Presidente con el oficio d V. No 20, de 10 del ultimo Mayo en el que manifiesta el estado en que se halla la Colonizacion de la frontera de ese Departamento que se le encomendó, y el privilegio que solicita en beneficio del nuevo establecimiento: S. E. queda enterada con satisfaccion y me manda dar a V. las gracias para los afanes y sacrificios que há hecho para avanzar y hacer progresar la Poblacion en aquella parte tan interesante de la frontera de la Alta California; y que el Gobierno espera de su zelo y patriotismo que continuará trabajando con empeño en el progreso de los establecimientos fronterizos hasta el grado de hacer los respetables no solo á los tribus bárbaros sino tambien para los Establecimientos de los Extrangeros que pretenden invadir y usurpármos aquella parte preciosa de la Republica Mejicana.

El Supremo Gobierno pasa al poder Legislativa con la mas eficaz recomendacion, la pretension de la escepcion de Derechos que es probable acuerde el Congreso, en la inteligencia, de que se encargo a las autoridades de ese Departamento, que procuren que la mas parte de los pobladores que se dirijan á la frontera sean hijos del pais, para que prepondera siempre la poblacion Mexicana para su numero, á la de los Extrangeros que se establescan alli.

Tenga el honor de comunicalo á V. de orden del E. S. Presidente quien se sirve prevenirme la recomiende el mas exacta cumplimiento en las observaciones que se le indican, pues de ellas depende el buen eesito de esta empresa. Con lo que dejo contestada su oficio indicrda.

Dios y Libertad. J. VELASQUEZ DE LEON.

Mejico Agosto 5 de 1839.

Sór Comandante General de la Alta California.

DON MARIANO G. VALLEJO.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

MONTEREY, APRIL 10, 1847.

OFFICIAL.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS.—That I, S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint JOHN A. SUTTER, Sub Agent for the Indians on and near the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 7th day of April 1847. S. W. KEARNY.

Brigadier General and Governor of California.

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Col. J. D. Stevenson and staff, with four companies of his Regiment arrived here on Sunday afternoon, in the U. S. Ship Lexington. The head quarters of the Regt. will be established here. The following Posts, and disposition of the Regt. have been made by order of His Excellency Governor Kearny.

At Monterey, Col. J. D Stevenson; Ast. Com. Sub W. C. Marcy; Adjutant T. C. Bonnycastle. Company D. Captain H. M. Naglé; 1st Lieut. G. A. Pendleton; 2nd Lieut H. W. Theall; 2nd Lieut. J. C. Morehead. Company G.—Captain M. R. Stevenson; 2nd Lieut. W. H. Weirick; 2nd Lieut. W. H. Smith. Company I.—Capt. W. R. Shannon; 1st Lieut. H. Magee: 2nd Lieut P. B. Hewlett; 2nd Lieut. J. H. Hillingsworth.o Company E. 1st Lieut E. Williams; 2nd Lieut Cutrell. At Santa Barbara.—Lieut Col. H. S. Burton; Surgeon A. Perry. Company F.—Capt. Lippitt; 1st Lieut. H. Carnes, 2nd Lieut. Huddart; 2nd Lieut. Sherwood. Company A.—Capt. Steele; 2nd Lieut. Young; 2nd Lieutenant Lemon.

Company B.—1st Lieut. Matsell; 2nd Buffum. At San Francisco.—Mj. J. A. Hardie; Ast. Gr. Mst. J. L. Folsom; Ast. Surg. Parker. Company H.—Capt. J. B. Frisbie; 1st Lieut Gilbert; 2nd Lieutenant J. S. Day. Company K.—Capt. Dimmick; 1st Lieut. Parlee; 2nd Lieut. Hubbard. At Sonoma, Company C.—Capt. Brackett; 2nd Lieut. Anderson; Acting Ast. Surg. Ward.

———ooo———

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS—DUTIES AND CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS AT MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.

Commodore Biddle, Commanding the U. S. Naval Forces in the Pacific, charged by the President of the United States with the arrangements of the import duties, and Custom House regulations of the Territory of California, has addressed a letter to the Collector of this Port, Talbot H. Green Esq, for his governance, as follows:

"American vessels and their cargoes are to be admitted free of import duties, as well as port charges of any kind whatever." "Upon such parts of cargo as may be landed from any foreign vessel, you will exact an import duty of *fifteen per cent*, upon their market value at the place; the market value to be determined by three disinterested residents." "Upon every foreign vessel arriving here you will charge an anchorage duty of five cents per ton." "For your visit to a foreign vessel on her first arrival, two dollars, and for clearance two dollars."

Commodore Shubrick's order of the 11th February directing "that for the space of six months from and after the 1st day of March, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Butter Cheese, Sugar and Rice be admitted in the ports of California free of all charge or duty whatever," continues in force. We take it for granted that the same instructions as given to Collector Green, have been issued to the Collectors throughout the Territory.

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(*Reported for the Californian*)

U. S. TERRITORY OF CALIFORNIA.

United States Court of Admiralty for the Territory.

His Honor Walter Colto, Judge in Admiralty presiding.—First opening of this Court; Monterey, March 29th 1847.—United States and the Captors, vs. English Schooner *William*, her Hull, Cargo, Tackle, and appurtenances.

This case was called for trial on the 29th, the Master and Consignee, *Mr. Robert Walkinshaw*, a British subject, having been cited to appear before the Court at this time, and show cause why said vessel should not be adjudged a legal prize to her captors.

Commodore Biddle, Commanding the United S. Naval Force in the Pacific, appeared for the Government and Captors. *Mr. Robert Walkinshaw* for the owners, asked leave of the Court, to have the counsel of James A. Forbes, Esq., H. B. M. Vice Consul for California, which was at once acceded to by his Honor.

Commodore Biddle then proceeded to lay the case before the Court as follows:—

May it please the Court.

The case which I bring here for your Honor's decision is that of the Schooner William. The William under British Colours, anchored in the Bay on the 22nd instant from a Mexican Port, shortly after she had anchored I ordered the Master with his papers on board the Columbus. Upon examining the papers I found that the vessel and cargo were the property of British subjects, domiciled in Mexico, and engaged in commerce there. I therefore directed both vessel and cargo to be seized for adjudication.

Now there is no one principle of international law more firmly established, more universally enforced than this; that if a merchant goes into a foreign country, settles there, and has commercial transactions, then, he becomes, *ipso facto* a subject of that foreign country, so far as relates to his commercial transactions. In other words, applying the principle to the case before the court, if a British merchant settles in Mexico, and there engages in commerce, he is deemed and considered a Mexican citizen in respect to his commercial dealings, and his property afloat during the existing war is liable to seizure and condemnation in the same manner as that of any other citizen of Mexico. This principle of international law is laid down by *Chitty* and by *Wheaton*. It has been unsparingly enforced by the British Admiralty courts against American vessels and American cargoes. This unquestionably is the law, and unquestionably ought to be the law. It is conformable to reason and justice. Suppose the law was otherwise. It would then be utterly impossible to make a single capture of Mexican property at sea. If British merchants domiciled in Mexico could enjoy the privileges of the British Flag, then the whole commerce of Mexico would be as secure in time of war as in time of peace.

By the Act of Congress for the better government of the Navy, a Commanding Officer who shall seize upon any vessel as a prize is acquited to preserve all the papers, and to transmit them unmutilated to the Admiralty Judge. My duty in the present case is ended, when I deliver, as I now do, all the papers of the Schooner William into this Court.

The Commodore then laid before the Court, the following original documents, viz. "Licence and sailing letter of Schooner *William*," given by Alex. Forbes, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at Tepic, Dec. 28th 1846; Certifying that *Wm. Forbes*, a British subject, resident in Tepic, Mexico, is the sole owner of said schooner.

"Invoice of cargo" (in Spanish,) valued at $4,257, 39. "General Invoice," signed "Barron Forbes, & Co." "letter of Consignment from "Barron Forbes, & Co." of Tepic Mexico, to *Robert Walkinshaw*. After which Commodore Biddle retired from the Court.

James Alex. Forbes, Esq., H. B. M. Vice Consul, rose and stated to the Court, that he was called upon to defend the libel against the Schooner *William*, and that it might be more fully before the Court, he presented it in writing which was read by Mr. Garner, clerk of the Court, and then placed on file. *(To be continued.)*

MARINE LIST—CALIFORNIAN.

PORT OF MONTEREY.

Arrived—April 4th, U. S. Ship Lexington. "Transport' Lieut. Baily, U. S. N., Commander, 24 hours from San Francisco; also, U. S. Store Ship Mount Vernor, from San Francisco. Arrived April 9th, Store Ship "Xylon," Millington from San Francisco.

NOTICE.

I will Sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 24th of April, at TEN O'clock, A. M., in front of the Custom House in this City, the SCHOONER "WILLIAM" and her Cargo, recently condemned in the Court of Admiralty; the vessel is about FIFTY TONS measurment, is said to be well found, and can proceed to sea at once; the cargo consists of 180 bales (about 26,000 lbs.) of Mexican SUGAR; 30 Packages PANOCHE and one Bale of Zarapies (assorted). The vessel can be examined any day before the Sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash on Delivery.

JONAS DIBBLE, Auctioneer.

Monterey, April 7th 1847.

AVISO PUBLICO.

REMATE O VENTA EN SUBASTA PUBLICA, el 24 de Abril à las 10 de la Mañana, en frente de la Casa de la Aduana en Monterey; por orden del Señor Agente de las Prezas.

LA GOLETA "WILLIAM," y su Carga, recientemente condenado en el Corte de Almirantazgo de California. La GOLETA esta del porte de cerca 50 toneladas, con todo lo que necesita para proceder al mar. La Carga consiste de 180 Bultas (26,000 libras) de Azucar Mexicana; 30 Bultos de Panoche y un Bulto de Zarapies de differentes clases. Todos que quieren, pueden examinar la Goleta y la Carga antes el dia de la Venta.

Condiciones de la Venta—Plata Contado.

JONAS DIBBLE, Pregonero de la Venta.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1 2 cents.

OFFICIAL.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS—That I, W. S. KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested by the President of the United States, do hereby appoint WALTER COLTON, Judge of the Court of Admeralty, in and for the Territory of California.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 24th day of March 1847. S. W. KEARNY

32-tf Brig Gen'l. and Governor of California.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS—That I Brig General S. W. KEARNY, Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, considering that in asmuch as there are various claimants to the Missions of SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA, SANTA CRUZ and SAN JUAN, and the Houses, Grounds, Gardens, Vineyards, &c., around and near them, do hereby declare, that until the proper Judicial tribunals to be established, shall decide upon the same, the above named Missions and Property appertaining thereto, shall remain under charge of the Catholic Priests, as they were when the United States Flag was first raised in this Territory, it being understood that this decree is not to affect the rights of any claimant, and that the Priests are to be responsible for the preservation of said Missions and Property st under their charge.

The Alcaldes of the Jurisdictions, in which the above named Missions are situated, will upon application of the Priests take the proper measures, to remove therefrom, all persons trespassing or intruding upon them.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California this 22d day of March 1847. S. W. KEARNY,

32-tf Brig. General and Governor of California.

TRADUCCION.

Todos los que las presentes vieren Sabed, que yo S. W. Kearny, General de Brigada y Gobernador de California en virtud de la autoridad con que me hallo investido, considerando que por cuanto hay varios pretendientes á las Misiones de SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA, SANTA CRUZ, y SAN JUAN, y á las casas, terrenos, huertas, viñas &c. al rededor y en la inmediacion de ellas. por las presentes decreto, que mientras que los correspondientes Tribunales judiciales que se han de establecer, decidan sobre el asunto, queden bajo el cuidado de los Padres Catolicos, del mismo modo que estaban cuando se hizó primero el Pubellon de les Estados Unidos en este Territorio; debiendose entender que este decreto no ha de perjudicar los derechos que ninguno de los pretendientes tenga, y que los Padres han de ser responsables de la conservacion de dhas, Misiones y de sus intereses mientras queden bajo su cuidado.

Los Alcaldes de las jurisdicciones á que corresponden las referidas Misiones, tomarán las medidas conducentes para hacer salir de ellas á todas las personas que hagan daño ó que se metan intrusamente en ellas, cuando los Padres lo pidan.

Dado en Monterey, Capital de California a los 22 dias del mes de Mazo de 1847. S. W. KEARNY,

32-tf General de Brigada y Gobenador de California

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. Also—

SHIP BREAD, TEA, Brown and White SUGAR, SPERM CANDLES. &c &c. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiagos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembatcar de la Barca Don Quixote. 15 tf

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CASH STORE. Just received by Bark Don Quixote, an assortment DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

27tf MILTON LITTLE.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

NOTICE.—All persons in the Coast of California, having demands against the Bark Don Quixote, or owners previous to this date, are requested to present their accounts ro James H. Gleason at Monterey, or to John Paty, for adjustment; as no interest will be allowved until the accounts are presented and adjusted; and all persons indebted to said Bark Don Quixote, previous to March, 1845, are requested to adjust their accounts with James H. Gleason, Capt. John Vioget or with John Paty, within three months from this date, or they will be handed over to their attorney at law for recovery. Monterey, February 25th, 1847. JOHN PATY,

28tf JOHN VIOGET.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Todas las personas residentes en la costa de California que tengan reclamos que hacer contra la Barca Don Quijote ó sus dueños, con anterioridad á esta fecha, se serviran presentar sus cuentas á Santiago H. Gleason ó á Juan Paty para su ajustamiento; pues no se abonará ningun interes, mientras las cuentas no se presenten y se ajusten: y todas las personas que adeuden á dicha Barca Don Quijote con anterioridad al mes de Marzo de 1845, se serviran ajustar sus cuentas con Santiago Gleason, el Capitan Juan Vioget ó Juan Paty, dentro de tres meses desde esta fecha, pues de lo contrario las cuentas se pasarán á su apoderado legal para su cobro.

Monterey 25 de Febr. de 1847. JUAN PATY,

28tf JUAN VIOGET.

WARD & SMITH, have just received per ship "Xylon" from Honolulu, a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Rich Prints, Silks, Bleached and Un-bleached Cottons, Blue Drills and Long Cloths. Brandy in Casks and Bottles. Coffee, Sugar, Spices of all kinds. Hardware and Cuttlery. Boots and Shoes; Clothing &c. &c.

All of which they offer at reduced prices at their store in Montgomery Street, Yerba Buena. 31-3t.

LAND CLAIMS.—The subscriber will attend to any business in relation to land claims in the Middle and Northern Districts of California. Draw up deeds and transfers of land, according to the laws of the U. States.

Monterey Feb. 26th. 28-tf R SEMPLE.

WARD & SMITH have just received a general assortment of goods by the brig "ELIZABETH," which they offer at very reduced prices at their store on Montgomery street. Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

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NOTICE.—Mr. James H. Gleason, and Capt. John Vioget, are hereby authorized to collect any accounts due the Bark Don Quixote, previous to this date.

Monterey, Feb. 26th, 1847. JOHN PATY,

28tf for Paty & Co.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Por las presentes quedan autorizados los Sres. D. Santiago H. Gleason y el Capitan D. Juan Vioget, para cobrar cualesquiera deudas contraidas con la Barca Don Quijote anterior á esta fecha.

Por Paty y Compa.

Monterey 26 de Febrero de 1847. JUAN PATY.

NEW GOODS.—Received per barque Don Quixote, and for sale by T. H. GREEN, Dry Goods; Hardware; Sugar; Tea; Grind Stones; Salt; Arrow Root; Tty Pots, wheel Barrows; Assorted Iron; Hoop Iron; Boat Oars' Mill Saws; Pit Saws, &c. &c. &c. 28 5

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day entered into Co-partnership under the firm of WARD & SMITH, for the purpose of transacting a general commission busine ouss the coast of California. FRANK WARD

WILLIAM M. SMITH.

Yerba Buena. January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

Los que abajo firmanos hemos entrad en compania esta dia, bajo la firma de Ward & Smith; con el proposito de negociar por comision general, en la costo de California FRANK WARD.

WILLIAM M. SMITH.

Yerba Buena, Enero 19 de 1847. 26 tf

CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. I. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847. No. 35.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Saturday morning*
BY COLTON & SEMPLE.

Terms—SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE $5 00
SIX MONTHS 2 50
SINGLE COPIES, 12½

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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For six months. 25 00
For three months. 15 00
Twelve lines or less will be considered a square.

(REPORTED FOR THE CALIFORNIAN.)

U. S. TERRITORY OF CALIFORNIA.

United States Court of Admiralty for the Territory.

His Honor WALTER COLTON, Judge in Admiralty presiding.—First opening of this Court; Monterey, March 29th 1847.—United States and the Captors, vs. English Schooner William, her Hull, Cargo, Tackle and Appurtenances.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Robert Walkinshaw, supercargo of the Schr. William, being present in court on behalf of the owners and having heard the statement made by Commodore James Biddle, was by his request duly qualified and stated as follow :—

That the Schooner William belongs to William Forbes, and her cargo is owned by the firm of Barron, Forbes, & Co., that B. F. & Co, have been residents and merchants in Mexico for the space of ten years or more. That Mr. Barron with his own family, and the family of Mr. Forbes went to England in February 1846, and that Mr. Forbes was to follow his family sometime in the spring of 1847. Mr. Alex. Forbes, a partner in the firm, and British Consul in Mexico, still residing in Tepic. That he, the said Robert Walkinshaw sailed in the Schooner William from the port of San Blas, for Upper California. That he is Supercargo of the William. That a small cargo was sent in the William by the owners, (Barron, Forbes & Co.) for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the vessel, and that he, the said Walkinshaw, had come to California for the direct purpose of carrying on the Mining business.

Question by the judge of the Court: Of what country are you a native. Answer: Of Glasgow, in Scotland. Question: How long have you been a resident of Mexico Ans.: Nineteen years, but am not a naturalized citizen. Question: Of what country are the crew Ans.: The mate and crew with one exception, are Manilla men. Qus.: Who is the sailing master of the Schr. William. Ans.: Miguel Asconi.

Miguel Asconi, having been summoned on behalf of the claiments and sworn before this court; the following questions were put to him by Robert Walkinshaw. Question: What countryman are you. Answer: I am a Mexican. Question: Do you know the house of Barron Forbes & Co., Ans.: Yes I do. Question: Do you know that Mr. Barron returned to England with his family. Ans.: Yes, he returned in February, 1846. Question: was it understood at the time, that Mr. Barron, was removing for good. Ans.: It was, and he has not since returned Question: Do you know that Mr. William Forbes, likewise, sent his family to England. Ans.: Yes, he sent them in company with Mr. Barron's family. Question: Do you know that it is the intention of Mr. Forbes to follow his family to England. Ans.: Yes, Mr. Forbes told me, that he should go to England about this time. Ques.: what flag did the Schooner William formerly sail under. Ans.: The Peruvian flag.

Ferdinand Alden, having been summoned, on behalf of the claiments, appeared before this court, and after having been duly sworn; the following questions were put to him by Robert Walkinshaw.

Question: Of what country are you a native. Ans.: Of the United States of America. Question: Do you know that Mr. Barron has sent his family to England. Ans.: Yes, I was present when himself and family departed. Question: Did the family of Mr. Forbes, accompany the family of Mr. Barron. Ans.: Yes, they did. Question: Do you know if it was the intention of Mr. Forbes to leave Tepic, for England. Ans: Yes, I heard Mr. Forbes express such an intention. Question: Under what flag did Schooner William formerly sail. Answer: The Peruvian flag. Question: Do you know that the clerks of the house of Barron, Forbes & Co., are English, Americans, and Spanish. Ans.: Yes I do know it. Question: Are there any Mexicans amongst them. Ans.: I believe there are not.—*Examination rested.*

Mr. James Alexander Forbes then read to the court the following paper in behalf of the owners of the Schooner.

May it please the Court.

It having been deemed expedient by Commodore James Biddle, Commander-in-chief of the United States Naval Force in the Pacific Ocean, to cause the seizure of the Schr. William, and cargo under the British flag, commanded by Robert Wulkinshaw, a British subject; and to institute a judicial investigation of the neutrality of that vessel. I have the honor to submit to your honourable court, the following exposition of facts in relation to the above-mentioned vessel, her cargo, and owners.

The schooner william, of the burden of forty nine tons, or thereabouts, belongs to Mr. Forbes, of the English Mercantile house of Barron, Forbes & Co., and when purchased by Mr. F. she was under the Peruvian flag. The cargo of the william belongs to Barron, Forbes & Co. The vessel sails under the British flag by a sailing license granted by Mr. Alex. Forbes, British Consul for San Blas, and adjacent ports.

The principal owner of the cargo, is Mr E. Barron, the head of the house; who retired permanently with all his family, from the Mexican Territories in the begining of 1846; and is now in Europe. The owner of the vessel Mr. Forbes, has also sent his family to Europe; remaining himself for the final arrangement of his affairs; and was to follow his family in the present month of March. Mr. A. Forbes remains in his official character of British Consul. Consequently there can be no ground for supposed allegiance to the Mexican Government on the part of any of these individuals.

There is no act either on the part of the master, or the owners of the vessel and cargo, that can compromise her neutrality. Their property has been removed from the seat of war, to a country held by the United States forces, to be therein expended. There is not a single article in the vessel that can be considered contrabund, or improper for a neutral to carry, for the gallant Commodore has already made the generous offer to the master, to permit some of the cargo consisting of mining tools to be disembarked free of all duties.

It is a notorious fact that foreigners residing in the Republic are never viewed by that government, as having acquired any nationality of character, unless they become na-

tarialized. All foreigners are debarred the rights of citizens. They are compelled to pay an annual tax for liberty to reside in the Mexican Republic.

There is another fact that militates strongly against the principal of acquisition of national character by residence. Namely—That the clemency which the United States naval forces has manifested in not bombarding and taking the town of Mazatlan, is in consequence of the large amount of foreign property contained in that town. An unequivocal proof that the residence of foreign Merchants there, is not supposed to affect their national character.

If after the ample proof of the strict neutrality of the Schr. William, it were supposed that she sailed under the Mexican flag; she would be entitled to equal favour with those vessels belonging to neutrals, which have been taken on this coast, under that flag; and which have been restored to their owners, in accordance to the proclamations of the United States Commander-in-chief.

But this vessel is not under the Mexican flag; she wholly and solely belongs to British subjects; who are not even Mexican citizens. She sails under the flag of that nation whose relations with the United States of America, are of the most cordial and intimate reciprocity of friendship. The property composing the cargo of this vessel, is British property. It is taken from the enemy's country, placed on board the vessel for transportation to that held by the United States, therein to be expended, and she is boldly steered into this port, in the firm belief that the flag she bears is a sufficient proof of her neutrality.

The proclamations above spoken of manifest the magnanimous spirit of the Government of the United States, in prosecuting the war with Mexico, with leniency; and the government of Mexico emulating that spirit has decreed, that all American citizens shall be allowed twelve months to remove their person and property from the Mexican territories.

These measures have tended to inspire general confidence that the property of neutrals even if under the enemy's flag would be held inviolable, at least during the specified time, a point which is also conceded under certain restrictions, by the laws of nations. It is therefore not unreasonable that the property of neutrals under a neutral flag, should enjoy similar privileges.

Among the various decisions of the courts of the United States upon maritime law, permit me to call the attention of your honourable court, to that important one in Kent's commentaries (page 80.) as eminently applicable to the present case; and which must entitle the owner of the vessel to her restitution, and also the restoration to each of Mr. Barron and Mr. Forbes, of one third of her cargo, without prejudicing the right of Mr. Alexander Forbes to the restitution of the remaining third; if that decision be viewed in its proper signification.

JAMES ALEX. FORBES.

Monterey, 29th March 1847,

To the Honourable Walter Colton, Judge of the U. S. Court of Admiralty, Monterey.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

Given April 6th 1847.

It is with unfeigned diffidence that the court approaches the question presented for adjudication in the case of the Schr. william. It might well shrink from the responsibility which the duty imposes, but for the guidance of well established precedents; from these precedents it would be temerity to depart.

It appears from the papers of the Schr. William as well as the statements of her supercargo, that the vessel and cargo are the property of the individuals who compose the firm of Barron, Forbes, & Co., a British house, engaged in maritime commerce at Tepic, in the Republic of Mexico. The United States and Mexico being at war, and the william, and her cargo being the property of the subjects of a neutral nation, domiciled in Mexico for the purpose of trade; the question presented to the court, is, whether the vessel and her cargo, under these circumstances, and agreeably to rules which have governed Admiralty courts in similar cases, can be regarded as lawful prize.

Chitty, an eminent authority in questions arising out of international law, after citing a great number of decisions of the Admiralty courts of England affecting the condition and commerce of foreign residents in belligerent States, deduces this general rule.

"Upon the whole, it may be received as a general rule, that the maintenance of a commercial house in a hostile country, or such a sojouring as the courts construe to be a residence, either personally, or by agent, will impart a national character. That a neutral residing, or maintaining a commercial establishment among the subjects of one belligerent State, is to be deemed an enemy by the other, with reference to the seizure of so much of his property, concerned in commerce, as is connected with his residence or establishment."

Wheaton, another authority of great weight says:

"All the citizens, or subjects of the enemy, who are such from a permanent cause, that is to say, settled in the country, are liable to the law of reprisals, whether they be natives or foreigners." As consonant with this he quotes the sententious remark of Grotius. "It is not the place of any man's *nativity*, but of his *domicil*; not of his *origination*, but of his *habitation* that subjects him to prize" Continuing to speak of a neutral, resident in a hostile country, Wheaton adds. "Although he cannot be considered an enemy in the strict sense of the word, yet he is deemed such, with reference to the seizure of so much of his property concerned in the trade of the enemy, as is connected with his residence."

Chacellor Kent in his well considered commentary on the law of nations remarks:

"If a person has a settlement in a hostile country by the maintenance of a commercial establishment, then he will be considered a hostile character, and a subject of the enemy's country, in regard to his commercial transactions connected with that establishment. The position is a clear one, that if a person goes into a foreign country, and engages in trade there, he is by the law of nations, to be considered a merchant of that country and a subject to all civil purposes, whether that the country be hostile or neutral, and he cannot be permitted to retain the privileges of a neutral character during his residence and occupation in an enemy's country. If he resides in a belligerent country, his property is liable to capture as enemy's property, and if he resides in a neutral country, he enjoys all the privileges, and is subjected to all the inconveniences of the neutral trade; he takes the advantages and disadvantages, whatever they may be of the country of his residence."

Such is the cardinal principle recognized in the law of nations, and which has shaped the decisions of the English and American Bench. The application of this rule to the case of the Schr. William, is too obvious for comment. This vessel and her cargo belong to the subjects of a neutral nation, who are domiciled in the enemy's country for purposes of trade. Their residence attaches a hostile character to their commerce, it incorporates this commerce with that of the country in which they reside, enhances her resources, and swells her aggregate means of resistance. It throws her products into foreign markets, and brings back in the circle of trade such articles as the exigencies of the country may require. If the end of war require restrictions on the commerce of the enemy, they require the same restrictions on the commerce of those who reside among them. Remove this restriction, and make an exception in favor of nuetral residents, and the whole commerce of the belligerent country would at once assume a nuetral garb. The flag of nuetral nations would float over the deck of every merchantman that left her ports, "and her commerce would be as secure in time of war as in time of peace."

I have regarded the *William* in the most relieving light and allowed her all the advantages that can be derived from the character of her papers. But as appears from the evidence before the court, there are some features in her condition which in themselves militate against her nuetrality.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE CALIFORNIAN.

MONTEREY, APRIL 17, 1847.

OFFICIAL.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS.—That I, S W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint DON MARIANO G. VALLEJO Sub Agent for the Indians on the North side of the Bay of San Francisco, including those on Cash Creek, and the Lakes.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 14th day of April 1847. S. W. KEARNY.

Brigadier General and Governor of California.

———ooo———

LIFE AT THE CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA.—A change is coming over the spirit of the old dreamers in Monterey; the time worn, and grass grown streets, are exhibiting new signs of life; mechanics and laborers are seen at work early and late, while the occasional appearance of a New York built gray, with its well harnessed horse, and white frocked driver shows a long stride from the old *block-wheel* indiscribile go-cart of California perfection, with its six oxen, two Indians, and shreeching axles; some of our old Spanish Dons now at their Ranch's will be in the position of "*Rip Van Winkle*," unless they pay an occasional visit to the sea coast, where towns will rise by the magic touch of Yankee enterprize.

Every nook and corner of Monterey, is being occupied by citizens, or officers of the government, houses and sheds, or the shade of an old wall, are commanding high rents, in ready money.

The squadron now fitting for active cruising, and the various vessels in port, puts ready cash in the hands of the Farmers for daily supplies. As do also the various Military camps; which with their white streets of tents, parades and music, keep the town in a lively humor; while the very best feeling exists between the civil and military authorities, and all classes of residents and visitors at the Capital.

On Friday the 9th inst., the Naval officers gave a grand ball, in the extensive suite of rooms at the barracks, which they embellished in the very best taste, with flags and flowers. The invitations included all in respectable standing in the city, and vicinity; and all attended except those in deep mourning or bad health.

His Excellency the Governor General and Staff; Commodore Biddle and suite; ex-Governor Alvarado; and ex-Commander-in-chief Vallejo, were present; the latter gentlemen with their numerous relations in and near the Capital. Also M. Morenhant, Consul of France, and James Alex. Forbes Esq., H. B. M. Vice Consul for California.—Colonel Stevenson and Staff, of the N. Y. Regt., and the officers of the Army, Navy and Volunteers generally. The ladies turned out *en-masse* with their best taste and smiles, and if we can judge from the evidence of our eyes (a married man having the advantage of seeing through two pair,) the ladies of California are *fairly* determed to conquer the conquerers of their country, and then of course "to the victors belong the spoils:"—(by the way, we can assure some of our bevy's of Yankee girls, that California is superior in climate to our frozen New England; and we wish to see a large emigration of those who can teach the perfection of family comforts, domestic industry and belle-letters, and thus advance the "universal yankee nation.") No one could look upon the gay scene at the ball without realizing how rapidly all the elements of society can be harmonized in this country where the proper policy is purchased.

This festive occasion gave the new comers a good opportunity of becoming acquainted. The dancing was kept up (with good music by the Band of the "Columbus" and "Native Minstrels") in high glee until early dawn.

Private parties have been given almost every night since the ball, and on Wednesday night last, another general union of ladies, citizens, and officers took place at the public Hall.

We understand it is the intention to have a "*Baile general*" every Wednesday night—we approve.

NOTE—Would that some industrious *Knight of the Awl* would introduce some Slippers, the ladies say the stock is exhausted. If there is any one in the Regiment who can fit like "Lane," of Franklin Street, N. Y., we advise him to take to his *last* at once.

———ooo———

Politics at the Capital.—We can assure political squabblers that there is no great field for them here; the only discussion we have heard for a month past is that now agitated by the ladies, "shall they, or shall they not adopt the use of *Bonnets*;" we think from present indications that the "ayes" have it—the question will then be who will supply them. We have in our minds eye a certain young lady of taste in these matters, whom we shall request a committee to invite to the Capital to put these grave matters right.

———oooo———

Monterey Hotel.—We have the pleasure to announce that our worthy friends Messrs, *Taber & Isabel* have opened the above house on "*Main Street*" in this city, and to assure visitors to the Capital that those gentlemen, and their good wives will do all in their power to make their house a "home."

We take advantage of this notice to say, that there is a very great scarcity of the essential articles for "housekeeping" here, and that a good assortment of furniture, crockery, groceries and yankee notions, would meet with a good market at this place.

CALIFORNIAN—MARINE LIST.

PORT OF MONTEREY.

Arrived—April 12th.

Brig Primervera, from Santa Barbara, with passengers.

U. S. Ship Cyane, Com'r. Dupont, from San Francisco.

U. S. Schr. Julia, Lieut. Com'r. Selden, 15 days from San Diego; left there Frigate Congress, Commodore Stockton, and Savannah, Capt. Mervin, latter to sail next day for home. 14th, U. S. Razee Independence, Capt Lavallete, flag of Commodore Shubrick, from San Francisco.

Sailed—April 14.

U. S. Schr. Julia, Selden, for San Diego.

16th U. S. S. Cyane, Com'r. Dupont, for coast of Mexico.

NOTICE.

I will Sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 24th of April, at TEN O'clock, A. M., in front of the Custom House in this City, the SCHOONER "WILLIAM" and her Cargo, recently condemned in the Court of Admiralty; the vessel is about FIFTY TONS measurment, is said to be well found, and can proceed to sea at once; the cargo consists of 180 bales (about 26.000 lbs.) of Mexican SUGAR; 30 Packages PANOCHE and one Bale of Zarapies (assorted). The vessel can be examined any day before the Sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash on Delivery.

JONAS DIBBLE, Auctioneer.

Monterey, April 7th 1847.

AVISO PUBLICO.

REMATE O VENTA EN SUBASTA PUBLICA, el 24 de Abril á las 10 de la Mañana, en frente de la Casa de la Aduana en Monterey; por orden del Señor Agente de las Prezas.

LA GOLETA "WILLIAM," y su Carga, recientamente condenado en el Corte de Almirantazgo de. California. La GOLETA esta del porte de cerca 50 toneladas, con todo lo que necesita para proceder al mar. La Carga consiste de 180 Bultas (26,000 libras) de Azucar Mexicana; 30 Bultos de Panoche y un Bulto de Zarapies la differentes clases. Todos que quieren, pueden examinar la Goleta y la Carga antes el dia de la Venta.

Condiciones de la Venta—Plata Contado.

JONAS DIBBLE, Pregonero de la Venta.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

OFFICIAL.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS.— That I. S. *W. KEARNY*, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint JOHN A. SUTTER, Sub. Agent for the Indians on and near the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 7th day of April 1847. *S. W. KEARNY*

Brigadier- General and Governor of California

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS—That I, S. *W.* KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested by the President of the United States, do hereby appoint WALTER COLTON, Judge of the Court of Admeralty, in and for the Territory of California.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 24th day of March 1847. S. *W.* KEARNY

32 tf Brig Gen'l. and Governor of California.

NEW GOODS.—Received per barque Don Quixote, and for sale by T. H. GREEN, Dry Goods; Hardware, Sugar; Tea; Grind Stones; Salt; Arrow Root; Tin Pots, Wheel Barrows; Assorted Iron; Hoop Iron; Boat Oars, Mill Saws; Pit Saws, &c. &c. &c. 25

WARD & SMITH. have just received per Ship "Mount Vernon," from the United States, a fine assortment of GOODS, which the offer for Sale at reduced prices, at their Store in Montgomery street, Yerba Buena. 32-tf

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JAMES WATSON keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Merceandize, well suited to the California market, which he will sell for cash or the current products of the country. 25-tf

---

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J. Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. Also—

SHIP BREAD, TEA, Brown and White SUGAR, SPERM CANDLES. &c &c. 15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiagos Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembatcar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 tf

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NOTICE.—All persons on the Coast of California, having demands against the Bark Don Quixote, or owners previous to this date, are requested to present their accounts ro James H. Gleason at Monterey, or to John Paty, for adjustment; as no interest vvill be allovved until the accounts are presented and adjusted; and all persons indebted to said Bark Don Quixote, previous to March 1845, are requested to adjust their accounts vvith James H. Gleason, Capt. John Vioget or vvith John Paty, vvithin three months from this date, or they vvill be handed over to their attorney at lavv for recovery. Monterey February 25th, 1847. JOHN PATY,

28tf JOHN VIOGET.

NOTICIA AL. PUBLICO.—Todas las personas residentes en la costa de California que tengan reclamos que hacer contra la Barca Don Quijote ó sus dueños, con anterioridad a esta fecha, se serviran presentar sus cuentas a Santiago H. Gleason ó a Juan Paty para su ajustamiento: pues no se abonará ningun interes, mientras las cuentas no se presenten y se ajusten: y todas las personas que aceude: á dicha Barca Don Quijote con anterioridad al mes de Marzo de 1845, se serviran ajustar sus cuentas con Santiago Gleason, el Capitan Juan Vioget ó Juan Paty, dentro de tres meses desde esta fecha, pues de lo contrario las cuentas se pasarán a su apoderado legal para su cobro.

Monterey 25 de Febr. de 1847. JUAN PATY,

28tf JUAN VIOGET.

WARD & SMITH have just received a general assortment of goods by the brig "ELIZABETH," which they offer at very reduced prices at their store on Montgomery street. Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-tf

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GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF FRANCISCO.

Upper California.

BY the following decree of his Excellency, Gen. S. W. KEARNY, Governor of California, all the right, title, and interest of the United States, and of the Territory of California, to the

Beach and Water Lots

on the East front of the Town of San francisco, have been granted, conveyed, and released, to the people, or Corporate authorities of said Town.

DECREE OF GOV. KEARNY.

"I Brigadier Gen S. VV. KEARNY, Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES of America, do "hereby grant, convey, and release unto the Town of San "Francisco, the people, or corporate authorities thereof, "all the right, title, and interest of the Government of the "United States, and of the Territory of California in and "to the beach & water Lots on the East front of said "Town of San Francisco included between the points "known as the Rincon and Fort Montgomery, excepting "such Lots as may be selected for the use of the United "States Government by the Senior Officers of the army "and Navy now there; provided the said ground hereby "ceded, shall be divided into Lots, and sold by public auc"tion to the highest bidder, after three months notice previously given: the proceeds of said Sale to be for the bene"fit of the town of San Francisco.

"Given at Monterey capital of California, this 10th day "of March, 1847, and the 71 year of the Independence of "the United States. *S. W. KEARNY.*

Brig. Gen'l & Gov. of California.

In pursuance of and in compliance with the conditions of the foregoing decree, all the ungranted tract of ground on the East front of the Town of San Francisco, lying and situated between Fort Montgomery and the Rincon, and known as the water Lots, (the reservations by the General and Town Governments excepted,) will be surveyed and divided into convenient building Lots for warehouses and stores, and offered at PUBLIC SALE, *to the highest bidder, on* TUESDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, next, at TEN o'clock, A. M. A plan of lots in connexion with a general map of the Town, will be made out and exhibited on or before the day of sale.

Terms of Sale, one fourth cash; one fourth in six months; one fourth in twelve months; and one fourth in eighteen months; the purchaser giving approved security bearing the interest of 10 per cent per anum, from the day of Sale.

Other conditions made known on or before the day of Sale. The Site of the town of San Francisco is known by all navigators and Mercantile men, acquainted with the subject to be the most COMMANDING COMMERCIAL POSITION on the entire western Coast of the Pacific Ocean, and the Town itself is no doubt, destined to become the *COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM* of the western side of the North American continent. The Property offered for Sale, is the most valuable in, or belonging to, the Mown, and the acquisition of it, is an object of deep interest to all mercantile Houses in California and else where engaged in the commerce of the Pacific.

EDWIN BRYANT, Alcalde and Chief Magistrae,

Town and District of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Upper California, March 16th 1847.

Given at Monterey Capital of California, this 7th day of April 1847. S. W. KEARNY.

Brig. General and Governor of California.

CASH STORE. Just received by Bark Don Quixote, an assortment DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

27tf MILTON LITTLE.

CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. 1. MONTEREY, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1847. No. 36.

THE CALIFORNIAN--*Is published every Saturday morning*
BY ROBERT SEMPLE.

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(REPORTED FOR THE CALIFORNIAN.)

U. S. TERRITORY OF CALIFORNIA.

United States Court of Admiralty for the Territory.

His Honor WALTER COLTON, Judge in Admiralty presiding.—First opening of this Court; Monterey, March 29th 1847.—United States and the Captors, vs. English Schooner William, her Hull, Cargo, Tackle and Appurtenances.

(*Concluded.*)

Her sailing captan is himself a native of Mexico and a citizen of that Republic. Her crew were shipped in Mexico. Her cargo is throughly Mexican and her invoice is in the language of that country. It is true these are not circumstances which, taken by themselves, necessarily invest her with a hostile character, but they tend to impeach her neutrality and when combined with other facts, carry strong presumptive evidence that she is not entitled to the immunities of the neutral flag which she bears.

Some emphasis has been laid by the claimants on the fact that one of the three partners of the house to which the William and her cargo belong has returned to England and another expects to return soon. But there is no evidence before the court to show that this circumstance has had any effect on the business of the firm. The firm still remains, its business still continues, the cargo in question was shipped in its name, and is claimed as its property.

If the interest of the absent partner in the firm has ceased the fate of the William cannot reach him; if it still continues he can be effected only to the extent of that interest. If the vessel had escaped seizure, he would have shared in the profits of the enterprize, if she is condemned he will share in the loss to the amount of his adventure, and no more, he takes the advantages and disadvantages of his position, were the rule once admitted that the interest of an absent partner in a commercial house, shall be exempted from liability it would be in the power of every house to protect its commerce through such a relation. But so far is this rule from having obtained that its very converse has been adopted.

In the case of the St. Indeano, a case precisely analagous with the one before the court, Chief Justice Story delivered the following opinion:

On the whole he was of opinion that the shipment in this case being made by a house in the enemy's country for their own account, in a voyage originating in that country, must be deemed enemy's property, and that the share of the partner residing in the neutral country must follow the fate of the shares of his co-partners.

It has further been decided that were all the partners of a neutral house to withdraw from the belligerent State and to transact their business there through an agent, domiciled there for that purpose, the same liability as before would still adhere to their trade; the hostile character attaches to their commerce through the residence of their agent—this rule is laid down with great precision by Chitty, and is sustained by the decision of Sir William Scott in the case of the Anna Catharina.

An appeal has been made by the claimants to the spirit of the proclamations which have been issued by those at the head of the American Forces on the Rio Grande, in New Mexico and in California. It is maintained that the pledges contained in these Proclamations shield the property of those foreign residents who remain quietly at their homes. The protection pledged must obviously have reference to property *in* Mexico and which might be disturbed by the progress of the United States Troops, and not to property sent out upon the ocean in disregard of the laws of war, such a construction would render any blockade utterly nugatory.

It is an ungrateful office to deprive men of their property even when as in the present case the forfeiture is manifest. But the court is not at liberty to substitute personal feeling for the dictates of duty. The court is and must be fastened to the stern rules of law. These require from the court the decision that the Schooner William and her cargo are lawful prize

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For the Californian.

Mr. Editor.—I have recently returned from a tour of several weeks, to the North. I know not how others may feel, but it is a delightful scene, to stand on the borders of the great Bay of San Francisco and see the numerous light craft already employed in carrying the produce of the country to market. It is a pleasing thought to look forward but a few years, when an industrious population will fill up the almost interminable and fertile valleys which open on the Bay. The large, well cultivated farms, the numerous vehicles loaded with the almost spontaneous products of the soil, wending their way to the several points of shipment on the Bay. The beautiful towns and villages growing up at every prominent point and the Bay itself whitened with the canvass of every description of vessels from the light pleasure boat, to the Line-of battle ship.

There can now be but little doubt that the Bay of San Francisco is destined to become the great market place for the coast, North of Cape St. Lucas to the Russian Possessions. The Oregon Territory though it affords strong inducements to the agriculturalist and the mechanic in her high soil and fine timber and her unlimited water power, while she has but two harbors, one of them very difficult of access and unsafe, and the other surrounded by a mountainous and sterile country, though steam boats will soon be used for short voyages and river navigation. Yet the shipments from Europe and the Atlantic side of the United States and the Chinese trade will naturally fall into the Bay of San Francisco, on account of the safety and the security of the harbor. Some city on the Bay, must be to the Pacific Coast what New York is to the Atlantic.

Yours truly, Q.

———oooo———

Wel'erism.—Supporting the dignity of the press, as the boy said when he licked the editor.

When you have nothing to say, say nothing.

It is an unfortunate thing for fools, that their pretensions should rise in an inverse ratio with their abilities, and their presumption with their weakness.

The keenest abuse of one's enemies will not hurt us so much in the estimation of the discerning, as the injudicious praise of our friends.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

MONTEREY, APRIL 24, 1847.

After this week our day of publication will be changed from Saturday to Thursday morning, so as to suit the departure of the Mails, as it leaves here, in both directions on Thursday morning

———ooo———

The New *Mail* arrangement has just gone into effect. The first arrival brought quite a number of letters and papers; we have long felt the want of such an arrangement, and though the arrangements are at present far from being perfect, it will afford a very great accommodation to the citizens of California. The Quarter Masters at the several military posts are the Post Masters, and we suppose that at the several important points, where there is no military post, the Alcalde's will for wardor deliver letters left in their charge. Our readers will remember that this arrangement is made for military purposes, and there being no other mail in the country, the Governor has ordered that the citizens be accommodated, by having their letters and papers sent free of expense.

———ooo———

Some of our acquaintances have been disposed to accuse us of a want of independence, and have gone so far as to say that we were "afraid to publish the faults of men in power." We can only say to such, that we have adopted California as our country, our home. We promised in our prospectus to go for California, for *all* her interests, to advocate every thing which would advance them, and to oppose every thing which would injure her. We know of nothing which is calculated to do us a greater injury, than dissentions and difficulties among the officers in power, and a want of confidence on the part of our own people, we are not disposed to deny that faults have been committed, but if they had been published throughout the wide world, would not have undone what had been already done, and those who committed the errors probably saw them long before we could have emblazoned them before the people, and were as anxious to correct them, as we were to have them corrected. To expose them, could have been productive of no good, and only served to widen the breach between the officers and people, and had a tendency to destroy the confidence of the natives in the capacity of Americans to support such a government as they boast of.

While we are able to wield the pen, and hold our place as the conductor of a public Journal, we shall never sacrifice the public tranquility at the shrine of private feelings. Nor can we be induced to attack an officer whose conduct is calculated to advance the prosperity of California, to gratify our own, or the personal opposition of any other individual.

We shall always endeavour to publish truth; and *such* truth as will be beneficial to the country, and interesting to our readers. If at any time we should misrepresent the conduct of any person, it *shall* be from misconception or incorrect information, and we shall always take the greatest pleasure in correcting it, as soon as we can be satisfied of the fact. If our friends, who have more spleen in their composition than we have, will show us that an expose of any officer, from the governor to the deputy constable, can be a benefit to the quiet and happiness of the people, we shall not shrink from the responsibility. They should always remember, that our columns are open to them, not for personal attacks, or private quarrels, but for any suggestions promotive of the public good.

———ooo———

Monterey is improving rapidly. Several American families have settled here, which is quite an acquisition to our society, the houses are all occupied. For ourself, being under the necessity of giving up the room we formerly had in the Government House, to make room for the portion of Col. Stevenson's Regiment stationed here, we were obliged to use a very slightly built shed, on the corner of Doctor Stockes' yard. A small paper, small press, and a small house, but rather a *lengthy* editor.

———oooo———

The fate of the last Emigrants.—We conversed freely with Mr. *Woodworth* and with some of the men who accompanied him to the Mountain for the relief of the suffering people who had been stoped in the snow, as well as with some of the persons who were rescued. It is a most horrid picture of human misery; such as has not been witnessed since the siege of Jerusalem. It could not be gratifying to our readers to detail all the horrers and sufferings of that unfortunate company, but one fact is to remarkable to pass without particular notice.

It is said by Jewish historians, that parents subsisted upon the bodies of their children, in time of the siege by Titus: if true, it was so much like fiction or exaggeration, that it was with difficulty that we could bring the mind to bear upon such a thought! But in the case of the sufferers in the Mountains, mothers possessing portions of their dead companions, refused to divide it with their own children, while *alive*, and when the children died, actually devoured the bodies of their own offspring! Truly the "mother may forget her sucking child."

It is our duty to sum up the facts, and show *why* this company was so late in crossing the Mountain.

Many of the persons belonging to this company, were among the first who started from the States, but one little trouble after another induced them to fall back, the companies behind gathering one or two at a time, of those who could not, or would not keep up with their own companies, so that this last company was formed mostly of the discontented and unfortunate of all the companies before them. Some of them lost their teams by the Indians, others, on the dry planes, all combined with a want of proper energy on the part of the people, threw them back to the first of November before they reached the mountain. The snow, last winter fell at least *one month earlier than usual*, and *two* months earlier than the year before, when we crossed on the 12th of *December*, found little or no snow, and good weather up to the 22d, when it commenced raining in the valley, and probably snowing on the mountain.

Persons starting from Missouri, can always reach the Sacramento valley before the first of November. The first waggons arrived early in September, last year.

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We picked up an old book, in which there was an article on the art of printing. It contains some facts which are not universally known, and as we are the first who issued a Periodical in California it will not be uninteresting to our subscribers to read the following article.

"Of all the discoveries which have been made, we conceive the reflecting mind will acknowledge that none have tended more to improvements and comforts of society than that of printing; in truth, it would almost be impossible to enumerate the advantages derived by all professions from the streams of this invaluable fountain, this main-spring of all our transactions in life. It has been justly remarked by a celebrated writer, that, were the starry heavens deficient of one constellation, the vacuum could not be better supplied, than by the introduction of a printing press.

The more we reflect, the greater become our surprise, till at length we are lost in wonder and astonishment, that

he art should have lain dormant for so many generations, when the principle was so universally known,) without being brought into general use; still we may consider it fortunate in other respects; and was, no doubt, ordered for a wise purpose, because, had it received its birth during the dark ages, before civilization began to dawn, it is not improbable, (considering the oppo-ition it at first met with,) but it would have been strangled in its infancy, and consigned to an early tomb.

But providence has ordained it otherwise. The first printers, as though aware of the consequence of too early an exposure, administered an oath of secresy to their servants; and these deserving individuals indefatigably labored for the space of twenty years, until the infant, which they had sedulously rocked in the cradle of industry, arrived at full maturity: then it was that this noble invention filled Europe with amazement and consternation, the powerful blaze of which has proved too much for the whole phalanx of priests, scribes, and their adherents, to extinguish. On finding all their efforts vain, they artfully pretended to turn in its favour, and reported it to be a divine gift, fit only to be exercised in Monasteries, chapels, and religious houses; and the printers were courted to fall into their views, several of whom accepted the invitation: but this narrow policy was of short duration, the art spread with too rapid strides to be confined within such circumscribed limits; for as fast as individuals gained a knowledge of the mystery, they commenced the undertaking in different places; by which means, those who had till then remained in ignorance gained a true sense of religion, and the chicanery of the priests, from that period, gradually became more apparent, and has sunk into comparative insignificance, during the progress of the glorious Reformation.

Viewing the subject in its proper light, can we too highly prize that art, which has, and ever must continue (in opposition to all attempts to shackle it) not only to amuse and instruct the young; but also to cheer and console the aged, while journeying to the close of this vale of tears? It is much to be regretted, that many of those on whom Providence has so profusely lavished her bounty should withhold their assistance to the labourers in this vineyard; in short, this art, above all others, justly deserves to be encouraged; because, from it we derive almost every intellectual comfort which man can boast on this side the grave.

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The U. S. Ship Brutus arrived in the Bay of San Francisco, on the 17th inst., upwards of five months passage, of course no later intelligence from the other side of the continent than we have heretofore had. Her officers and crew and the portion of Col. Stevenson's command which came out in her, were generally in good health.

EXCELLENT FRESH WATER.

JOHN F. ROMIE, respectfully informs the Public that his WELL is constantly supplied with that precious beverage SPARKLING COLD WATER, which he offers to the Inhabitants of Monterey, at the rate of Two Reals per week for each family, or One Real per week for single persons; and he trusts that no one will complain of this moderate charge when it is understood that the amount collected is to be appropriated for the purpose of making a PUBLIC WELL for the general use of the Town. Persons desirous of contributing, are requested to send in their names. 36-3t.

AGUA FRESCA.

JUAN F. ROMIE, hace saber respetuosamente al Publico, que el Poza de su casa se encuentra constantemente provista de la bebida mas saludable, EL AGUA FRIA, que ofrece al Publico, á razon de Dos Reals por familia cada semana, ó Un Real por cada persona particular; y espera que nadie tendrá embarazo en contribuir con esta friolera, cuando se sepa que la cantidad que se colecte está destinada para la fabrica de un Poza Publico para el servicio de la poblacion en general. Las personas que gusten contribuir se serviran avisar. 36-3t.

CALIFORNIAN—MARINE LIST.

PORT OF MONTEREY.

Arrived—April 17th, Peruvian Bark Joven Guipuzcoana, from below. Also, Brig Elizabeth, King, from San Francisco. 23rd U. S. Sloop Warren, Capt. Hull, from San Pedro.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

On THURSDAY, the 24th of JUNE 1847, the Lots in the City of FRANCISCA, will be offered for Sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

A complete map of the City may be seen at Mr. O. Farrel's office in Yerba Buena, and at Francisca.

The Streets are eighty feet wide, the Alleys twenty feet wide, and the Lots FIFTY YARDS FRONT & NIENTY-SIX YARDS BACK. The whole City comprises *five square miles.*

TERMS.

On all sums over one hundred dollars, one half cash; one fourth in one year; and one fourth in two years, from the day of Sale. Twenty-five per cent deduction will be made in favor of those who improve and settle in the city within the first year, to be allowed on the last payment.

FRANCISCA is situated at the Straits of Carquinez, on the North side of the Bay of San Francisco, about thirty miles from the mouth of the Bay, and at the head of Ship Navigation. That portion of the Bay known as the Suisun, lies between Francisca and the mouth of the Sacramento and San Joaquin; there is in Suisun Bay, probably three fathoms of water, but the channel is *narrow* and *crooked*, which would render it unsafe for Ship Navigation, but safe for Steam boats and small craft. Below Francisca, the channel is wide and straight, and the largest class of ships may pass in safety.

IN FRONT OF THE CITY, is a commodious Bay, large enough for two hundred ships to ride at anchor, safe from any wind.

THE COUNTRY ARROUND THE CITY, is the best Agricultural portion of California, on both sides of the Bay; the Straits being only one mile wide, an easy crossing may always be made.

The entire trade of the great Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, a fertile country of great width, and near seven hundred miles long, from North to South, must of neacssity pass through the narrow channel of Carquinez and the Bay, and the country is so situated, that every person who passes from one side of the Bay to the other will find the nearest and best way by Francisca.

The undersigned feel confident that they can offer advantages to TRADERS, MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, which they cannot find at any other point West of the Rocky Mountains, and they invite all persons, not only to make inquiry of the situation of the country, but to visit the place, that they may examine the location and experience the great superiority of climate, over any other portion of California.

The undersigned with an eye to the establishment of the best system of Education, have given seventy-five per cent of the nett proceeds of the Ferries and Wharves, for a School fund and the embellishment of the City, they have also, laid out several entire squares for School purposes, and several others for public walks.

M. G. VALLEJO, R. SEMPLE. } Proprietors.

Monterey, April 20, 1847. 36-tf

NEW GOODS.—Received per barque Don Quixote, and for sale by T. H. Green, Dry Goods; Hardware; Sugar; Tea; Grind Stones; Salt; Arrow Root; Tin Pots, wheel Barrows; Assorted Iron; Hoop Iron; Boat Oars, Mill Saws; Pit Saws, &c &c. &c. 28

JAMES WATSON keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Merceandize, well suited to the California market, which he will sell for cash or the current products of the country. 25-tf

REMATE O VENTA EN SUBASTA PUBLICA, DE SOLARES EN LA PLAYA DEL PUEBLO DE SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta California.

Por el Decreto siguiente dado por S. E Don S. W. Kearny, General de Brigada de los E. U. y Gobernador de California—todo el derecho, titulo, y interes, de los Estados Unidos, y del Territorio de California, à los SOLARES en la Playa, ó en frente del Pueblo de San Francisco, se concedé y trasfiere al Pueblo ó à las Autoridades Municipales de dicho Pueblo.

DECRETO DE S E. EL SEÑOR GOBERNADOR.

Yo S. *W.* Kearny, General de Brigada y Gobernador de California, en virtud de los poderes que mi son conferidos dados por el PRESIDENTE de los ESTADOS UNIDOS de America, he tenido à bien conceder y participar al Pueblo de San Francisco, ó Autoridades Municipales de dicho Pueblo, todo el derecho, titulo, e interes del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y del Territorio de California, en los Solares situados en la playa o al Este de dicho Pueblo de San Francisco, incluidos entre los puntos conocidos con el nombre de "RINCON" y "Fortin Montgomery" exceptuando los solares que los Señores Comandantes del Egercito, y Marina, en San Francisco, eligan para el uso del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. Previeniendo que el Terreno concedido en este decreto, sera dividido en Solares, y vendido en Publica Subasta a cualesquiera personas que los quieran comprar, despues de Aviso Publico, dado por tres meses. Los productos de la venta seran a beneficio del Pueblo de San Francisco.

Dado en Monterey Capital de California, el diez dia del mes de Marzo, de 1847- y el año setenta y uno de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos. S. W. KEARNY.
Gen'l. de Brig. y Gov. de California.

En virtud, y en cumplimiento, de las condiciones del Decreto que antecede, todos los terrenos baldios al frente Este del Pueblo de San Francisco, situados entre el "Fortin Montgomery" y "Rincon," y conocidos con el nombre de los Solares de la Playa y los Bajos (exceptuando los que se reserva el Gobierno General y el Pueblo) seran medidos, y divididos, en Solares convenientes para ubicacion de casas de Comercio y Depositos, y ofrecido vender en publica Subasta al mayor pastor, el martes el 29 de Junio proximo à las diez de la mañana.

Un plano de los Solares en conneccion con la mapa general del Pueblo, haran y exhibiran antes el dia de la venta.

Condiciones de la Venta—una cuarta parte en Plata contado ; una cuarta en seis meses, una cuirta en un año, y al otra cuarta en diez y ocho meses—el comprador dando seguridades aprobados con el interes de diez por ciento annual, desde el dia de la venta. Otras condiciones, seran publicados antes, o en el dia de la venta.

La posicion del Pueblo de San Francisco, ss bien sabido por todos los Navegantes y hombres de Comercio que visitan California, para ser la mejor y mas

VENTAJOSA POSICION COMERCIAL.

en toda la costa del Mar Pacifico. y el Pueblo mismo, sin duda, esta destinado de ser el EMPORIO COMERCIAL de la Costa al Oeste del Commiente de Norte America. La propiedad ahora ofrecido en venta, es demas valor que cualquiera otra pesteniciendo al Pueblo, y la acqisicion d. Solares alli, es un objeto de mucho interes por todos las Casas Mercantiles en California. y otras partes, que tienen interes en el Comercio del Mar Pacifico.

EDWIN BRYANT, Alcalde del Pueblo
y distrito de San Francisco.

San Francisco Marzo el de 16, 1847.

CASH STORE. Just received by Bark Don Quixote, an assortment DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

27tf MILTON LITTLE.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

OFFICIAL.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS.—That I, S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint DON MARIANO G. VALLEJO Sub Agent for the Indians on the North side of the Bay of San Francisco, including those on Cash Creek, and the Lakes.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 14th day of April 1847. S. W. KEARNY.

Brigadier General and Governor of California.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS.— That I, S. *W. KEARNY*, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint JOHN A. SUTTER, Sub. Agent for the Indians on and near the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 7th day of April 1847. *S. W. KEARNY*

Brigadier General and Governor of California.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS—That I, S. *W.* KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S Army, and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested by the President of the United States, do hereby appoint *WALTER* COLTON, Judge of the Court of Admeralty, in and for the Territory of California.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 24th day of March 1847. S. *W.* KEARNY

32-tf Brig Gen'l. and Governor of California.

WARD & SMITH have just received a choice assortment of GOODS, per "Commodore Shubrick," from Honolulu, consisting of—

Round and flat Iron, Rum, Brandy, Molasses, Sugar Hardware and Cuttlery, Steel, Anchors, (small and large) Scotch Ale, Beaver Hats, Canvass, Whale Line, Champagne, Coffee, Rich Prints, Brown Cottons, Shirts and Shirting, Boots and Shoes, Blue Drills, and a variety of other articles which they offer for Sale at their Store in Montgomery Street, San Francisco. 36-1m

NOTICE

I will Sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 24th of April, at TEN O'clock, A. M., in front of the Custom House in this City, the SCHOONER "WILLIAM" and her Cargo, recently condemned in the Court of Admiralty ; the vessel is about FIFTY TONS measurment, is said to be well found, and can proceed to sea at once ; the cargo consists of 180 bales (about 26.000 lbs.) of Mexican SUGAR ; 30 Packages PANOCHE and one Bale of Zarapies (assorted). The vessel can be examined any day before the Sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash on Delivery.

JONAS DIBBLE, Auctioneer.

Monterey, April 7th 1847.

AVISO PUBLICO.

REMATE O VENTA EN SUBASTA PUBLICA, el 24 de Abril à las 10 de la Mañana, en frente de la Casa de la Aduana en Monterey ; por orden del Señor Agente de las Prezas.

LA GOLETA "WILLIAM," y su Carga, recientamente condenado en el Corte de Almirantazgo de California. La GOLETA esta del porte de cerca 50 toneladas, con todo lo que necesita para proceder al mar. La Carga consiste de 180 Bultas (26.000 libras) de Azucar Mexicana ; 30 Bultos de Panoche y un Bulto de Zarapies de differentes clases. Todos que quieren, pueden examinar la Goleta y la Carga antes el dia de la Venta.

Condiciones de la Venta—Plata Contado.

JONAS DIBBLE, Pregonero de la Venta.

FOR SALE.—The fast sailing Coppered Schooner "COMMODORE SHUBRICK," just arrived from the Sandwich Islands, where she has been thoroughly overhauled, she is now lying at San Francisco where she can be seen at any time.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH,

36-1m Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. 1. MONTEREY, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1847. No. 37.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Thursday morning* BY ROBERT SEMPLE.

Terms—SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE $5 00
SIX MONTHS 2 50
SINGLE COPIES, 12½

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion per square. $1.50
For each subsequent insertion. 1.00
By the year, with the privilege of changing the advertisements as often as they may think proper, per square. 50.00
For six months. 25.00
For three months. 15.00
Twelve lines or less will be considered a square.

We copy some very interesting items of foreign news from the Baltimore Sun, of the 10th of November, we have some dates to the 12th of January, but there is not much news of importance.

America and the Californians.—Notwithstanding the interest felt in the Montpensier marrage question, the journals have found time to say a good deal about the seizure or annexation, or whatever it may be called, of California. The great Government organ, the Debats, makes this brief, but expressive observation on the matter. "By the acquisition of California the United States gain a territory which decends from the forty-second to twenty-third degree, and which, in a straight line, is 2500 kilometres in length. It is simply a complete revolution effected in the balance of power on the Pacific Ocean. For France it is a question of no interest; for Great Britain it is an affair of the first importance. And yet the statesmen and newspapers of England neglect this great matter to devote their thoughts and their efforts to discover in Spain if there is not some chance to renew the disorders which have so long desolated this friendly country!"

The Constitutional, the organ of M. Thiers, says nothing remarkable on the subject. What it does say, however, is tinged with a friendly spirit towards the United States, and it expresses a hope that the French government will not imitate in California its conduct in Texas. The Quotidienne says that "the Washington Cabinet goes quickly to work, and shows little respect for the rights of property. The Courier Francais thinks that England will not dispute the taking of California, but will keep alive the Mexican war, so that the new territory will cost dear to the United States. The National says that England will give in the desire of the Americans. In a second article the Epoque takes up very warmly the same ground as in the first, insisting that it is the undoubted interest of France to prevent the annexation. Your contemporary adds, moreover that from the ill success of their arms, the Americans are not, in its opinion, able to enforce on Mexico the cession of California.

Opening of the Ports.—A rumor has been prevalent during the past week, and seems rather to gain ground than otherwise, that the Government has it in contemplation to open the ports for the admission of all grain duty free. The already high price of provisions of every description, the almost want of supply in Ireland, the increasing destitution in that country and in some parts of Scotland, the failure of the spring crops throughout the country generally, and more especially the necessities of other countries likely to become competitors with this country in the food markets of the western hemisphere, are all of them grave circumstances calculated to induce the consideration of such a step by the Government.—When the progress of the disease in the potato crop of last year excited apprehensions of scarcity, and completed the conversion of Sir Robert Peel to free trade principles, we believe had the protectionists been consulted, they would not have opposed a temporary opening of the ports.

If we are right in this opinion, how much more is the prospect which seemingly awaits during the coming year? If the recent increase of prices be maintained, the duty on wheat must shortly be reduced to the *minimum* under the present law, namely, four shillings per quarter, an amount of three shillings per quarter higher than under the old corn law; and the experiment of a fixed duty of four shillings per quarter will then be fairly tested. It has frequently been contended, in objection to the principle of a fixed duty, that it never could be maintained when the price of wheat should attain a very high or famine price. Now, although seventy-three shillings per quarter, the price at which, under the old law, the duty would have fallen to one shilling, could scarcely be considered a famine price under ordinary circumstances, still, when we take into consideration the present condition of Ireland, we are of opinion that it most be considered as such.

It is quite true, if wheat were at this time but forty-eight shillings per quarter, the inability of the Irish to purchase without extraordinary assistance would be as complete as it is now, when at a much higher price. The solution of this economical problem depends, as it seems to us upon the question whether we shall require a large foreign supply to make up the deficiency resulting from the failure of the potato crop and the deficiency of the crops of oats and barley, still used extensively as food in some parts of the kingdom.

And here we may note how much assistance would be afforded to the government, how much satisfaction to the home grower and consumer, had we an efficient system of agricultural statistics, the want of which places all parties in the situation of men groping in the dark. If we come to the conclusion, which seems to us almost inevitable, that a large foreign supply of grain will be required, seeing that the continent of Europe may also need some assistance, and presuming that it is to the United States alone that we must look for that supply, is it wise to continue an impost which must have the effect of inducing vessels laden with food to pass our shores, and afford sustenance to foreigners, while our own countrymen are famishing with hunger.

Catholic Missionaries.—A number of Catholic missionaries have recently been sent from this country to the United States. The religious newspapers boast that the Catholics are gaining immense success in America.

American Missionaries in Constantinople.—A letter from Constantinople, published by one of the newspapers, states that the American missionaries have had great success in converting the people. They have already effected 6000 conversions, 3000 being Armenians, and the rest of Turks, Jaws and Greeks. Another letter says that the Americans have no success at all, and are very unpopular.

Scarcity in Paris.—Bread riots continue in Paris, and signs of distress through out France are increasing. The exact degree of the pressure it is difficult to learn, as most of those who report upon it speak with a bias. The Journal des Debats authoritatively declares that the supplies, both at home and abroad, will be ample; and ascribes the riots in Paris to that fact, "that one or two bakers," who had a brisk sale, exhibited empty shops to a St. Giles' crowd.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

MONTEREY, APRIL 29, 1847.

We have received the President's Message by the bearer of despatches, Mr. Norris, who crossed the Isthmus and took an English Steamer to Calao, where he fell in with U. S. Sloop of War Preble, and took passage in her via. San Francisco to this place. He brings news from Washington to the 15th of January, and from the seat of war in Mexico to the 10th of December last.

The Message is a plain well written Document. The greater portion is taken up, in showing the causes which produced the war between Mexico and the United States, a few extracts on that subject, will be satisfactory to our readers. It shows plainly that some persons in the Union think most of the success of their *party* than of the honor of the nation, and have published at home and abroad that the war, though commenced by Mexico, was unjustly provoked by the United States. The President, by a plain statement of facts, has given a quietus to such *patriots*.

There is but little said in relation to California, and much of that is applicable to the other Provinces taken possession of by our armies. But from other sources of information we feel perfectly assured that whatever may occur, California will not be given up, while they have a man to defend it. The debate in Congress, was not whether we should hold California, but, whether it should be a *slave* State?

On the Tariff, the President is more pointed than he has heretofore been, he is decidedly in favor of the revenue principle, *ad valorem* duties.

The immediate organization of a government in Oregon is recommended. Nothing is said of a MAIL ROUTE to Oregon and California, but we hope that Congress will provide for such a route, and establish military posts at proper intervals on the road through the Rocky Mountain.

———ooo———

It will be seen from the European news on another page, that the English government is disposed to lay up something as the ground-work of a war with France, though it is not at all likely that there will be any outbreak at present and we hope that no *hostile* meeting will grow out of the *union* of the two young people in the bands of matrimony.

The young Princess is said to be very beautiful. She may be the cause of a war between England and France, but if we had her in California, we have no doubt, but her and her large fortune could be very *peaceably* disposed of.

———ooo———

We have never had cause to regret the small size of our paper so much as at this time. The Presidents message, the reports from the several heads of departments, and all the instructions which have been given to the commanders on this station, have come to hand by Mr. Norris, bearer of despatches and other officers who have just arrived from Washington. It would be highly gratifying to us as well as to our patrons, to be able to publish at least liberal extracts from them, if not entire, but there is no other course left but to take them, one at a time, first the Message, and next week we shall give a synopsis and some extracts from the report of the Secretary of war.

———oooo———

Mr. Larkin handed us the first number of a very neatly printed paper, entitled the "Neighbor," published at Valperaiso in the English language, edited by the Rev. David Trumbull, it is full of interesting matter, and we wish him the success he deserves for so noble an undertaking.

———ooo———

There are numerous reports in circulation of Battles troops &c., but few of them can be at all relied upon; one however, says that Santa Anna, was defeated and that Gen. Valencia was left in command of the army of Mexico.

———oooo———

Mr. Editor.—Can you tell us why foreign vessels of all nations are allowed to carry on our coasting trade, while no nation allows the vessels of the United States that privilege?

Slaves in California.—We learn from Major Rich, that there was a considerable debate in Congress, *not* whether California should be a State of the Union, *but whether it should be a slave State.* If the members of Congress knew as much about the country, and the people in California as those who live here, it would save them the trouble of debate. We say without hesitation, that not ten men, Native, European or American, in California would on any possible contingency, agree to have slaves here if congress would pass a law authorizing it. The very nature of the climate prohibits such a state of things.

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Como puede acontecer; vuelva á haber otros remates publicos; se le suplicas por está causa, á la autoridad á quien corresponda, se digne disponer, que los Pregones y remates; se hagan en los dos idiomas de Ingles y Español pues parece estar en el orden y la politica, que estos actos se verifiquen con toda legalidad é unparalidad y en acimbos idiomas de Ingles y Español, por que de lo contrario, resultará que solo compren y especulen, las personas que poseén el idioma Ingles, siendo esto unperjuicio para los habitantes del pais, que hablan solamente su idioma natiro que es el Castellano. Su Veciao de Monterey —*Comunicaldo.*

(Extracts from the President's Message.)

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:

In resuming your labors in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history, when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your last session no afflicting dispensation has visited our country; general good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; and labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without example in the history of nations.

* * *

Thus was the extraordinary spectacle presented to the civilized world, of a government, in violation of its own express agreement, having twice rejected a minister of peace, invested with full powers to adjust all the existing differences between the two countries in a manner just and honorable to both. I am not aware that modern history presents a parallel case, in which, in time of peace, one nation has refused even to hear propositions from another for terminating existing difficulties between them. Scarcely a hope of adjusting our difficulties, even at a remote day, or of preserving peace with Mexico, could be cherished while Paredes remained at the head of the govenment. He had acquired the supreme power by a military revolution, and upon the most solemn pledges to wage war against the United States, and to reconquer Texas, which she claimed as a revolted province of Mexico. He had denounced as guilty of treason all those Mexicans who considered Texas as no longer constituting a part of the territory of Mexico, and who were friendly to the cause of peace. The duration of the war which he waged against the United States was indefinite, because the end which he proposed, of the reconquest of Texas, was hopeless. Besides, there was good reason to believe, from all his conduct that it was his intention to convert the republic of Mexico into a monarchy, and to call a foreign European prince on the throne. Preparatory this end, he had, during his short rule, destroyed the liberty of the press, tolerating that portion of it only which openly advocated the establishment of a monarchy. The better to secure the success of his ultimate designs, he had, by an arbitrary decree, convoked Congress—not to be elected by the free voice of the people, but to be chosen in a manner to make them subservient to his will, and to give him absolute control over their deliberations.

* * *

The various columns of the army have performed their duty under great disadvantages, with the most distinguish-

ed skill and courage. The victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and of Monterey, won against greatly superior numbers, and against most decided advantages in other respects on the part of the enemy, were brilliant in their execution, and entitle our brave officers and soldiers to the grateful thanks of their country. The nation deplores the loss of the brave officers and men who have gallantly fallen while vindicating and defending their country's rights and honor.

It is a subject of pride and satisfaction that our volunteer citizen soldiers, who so promptly responded to their country's call, with an experience of the discipline of a camp of only a few weeks, have borne their part in the hard-fought battle of Monterey with a constancy and courage equal to that of veteran troops, and worthy of the highest admiration. The privations of long marces through the enemy's country, and through a wilderness, have been borne without a murmur. By rapid movements the province of New Mexico, with Santa Fe, its capital, has been captured without bloodshed. The navy has co-operated with the army, and rendered important services: if not so brilliant, it is because the enemy had no force to meet them on their own element, and because of the defences which nature has interposed in the difficulties of the navigation on the mexican coast. Our squadron in the Pacific, with the co-operation of a gallant officer of the army, and a small force hastily collected in that distant country, have acquired bloodless possession of the Californias, and the American flag has been raised at every important point in that province.

I congratulate you on the success which has thus attended our military and naval operations. In less than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, at a time selected by herself, we have taken possession of many of her principal ports, driven back and pursued her invading army, and acquired military possession of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, New Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and the Californias, a territory larger in extent than that embraced in the origanal thirteen States of the Union, inhabited by a considerable population, and much of it more than a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and commence our movements. By the blockade, the import and export trade of the enemy has been cut off. Well may the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers. The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof that our country can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her honor, and the defence of her rights, on an effective force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the comforts of home for the perils and privations of the camp. And though such a force may be for the time expensive, it is in the end economical, as the ability to command it removes the necesity of employing a large standing army in time of peace, and proves that our people love their institutions, and are ever ready to defend and protect them.

The war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expences of the war, as well as to our much-injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possession, and until there is either a treaty of peace, or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it. The old civil government being necessarily superseded, it is the right and duty of the conqueror to secure his conquest; and to provide for the maintenance of civil order and the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised, and this duty performed, by our military and naval commanders, by the establishment of temporary governments in some of the conquered provinces in Mexico, assimilating them as far as practicable to the free institutions of our own country. In the provinces of New Mexico, and of the Californias, little if any further resistance is apprehended from the inhabitants to the temporary governments which have thus, from the necessity of the case and according to the laws of war, been established. It may be proper to provide for the security of these important conquests by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications and defraying the expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them.

It will be important, during your present session, to establish a territorial government and to extend the jurisdiction and laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon. Our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains should be extended to the Pacific ocean; and for the purpose of executing them, and preserving friendly relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, an additional number of Indian agencies will be required, and should be authorized by law. The establishment of custom houses, and of post offices and post roads, provision for the transportation of the mail on such routes as the public convenience will suggest, require legislative authority. It will be proper, also, to establish a surveyor general's office in that Territory, and to make the necessary provision for surveying the public lands, and bringing them into market. As our citizens who now reside in that distant region have been subjected to many hardships, privations, and sacrifices in their emigration, and by their improvements have enhanced the value of the public lands in the neighborhood of their settlements, it is recommended that liberal grants be made to them of such portions of these lands as they may occupy, and that similar grants or rights of pre-emption be made to all who may emigrate thither within a limited period, to be prescribed by law.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the proposition to add to each of our foreign squadrons an efficient sea steamer, and, as especially demanding attention, the establisement at Pensacola of the necessary means of repairing and refitting the vessels of the navy employed in the Gulf of Mexico.

CALIFORNIAN—MARINE LIST.

PORT OF MONTEREY.

Arrived.—April 23, U. S. Sloop Preble, from Callao, Capt. Shields. Mr. Norris bearer of despatches and Maj. Rich, passengers. 26th Danish Schr. Matilda. 27th Schr. Commodore Shubrick.

Sailed.—April 24, Peruvian Bark Joven Guipuzcoana, Capt. Handford, for San Francisco. 15th Brig Elizabeth, Capt. King, for San Francisco. 26th Bark Toulon.

NEW STORE.—Under the House of DON ANTONIO OSIO, will be found an extensive assortment of Goods at low prices. Monterey, April 29. 37 tf

ESCUELA PARA NIÑAS.

El dia y del corriente se abrirá, una CASA DE EDUCACION para Niñas en la casa de D. JOSÉ RAFAEL GONZALES, dirigida por Doña Francisca Gomez; las personas que gusten pueden ocurrir á la Casa de dha. Señora, la que ofrece enseñar a leer, escribir y toda clase de labor, la paga será como sigue.

Por la enseñanza de primeras letras, dos pesos cada mes; y por leer de corrida, escribir, coser y algunas curiosidades, tres pesos cada mes; previniendoles á las personas que se ligneu ocuparle manden á sus niñas de las nueve á las doce de la mañana, y de las dos á las cinco de la tarde. 37-tf

SE VENDE.—En la tienda de la Casa de DON ANTONIO OSIO, un surtido de efectos, á precios muy comodos. Monterey, Abril 29. 37-tf.

NEW GOODS.—Received per barque Don Quixote, and for sale by T. H. GREEN, Dry Goods; Hardware; Sugar; Tea; Grind Stones; Salt; Arrow Root; Try Pots, wheel Barrows; Assorted Iron; Hoop Iron; Boat Oars, Mill Saws; Pit Saws, &c. &c. &c. 2s

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

IRELAND.— The state of Ireland continues to be most distressing; alarming in the extreme. The famine spreads; disease, the attendant of scarcity, stalks abroad through all parts of the island, and the suffering peasantry, goaded on by despair, have shown symptoms of rebellion and outrage, hoping thereby to attain an effectual relief for all their wants and privations.

SPAIN.—*Madrid Oct.* 8.—The British ambassador, after having remonstrated without effect, has protested formally against the marriage, and has, it is said, particularly declared that Great Britain will never permit any child of the Duc de Montpensier to ascend the throne of Spain The ambassador bases this protest, first, on the treaty of Utecht, which, provides in the most express and most unmistakeable terms, that no Prince of the House of Orleans shall succeed to the Spanish throne, and next, on the fact, that the marriage will increase the importance of France, and thereby cause a derangement of the balance of power. The matter having gone too far to be stopped, the British ambassador will withdraw from Madrid, and it is not improbable that Great Britain may break off all relations with the Spanish court. In that event, France would be the only great European power which acknowledged the Queen Isabella.

Señor Isturitz has forwarded a reply to the formal protest presented by Mr. Bulwer against the marriage of the Infanta with the Duc de Montpensier, but its contents have not transpired. The gate duties in Madrid have been augmented, in order, it is said, to meet the expenses attendant on the celebration of the royal marriages. The price of provisions has consequently increased in provisions has consequently increased in porportion, and fresh cause has been given for the discontent which was previously so prevalent. Cabrera is said to have entered Spain under the name Jose Lopez, a merchant of Madrid. His description has been sent to all the authorities, and if taken he will be instantly shot. On the 6th inst., at three in the afternoon, the Duke de Montpensier and d'Aumale entered Madrid by the Bilboa gate. The whole of the troops in garrison were drawn up to receive them; and the members of the corperation proceeded to meet them at Chamartin. The princes entered the city on horseback, proceded by a detachment of the municipal guard; by their sides rode the Minister of war, the Captain-general of Madrid, and the French ambassador, M. Bresson, who had been to meet them at Alcobandas. They were followed by a numerous staff, and several court carriages, which had been sent by the queen in the event of the weather proving unfavorable. No demonstration of any kind was made during the princes' passage through the streets, and they were received in perfect silence, with the exception of some cheering from the French residents.

The government exercises the most abominable tyranny over the press. All the liberal and independent newspapers have been seized over and over again; some of them all on one day. Several of them have been condemned to heavy fines, even for articles that were not actually published, having been forbidden by the censure. An immense force is in Madrid, to suppress any attempt at rising that may be made. It was expected that the Carlists would have appealed to arms before this. No doubt we shall hear of them soon; it seems very improbable that thiggcan go on much longer as they are. The British fleet is crusing off the coast to protect British subjects.

A man has been arrested in the palace, where he made his way armed with two loaded pistols, with the intention, as he is represented, of killing the Duc de Montpensier and then himself. He is said to be mad, but will no doubt be executed.

The *entente cordiale* between France and England is at an end; henceforth the two powers will move independtly of each other. France joins Spain with a view to the reconquest of the Spanish Americas

A Wedding Outfit.—The wedding outfit of the Russian Grand Duchess, who was recently married to the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, is composed of 812 chests and five carriages, weighing altogether 691 cwt.

OFFICIAL

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS.—That I, S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint DON MARIANO G. VALLEJO Sub Agent for the Indians on the North side of the Bay of San Francisco, including those on Cash Creek, and the Lakes.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 14th day of April 1847. S. W. KEARNY.

Brigadier General and Governor of California.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS.— That I, S. *W. KEARNY*, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby appoint JOHN A. SUTTER, Sub. Agent for the Indians on and near the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 7th day of April 1847. *S. W. KEARNY*

Brigadier General and Governor of California.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS—That I, S. *W.* KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S Army, and Governor of California, by virtue of authority in me vested by the President of the United States, do hereby appoint WALTER COLTON, Judge of the Court of Admeralty, in and for the Territory of California.

Given at Monterey, Capital of California, this 24th day of March 1847. S. *W.* KEARNY

32 tf Brig Gen'l. and Governor of California.

WARD & SMITH have just received a choice assortment of GOODS, per "Commodore Shubrick," from Honolulu, consisting of—

Round and flat Iron, Rum, Brandy, Molasses, Sugar, Hardware and Cuttlery, Steel, Anchors, (small and large) Scotch Ale, Beaver Hats, Canvass, Whale Line, Champagne, Coffee, Rich Prints, Brown Cottons, Shirts and Shirting, Boots and Shoes, Blue Drills, and a variety of other articles which they offer for Sale at their Store in Montgomery Street, San Francisco. 36-1m

FOR SALE.—The fast sailing Coppered Schooner "COMMODORE SHUBRICK," just arrived from the Sandwich Islands, where she has been thoroughly overhauled, she is now lying at San Francisco where she can be seen at any time.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH,

36-1m Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

EXCELLENT FRESH WATER.

JOHN F. ROMIE, respectfully informs the Public that his WELL is constantly supplied with that precious beverage SPARKLING COLD WATER, which he offers to the Inhabitants of Monterey, at the rate of Two Reals per week for each family, or One Real per week for single persons; and he trusts that no one will complain of this moderate charge when it is understood that the amount collected is to be appropriated for the purpose of making a PUBLIC WELL for the general use of the Town. Persons desirous of contributing, are requested to send in their names. 36-3t

AGUA FRESCA.

JUAN F. ROMIE, hace saber respetuosamente al Publico, que el Poza de su casa se encuentra constantemente provi-to de la bebida mas saludable, EL AGUA FRIA, que ofrece al Publico, á razon de Dos Reals por familia cada semana, ó Un Real por cada persona particular; y espera que nadie tendrá embarazo en contribuir con esta friolera, cuando se sepa que la cantidad que se colecte está destinada para la fabrica de un Poza Publico para el servicio de la poblacion en general. Las personas que gusten contribuir se serviran avisar. 36-3t.

JAMES WATSON keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Merceandize, well suited to the California market, which he will sell for cash or the current products of the country. 23-tf

CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. 1. MONTEREY, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1847. No. 38.

THE CALIFORNIAN—*Is published every Thursday morning*
BY ROBERT SEMPLE.

Terms—SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE	$5 00
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Extracts from the report of the Secretary of War.

On approaching Monterey, our army saw before them a city strong in natural defences, and made much more so by works of art, with a citadel protecting it on one side, and fortified heights on another; the avenues to it guarded by fortressess well armed and fully manned, and every house a stronghold. Thus strong in positon, with more than forty pieces of artillery skillfully placed for destructive resistance, well might its defenders exult in their fancied security, and defy their assailants. Here the valor, skill, and heroism which had recently shone so conspicuous on the well fought and victorious fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were to be put to another and a severer trial.

The attack was commenced on the 21st, and continued through the two successive days. The enemy was assailed in his fortified positions, his batteries captured, his fortresses, one after another, carried; and at length, dispossessed of most of his defensive works and more than half of the city, he solicited terms of capitulation, and liberal terms were granted.

* * On the 30th of June, Brigadier General Kearny, with the force under his command, amounting in all to about 1,600 men—regulars and volunteers—moved from Fort Leavenworth upon Santa Fé, where he arrived, after a march of 873 miles, on the 18th August, and took military possession of New Mexico without resistance. The Mexican forces, about 4,000 in number, which had been collected near that city under the late governor, Armijo, to oppose his progress, dispersed on the approach of our troops and the governor himself fled, with a small command of dragoons, in the direction of Chihuahua. Under the apprehension that the force which left Fort Leavenworth in June might not be sufficient fully to effect the purposes of the expedition, which was, if found practicable, to pass on to California after conquering and securing New Mexico, General Kearny was authorized to organize and muster into service a battalion out of the emigrant which were on the way to California or Oregon. This has been done: and also one thousand additional volunteers from Missouri were sent on as reinforcements and to augment his disposable force for California; but they had not joined General Kearny when he departed for that country. After making the necessary arrangements at Santa Fé, consequent on the military occupation of New Mexico, Gen Kearny moved with a party of his force to the village of Tomé, about 1000 miles down the Rio Grande. The inhabitants, not only at Santa Fé but throughout the whole of this department, are represented to be well satisfied with the change which had taken place; and the general reports that there can no longer be apprehended any organized resistance to our troops in that territory.

With a regular force of about 300 dragoons, leaving orders for a part of the volunteers to follow, he commenced his march from Santa Fé for California, intending to proceed down the Rio Grande about 200 miles, thence to strike across to the Gila, and to move down that river near to its mouth, then across the Colorado to the Pacific, where he hoped to arrive about the last of November. After proceeding about 120 miles on his route, he was met by an express from California sent by Lieutenant Colonel Fremont. On learning the condition of things in that quarter, and deeming that an additional force would not be required in California, he directed most of that with him to return to Santa Fé. Selecting about one hundred men to accompany him, he continued on his route. The prompt and energetic manner in which General Kearny has conducted to a successful termination a very difficult and distant enterprise, is worthy of high commendation.

For various reasons it was deemed important that military occupation should be taken of California. Early attention was given to this subject. After taking and securing the possession of Santa Fé, General Kearny was directed to proceed with what force he could spare across the Rocky mountains to that country. A company of United States artillery in August, and a regiment of New York volunteer infantry in September, were sent by sea to California; but, before these forces had reached their destination, and even before their departure from the United States, the Mexican authority in the whole province of the Californias had been subverted. As the series of events which led to the overthrow of the Mexican power in that country, and its occupation as a conquest of the United States, are not contained in any official report yet received, but collected from various sources considered authentic, I deem it not inappropriate to present them with more than usual particularity.

In May, 1845, John C. Fremont, then a brevet captain in the corps of Topographical Engineers, and since appointed a lieutenant colonel, left here under orders from this department to pursue his explorations in the regions beyond the Rocky mountains. The objects of this service were, as those of his previous explorations had been, of a scientific character, without any view whatever to military operations. Not an officer or soldier of the United States army accompanied him; and his whole force consisted of sixty-two men, employed by himself for security against Indians, and for procuring subsistance in the wilderness and desert country through which he was to pass.

One of the objects he had in view was to discover a new and shorter route from the western base of the Rocky mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river. This search, for a part of the distance, would carry him through the unsettled, and afterwards through a corner of the settled parts of California. He approached these settlements in the winter of 1845–'6. Aware of the critical state of affairs between the United States and Mexico, and determined to give no cause of offence to the authorites of the province, with commendable prudence he halted his command on the frontier, one hundred miles from Monterey, and proceeded alone to that city to explain the object of his coming, to the commandant general, Castro, and to obtain permission to go to the valley of the San Joaquin, where there was game for his men and grass for his horses, and no inhabitants to be molested by his presence. The leave was granted: but scarcely had he reached the desired spot for refreshment and repose, before he received information from the American settlements, and by expresses from our consul at Monterey, that General Castro was preparing to

attack him with a comparatively large force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, upon the pretex that, under the cover of a scientific mission, he was exciting the American settlers to revolt. In view of this danger, and to be in a condition to repel an attack, he then took a position on a mountain overlooking Monterey, at a distance of about thirty miles, entrenched it, raised the flag of the United States, and with his own men, sixty-two in number, awaited the approach of the commandant general.

From the 7th to the 10th of March, Colonel Fremont and his little band maintained this position. General Castro did not approach within attacking distance, and Colonel Fremont, adhering to his plan of avoiding all collisions, and determined neither to compromit his government nor the American settlers ready to join him at all hazards, if he had been attacked, abandoned his position, and commenced his march for Oregon, intending by that route to return to the United States. Deeming all danger from the Mexicans to be passed, he yielded to the wishes of some of his men who desired to remain in the country, discharged them from his service, and refused to receive others in their stead, so cautious was he to avoid doing any thing which would compromit the American settlers or give even a color of offence to the Mexican authorites. He pursued his march slowly and leisurely, as the state of his men and horses required, until the middle of May, and had reached the northern shore of the greater Tlamath lake, within the limits of Oregon Territory, when he found his further progress in that direction obstructed by impassable snowy mountains and hostile Indians, who had been excited against him by General Castro, had killed and wounded four of his men, and left him no repose either in camp or on his march. At the same time, information reached him that General Castro, in addition to his Indian allies, was advancing in person against him, with artillery and cavalry, at the head of four or five hundred men; that they were passing around the head of the Bay of San Francisco to a rendezvous on the north side of it, and that the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento were comprehended in the scheme of destruction mediated against his own party.

Under these circumstances, he determined to turn upon his Mexican pursuers, and seek safety both for his own party and the American settlers, not merely in the defeat of Castro, but in the total overthrow of the Mexican authority in California, and the establishment of an independent government in that extensive department. It was on the 6th of June, and before the commencement of the war between the United States and Mexico could have there been known, that this resolution was taken; and, by the 5th of July, it was carried into effect by a series of rapid attacks by a small body of adventurous men, under the conduct of an intrepid leader, quick to perceive and able to direct the proper measures for accomplishing such a daring enterprise.

On the 11th of June a convoy of 200 horses for Castro's camp, with an officer and 14 men, were surprised and captured by 12 of Fremont's party. On the 15th, at daybreak, the military post of Sonoma was also surprised and taken, with 9 brass cannon, 250 stand of muskets, and several officers, and some men and munitions of war.

Leaving a small garrison in Sonoma, Colonel Fremont went to the Sacramento to rouse the American settlers: but scarcely had he arrived there, when an express reached him from the garrison at Sonoma, with information that Castro's whole force was crossing the bay to attack that place. This intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 22d of June, while he was on the American fork of the Sacramento, 80 miles from the little garrison at Sonoma and, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, he arrived at that place with 90 riflemen from the settlers in that valley. The enemy had not yet appeared. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and a party of twenty fell in with a squadron of 70 dragoons, (all of Castro's force which had crossed the Bay,) attacked and defeated it, killing and wounding 5, without harm to themselves; the Mexican commander, De la Torre, barely escaping with the loss of his transport boats and 9 pieces of artillery, spiked.

The country north of the bay of San Francisco being cleared of the enemy Colonel Fremont returned to Sonoma on the evening of the 4th of July, and, on the morning of the 5th, called the people together, explained to them the condition of things in the province, and recommended an immediate declaration of independence. The declaration was made, and he was selected to take the chief direction of affairs.

The attack on Castro was the next object. He was at Santa Clara, an entrenched post on the upper or south side of the bay of San Francisco, with 400 men and 2 pieces of field artillery. A circuit of more than a hundred miles must be traversed to reach him. On the 6th of July the pursuit was commenced, by a body of 160 mounted riflemen, commanded by Colonel Fremont in person, who, in three days, arrived at the American settlements on the Rio de los Americanos. Here he learnt that Castro had abandoned Santa Clara, and was retreating south towards Ciudad de los Angeles, (the city of the Angels,) the seat of the governor general of the Californias, and distant 400 miles. It was instantly resolved on to pursue him to that place. At the moment of departure, the gratifying intelligence was received that war with Mexico had commenced; that Monterey had been taken by our naval force, and the flag of the United States there raised on the 7th of July; and that the fleet would co-operate in the pursuit of Castro and his forces. The flag of independence was hauled down, and that of the United States hoisted amid the hearty greetings and to the great joy of the American settlers and the forces under the command of Colonel Fremont.

The combined pursuit was rapidly continued; and, on the 12th of August, Commodore Stockton and Colonel Fremont, with a detachment of marines from the squadron and some riflemen, entered the city of the Angels, without resistance or objection; the governor General, Pico, the commandant general, Castro, and all the Mexican authorities, having fled and dispersed. Commodore Stockton took possession of the whole country as a conquest of the United States, and appointed Colonel Fremont governor, under the law of nations; to assume the functions of that office when he should return to the squadron.

Thus, in the short space of sixty days from the first decisive movement, the conquest was achieved, by a small body of men, to an extent beyond their own expectation; for the Mexican authorities proclaimed it a conquest, not merely of the northern part, but of the whole province of the Californias.

The commandant general, Castro, on the 9th of August, from his camp at the Mesa, and next day "on the road to Sonora," announced this result to the people, together with the actual flight and dispersion of the former authorities; and, at the same time, he officially communicated the fact of the conquest to the French, English, and Spanish consuls in California; and, to crown the whole, the official paper of the Mexican government, on the 16th of October, in laying these official communications before the public, introduced them with the emphatic declaration, "*the loss of the Californias is consumated.*" The whole province was yielded up to the United States, and is now in our military occupancy. A small part of the troops sent out to subject this province will constitute, it is presumed, a sufficient force to retain our possession, and the remainder will be disposable for other objects of the war.

In the foregoing remarks, I have presented to your consideration the destination and operation of the public forces since the commencement of the war with Mexico. When its existence was recognised by Congress, in May last, our entire military force, then stationed at different points in our widely extended country, did not exceed 7,640 men. Our preparations for a large expansion of the Army, and particularly for carrying on military operations beyond our territorial limits, were, in many respects, quite deficient.

Such as were demanded to meet the wants of an army suddenly augmented from 7,640 to more than 30,000 men, to be sent forth on several different and distant expeditions, could not at once be made.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

MONTEREY, MAY 6, 1847.

We copy this week all that portion of the Report of the Secretary of war relating to California. The first hostile movements were so irregular, that we entertained serious apprehensions that there would be some trouble in making an amicable settlement of affairs. But the government seems disposed to take the "responsibility."

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The volunteers of the California Battalion, are now on their way to their respective homes, most of them have been discharged. There is no arrangement made, that we know of, for their pay, but we have no doubt but that Col. Fremont will at least draw bills on the United States, to settle the claims of those who have so faithfully served through a winter campaign. What authority he has, we know not, but we are satisfied that he will do what he can to make an amicable arrangement. Col. Fremont has done so much in the conquest of California, that he must either rise to higher distinction or sink entirely, as his acts may be approved or disapproved by his government and the people. He has gone too far to retract. It is not in the nature of things, that he can fall back into the quiet Topographical Engineer. He must carry out his plans—if he succeeds, he is *Colonel or General Fremont*—if he fails, he is *nobody*.

———ooo———

Gen. Kearny left here yesterday morning, on board the Lexington, for San Pedro and los Angeles, probably to arrange some business previous to his departure for Missouri, it is said he will probably be here again in about 20 days.

Col. Stephenson with two companies of the N. Y. vol unteers, E. & G., also took passage in the Lexington, for los Angeles. We regret the loss of Col. Stevenson in Monterey, but as the town of the Angeles is nearer the Mexican frontier, it may be proper to keep the greater portion of the available force there. It is the fate of a soldier to be obliged to change his place, about the time his acquaintance with society renders his situation pleasant. The soldiers have behaved well, and deserve credit for their correct department.

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Shall we never have an ENGLISH SCHOOL in Monterey? There is a young lady in town, well qualified to teach, will no man who has children, time and money, take the trouble to provide a sufficient subscription, and a school room?

(*Extracts from the report of the Secretary of the Navy.*)

On the 7th of June, 1846, at Mazatlan, Commodore Sloat received satisfactory information through Mexico "that the Mexican troops, six or seven thousand strong, had, by order of the Mexican government, invaded the territory of the United States north of the Rio Grande, and had attacked the forces under General Taylor, and that the squadron of the United States was blockading the ports of Mexico on the gulf." He properly considered "these hostilities as justifying his commencing offensive operations on the west coast," and on the 8th of June sailed in the frigate Savannah "for the coast of California, to carry out the orders of the department of the 24th of June, 1845."

He arrived at Monterey on the 2d of July, and on the 7th demanded a surrender of that place. This was evaded; and an adequate force landed from the squadron, took possession of the town, and raised the flag of the United States, without opposition or bloodshed. On the 9th, Commander Montgomery, of the sloop Portsmouth, under the commodore's orders, with like success, took possession of San Francisco, and that part of the country, in the name of the United States. On the 17th he sent Purser Fauntleroy with a detachment as far as the mission of St. John's, to hoist the flag of the United States, and to recover cannon and munitions which were buried by the enemy. On his arrival he found that the place had been captured an hour or two previously by Lieut. Col Fremont, of the United States army, with whom he returned to Monterey on the 19th.

On the 15th of July the frigate Congress arrived at Monterey, and Commodore Stockton reported to Commodore Sloat for duty as a part of his squadron. On the 23rd he was ordered to the command on shore; and on the 29th Commodore Sloat found his infirm health so enfeebled by his arduous duties, that he determined to avail himself of a premission which had been given him, in his direction, to assign the command to Commodore Stockton, and sailed for Panama on his return home. After encountering much peril and hardship, this gallant and meritorious officer arrived at the seat of government early in November last.

On the 25th of July the Cyane. Captain Mervine, sailed from Monterey, with Lieutenant Colonel Fremont and a small volunteer force on board, for San Diego, to intercept the retreat of the Mexican general, Castro. A few days after, Commodore Stockton sailed in the Congress Frigate for San Pedro, and, with a detatchment from his squadron of three hundred and sixty men, marched to the enemy's camp. It was found that the camp was broken up, and the Mexicans, under Governor Pico and General Castro, had retreated so precipitately, that Lieutenant Colonel Fremont was disappointed in intercepting him. On the 13th Commodore Stockton was joined by this gallant officer, and marched a distance of thirty miles from the sea, and entered, without opposition, Ciudad de los Angeles. the capital of the Californias; and on the 22d of August the flag of the United States was flying at every commanding position, and California was in the undisputed military possession of the United States. The conduct of the officers and men of the squadron in these important operations has been characterized by activity, courage, and steady discipline, and entitles them to the thanks of the department. Efficient aid was rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Fremont and the volunteers under his command. In his hands, Commodore Stockton informs the department, he will leave the military government when he shall leave California, in the further execution of his orders.

In the novel situation of which both the commanders of our naval forces have been placed, without instructions to regulate them in the detail of their conduct, they have adopted measures to preserve social order, and maintain our authority, and to withhold from the enemy any advantages from the conquered territory, which are believed to be warranted by the laws of war.

The conduct of both commanders have been marked by discretion, a spirit of conciliation, and a sacred respect for private rights; while the military movements have been ably conceived and brilliantly executed

CALIFORNIAN—MARINE LIST.

PORT OF MONTEREY.

Sailed.—May 1st U. S. Store ship Mount Vernon, for Manilla.

Sailed.—April 80, ship Xylon, Millington, for Honolulu,
do May 2nd, U. S. S. Preble, Capt. Shields, for Callao and Valparaiso. May 5th U. S. Store ship Lexington, Lieut. Commander Bailey, for San Pedro.

WANTED.—A HOMEPATHEAN MEDICINE CHEST. Apply at this Office. 38-m

El estaterimento de PATY y Co., se ha muedado a la tiendo, anteriormt ocupado por D. Santiago McKinlay, en la Casa de D. JOSÉ de AMESTI. 38

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1 2 cents.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

On THURSDAY, the 24th of JUNE 1847, the Lots in the City of FRANCISCA, will be offered for Sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

A complete map of the City may be seen at Mr. O FARRELL's office in Yerba Buena, and at Francisca.

The Streets are eighty feet wide, the Alleys twenty feet wide, and the Lots FIFTY YARDS FRONT & NIENTY SIX YARDS BACK. The whole City comprises *five square miles.*

TERMS.

On all sums over one hundred dollars, one half cash; one fourth in one year; and one fourth in two years, from the day of Sale. Twenty five per cent deduction will be made in favor of those who improve and settle in the city within the first year, to be allowed on the last payment.

FRANCISCA is situated at the Straits of Carquinez, on the North side of the Bay of San Francisco, about thirty miles from the mouth of the Bay, and at the head of Ship Navigation. That portion of the Bay known as the Suisun, lies between Francisca and the mouth of the Sacramento and San Joaquin; there is in Suisun Bay, probably three fathoms of water, but the channel is *narrow* and *crooked*, which would render it unsafe for Ship Navigation, but safe for Steam boats and small craft. Below Francisca, the channel is wide and straight, and the largest class of ships may pass in safety.

IN FRONT OF THE CITY, is a commodious Bay, large enough for two hundred ships to ride at anchor, safe from any wind.

THE COUNTRY ARROUND THE CITY, is the best Agricultural portion of California, on both sides of the Bay; the Straits being only one mile wide, an easy crossing may always be made.

The entire trade of the great Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, a fertile country of great width, and near seven hundred miles long, from North to South, must of necessity pass through the narrow channel of Carquinez and the Bay, and the country is so situated, that every person who passes from one side of the Bay to the other will find the nearest and best way by Francisca.

The undersigned feel confident that they can offer advantages to TRADERS, MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, which they cannot find at any other point West of the Rocky Mountains, and they invite all persons, not only to make inquiry of the situation of the country, but to visit the place, that they may examine the location and experience the great superiority of climate, over any other portion of California.

The undersigned with an eye to the establishment of the best system of Education, have given seventy-five per cent of the nett proceeds of the Ferries and Wharves, for a School fund and the embellishment of the City, they have also, laid out several entire squares for School purposes, and several others for public walks.

M. G. VALLEJO, } Proprietors.
R. SEMPLE. }

Monterey, April 20, 1847. 36-tf

FOR SALE.—The fast sailing Coppered Schooner "COMMODORE SHUBRICK," just arrived from the Sandwich Islands, where she has been thoroughly overhauled, she is now lying at San Francisco where she can be seen at any time.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH,

36-1m Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

NEW STORE.—Under the House of DON ANTONIO OSIO, will be found an extensive assortment of Goods at low prices. Monterey, April 29. 37-m

---

NEW GOODS.—Received per barque Don Quixote, and for sale by T. H. GREEN, Dry Goods; Hardware; Sugar; Tea; Grind Stones; Salt; Arrow Root; Try Pots, wheel Barrows; Assorted Iron; Hoop Iron; Boat Oars, Mill Saws; Pit Saws, &c &c. &c. 28

ESCUELA PARA NIÑAS.

El dia 8 del corriente se abrirá, una CASA DE EDUCACION para Niñas en la casa de D. JOSÉ RAFAEL GONZALES, dirigida por Doña Francisca Gomez; las personas que gusten pueden ocurrir á la Casa de dha. Señora, la que ofrece enseñar á leer, escribir y toda clase de labor, la paga será como sigue.

Por la enseñanza de primeras letras, dos pesos cada mes; y por leer de corrida, escribir, coser y algunas curiosidades, tres pesos cada mes; previniendoles á las personas que se dignen ocuparle manden á sus niñas de las nueve á las doce de la mañana, y de las dos á las cinco de la tarde. 37-m

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SE VENDE.—En la tienda de la Casa de DON ANTONIO OSIO, un surtido de efectos, a precios muy comodos. Monterrey, Abril 29. 37-m

---

WARD & SMITH have just received a choice assortment of GOODS, per "Commodore Shubrick," from Honolulu, consisting of—

Round and flat Iron, Rum, Brandy, Molasses, Sugar, Hardware and Cuttlery, Steel, Anchors, (small and large) Scotch Ale, Beaver Hats, Canvass, Whale Line, Champagne, Coffee, Rich Prints, Brown Cottons, Shirts and Shirting, Boots and Shoes, Blue Drills, and a variety of other articles which they offer for Sale at their Store in Montgomery Street, San Francisco. 36-1m

---

EXCELLENT FRESH WATER.

JOHN F. ROMIE, respectfully informs the Public that his WELL is constantly supplied with that precious beverage SPARKLING COLD WATER, which he offers the Inhabitants of Monterey, at the rate of Two REALS a week for each family, or ONE REAL per week for single persons; and he trusts that no one will complain of this moderate charge when it is understood that the amount collected is to be appropriated for the purpose of making a PUBLIC WELL for the general use of the Town. Persons desirous of contributing, are requested to send in their names. 36-3t.

AGUA FRESCA.

JUAN F. ROMIE, hace saber respetuosamente al Publico, que el Poza de su casa se encuentra constantemente provisto de la bebida mas saludable, EL AGUA FRIA, que ofrece al Publico, á razon de Dos REALS por familia cada semana, ó UN REAL por cada persona particular; y espera que nadie tendrá embarazo en contribuir con esta friolera, cuando se sepa que la cantidad que se colecte está destinada para la fabrica de un Poza Publico para el servico de la poblacion en general. Las personas que gusten contribuir se serviran avisar. 36-3t.

JAMES WATSON keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Merceandize, well suited to the California market, which he will sell for cash or the current products of the country. 23-tf

---

CASH STORE. Just received by Bark Don Quixote, an assortment DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

27tf MILTON LITTLE.

LAND CLAIMS.—The subscriber will attend to any business in relation to land claims in the Middle and Northern Districts of California. Draw up deeds and transfers of land, according to the laws of the U. States.

Monterey Feb. 26th. 28 tf R SEMPLE.

WARD & SMITH. have just received per Ship "Mount Vernon," from the United States, a fine assortment of GOODS, which the offer for Sale at reduced prices, at their Store in Montgomery street, Yerba Buena. 32-tf

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Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

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